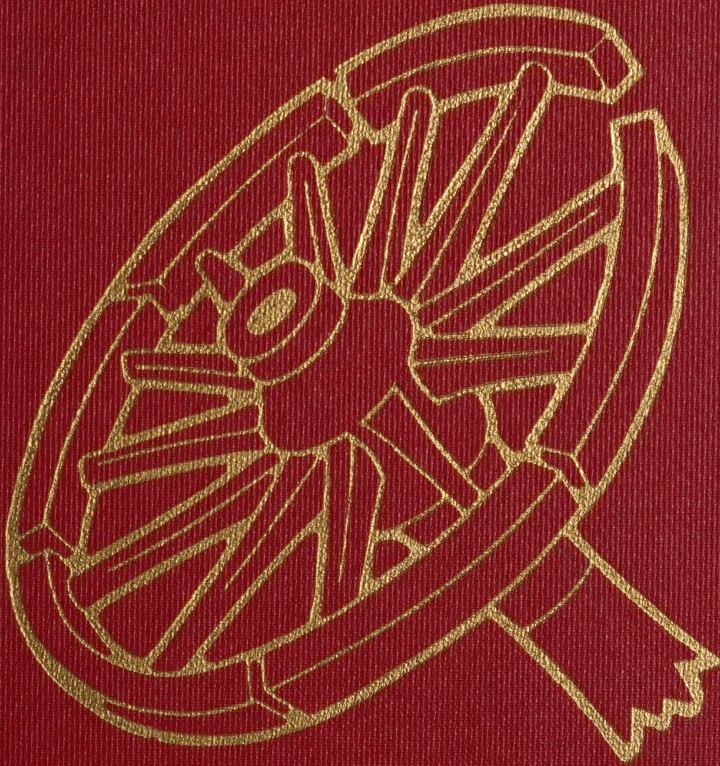


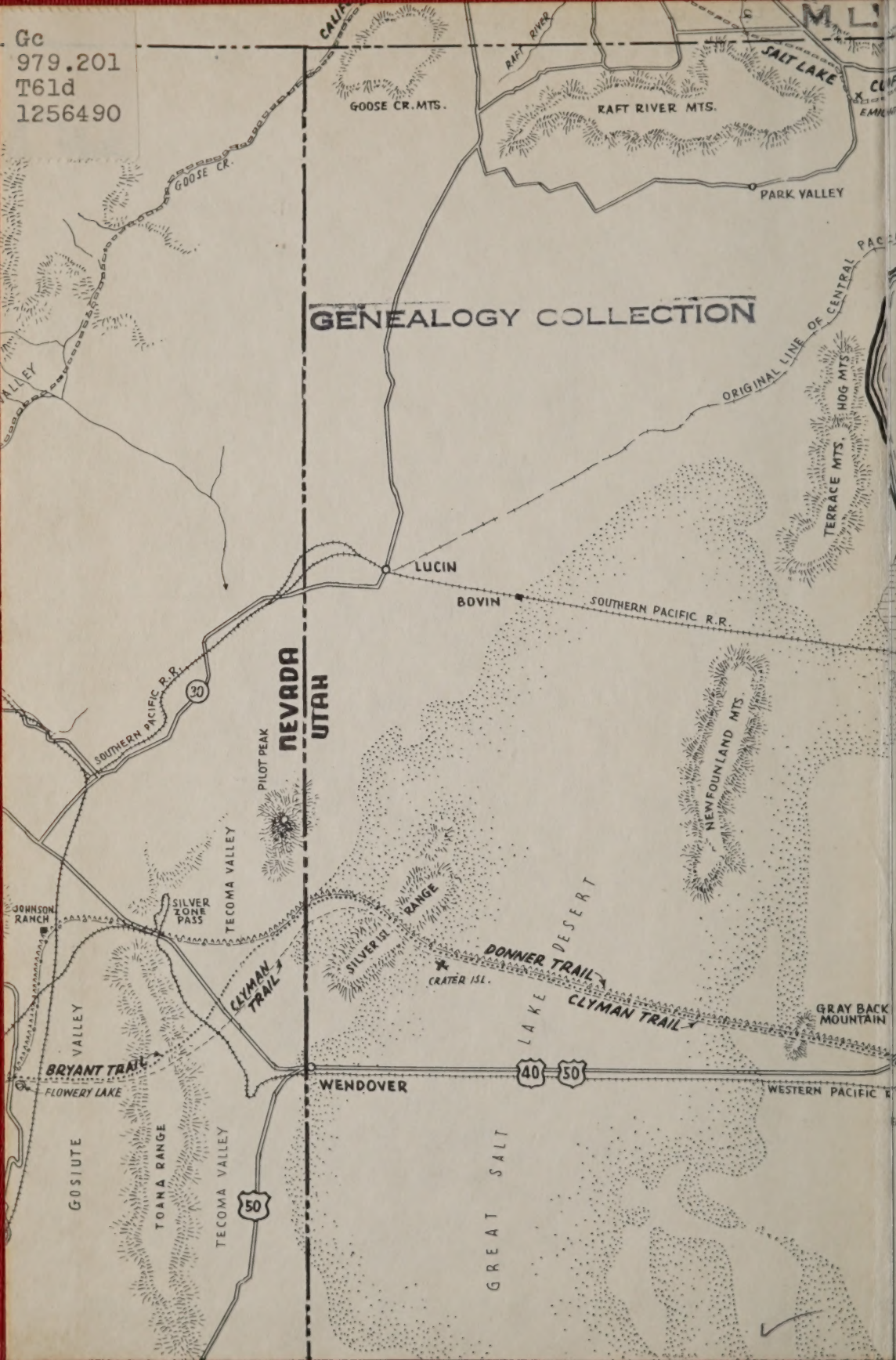
# HISTORY OF TOOELE COUNTY



TOOELE COUNTY  
DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS



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# History of Tooele County





*Adobe Rock*



# HISTORY OF TOOELE COUNTY

## TOOELE COUNTY DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
1961



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DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS  
TOOELE COUNTY COMPANY

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INTRODUCTION

This volume is a record of our pioneers who were endowed with faith and integrity in the settling of our country. We dedicate this history to the descendants of those who were here before the year 1869.

The compiling of this history was inspired by the sincere belief in the need of a complete record of our pioneers. It is regrettable that all accumulated material could not be included in one volume. We humbly hope that our people in the near future will become vitally interested and do further research in extending and perfecting a complete history of our great country.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to all those who have contributed and have given valuable assistance in gathering, selecting, compiling, typing and indexing. Only with the assurance of your confidence and co-operation have we been able to accumulate available material for this Pioneer Record.

We are grateful for those who have so kindly allowed us the permission to quote, reprint, or reproduce material from various sources; and all others who have given their untiring efforts so generously in preparation of this history.

It is with a greater understanding and appreciation of the past, we, The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers feel we have contributed a history worthy of our pioneer heritage.

MILDRED ALLRED MERCER, *Editor*

VIRGINIA H. ALSOP

MARY HELEN PARSONS

Revised 17.50  
5-8-64





This book is respectfully dedicated to



*Sarah Jane McArthur Smith*

Gifted with a great faith of human sympathy  
and understanding, "Sadie" will always be  
cherished by all who know her.

Give us your faith, we will ask  
No other name of fame —  
To praise you is our dearest task,  
To keep you near — our gain.



## TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS

*By James Dunn*

Noble daughters, we salute you,  
And we honor your good name  
For the brave deeds of your fathers  
That gave Utah its fair fame.

Noble, as your sires we greet you,  
Men who knew no rest or fear —  
Men who struggled with misfortune  
'Till they built an empire here.

Faithful as your mothers were,  
Who fought with them hand in hand  
'Till they conquered soil and nature,  
And gave us this goodly land.

Yes, we greet you, wives and mothers  
And you daughters good and fair,  
For we honor and revere you  
And your happiness our care.

May you long enjoy the blessings  
That your parents won with tears,  
For our love leads out to bless you  
Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

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# Early History

## SALT DESERT EXPLORERS

*By Virginia Alsop*

The western half of Tooele County is occupied by two large valleys. The nearer one to Tooele City is called Skull Valley, some say, because of human skulls found there by the first pioneers who believed them to be those of white men. Another more interesting account is told by Dr. Walter M. Stookey. He said that the Indians told him "It was heep, long, long time ago, many, many, many snows ago" when a heavy snowfall came to the valley. They pointed to places on the cliffs and high in the crotches of the trees and said the snow was that deep—possibly *ten* feet deep! The great snow lasted from thirty to forty days and it covered the buffalo and they all perished. This may have taken place about 1700. When Jedediah Smith crossed the valley in 1827, it was still green and there was more water than at present. The pioneers found many buffalo skulls and bones lying in groups on the ground but they did not find any herds of buffalo. When the Indians were questioned they said "Injuns eat um up."

The second and more westerly valley is a great plain broken by the tips of mountains. The most famous of these partly submerged mountain tops is Pilot Peak. Grayback and Silver Island are not so well known as there are no springs of water found there. Through the erosion of the ages, the valley has been filled with a fine silt. The salty waters leached from the mountains have dried upon this plain. The sun dried the surface into a salt crust over the sticky mud formed by the winter storms filtering through. In some spots the salt crust is four feet thick and as level as the surface of a lake. Much of the desert is snow white from the crystalized salt.

Into this region about 1700 moved some tribes of Indians. They were the Gosiutes intermarried with some Piutes, Shivwits and Shoshones. There were never many in number because of the barren character of the land. The hot treeless plains gave no shelter from the burning sun nor the bitter wind in winter. There is no spot on earth more desolate and forbidding for human habitation. It was by great fortitude and ingenuity that they survived. Their homes were widely scattered in the canyons and valleys due



to the scarcity of food. They lived in the area from Black Rock south to Eureka and from Tooele to Steptoe valley.

Their homes were of various types. The simplest was a brush windbreak made of sagebrush or cedar branches in a semi-circle, ten feet in diameter and four feet high with the opening opposite the prevailing winds. Caves were occupied and houses built of logs. Stansbury visited this region during his survey in 1853. He writes: "They were constructed in the usual form of cedar poles and logs of considerable size, thatched with bark and branches, and were warm and quite comfortable. The odor of the cedar was sweet and refreshing."

Their food varied with the season. Deer were to be found in the mountains where there was forage, also an occasional mountain sheep and rarely a buffalo. Jack rabbits were plentiful and formed a staple in the diet and also their hides were used for clothing. Berries, seeds, crickets, grasshoppers, ants and other insects were used in summer. The coyote was held sacred and never killed.

Their clothing was brief. A rabbitskin robe was made by twisting strips of rabbitskin; these strands were woven and knotted together. They hung from their neck to keep them warm in winter. The woven material was also used for blankets and for coverings for water jugs to keep them cool in the summer. The feet were clad in moccasins of deer hide sometimes filled with a layer of finely shredded cedar bark for warmth. They had a hard flat sole and a heel seam. They ornamented them with bits of porcupine quills and beads when they could obtain them.

The Gosiutes went bareheaded most of the time. The men made a covering of deerskin when they gathered pine nuts to protect their hair from the pitch. The woman sometimes made a twined basketry hat to wear on special occasions.

Needing combs for dressing their hair, these people used porcupine tails, rabbit and sagebrush, which they discovered, served the purpose. J. H. Simpson, says: "The men wear their hair cut short in front, just above the eyes, and it is allowed to extend in streamers to the temples. The women let their hair grow at random." On special occasions they placed feathers in their hair to make themselves more attractive.

Both male and female wore shells, stones or buckskin loops in their ears, which were pierced with a bat wing claw. Added adornment consisted of tattooing with a cactus needle and painting the face, arms, hands, and legs. Painting also served as protection against sun glare, mosquitoes and flies. Sometimes paint was applied after a night of bad dreams.

From the writing of Carling Malouf, who lived among these people while writing of them, the sports of the Gosiutes are described in detail. They included ball race, shinny, hoop and pole game, ring and pin. These games were played by young and old when not employed in securing food, gathering pine nuts or making a tribal hunt.

Among their implements were the metate and mano used for grinding seeds, pine nuts, meat and bones. These implements were not washed after being used but were tipped on one side to dry. Stirrers made of wood served to keep the pot of food from burning. Seldom did the Gosiute use dippers, spoons or dishes. He could easily dip into the family pot with his hand and convey the food to his mouth.

Knives, drills and awls have been indispensable to the Indian for cutting, skinning game and making implements. The Gosiutes made their knives of rock, obsidian and flint; their awls of bone and deer antlers. In Skull Valley they made skinning knives and awls of wood hardened by charring. Used in eating, sewing, and even removing slivers, the awl had an important place among the Gosiute's utensils.

Mr. Malouf devotes extended chapters to tribal birth customs, marriages, burials, religion, and dances. Rather odd is the Gosiute custom of the father who, even today, undergoes special treatment when his child is born. In some localities he is bathed in cold water, in others hot water. Then he is rubbed with sage and juniper bark. After the bath he dresses, then goes outside and runs. He may go out on a hunt, and his first kill he gives to his neighbors. Both he and his wife have a special back scratcher during her confinement period. Most of his daily activities are at this time specified. He arises early in the morning and goes for a run, later brings firewood to camp. During the day he must be careful not to stoop under any object. For five days he does not work, eat meat or grease, smoke or gamble. At the end of the period he throws away or gives away his old clothes, bathes himself with sage or cedar leaves; he paints his face and body and then goes for a hunt. The game which he captures is given away as are his first gambling winnings.

Marriage arrangements require consent of the parents. Adultery was in the past, vigorously punished, the wife being beaten or even killed and the paramour beaten or his horse killed. Today the wife may have her hair, eyes or nose cut as a sign of her infidelity. Divorce is comparatively simple, the grounds usually incompatibility or infidelity.



Before the Gosiutes were put on reservations, they sometimes burned the body of the deceased in the house where he died. The house was then abandoned or burned. Excavations of burial mounds show that the Gosiute who was not burned was placed in a flexed position and his personal belongings such as rifle, tools, clothing buried with him. Decoration of graves is practiced among the Gosiutes today.

Shamianism in this tribe conforms to that of the Great Basin Indians in general — it has undergone several changes in recent years, and the customs and modes of living are gradually being influenced by other Indian tribes and the white men. Especially notable are the changes introduced by the peyote cults, two of which are now among the Gosiutes. Dr. Malouf's description of the peyote ceremony lasting eighteen hours, the religious intoxication from the peyote herb, the altars, peyote buttons, drums, whistles, fans, and songs is derived from his own observation.

There were less than two hundred of these people existing in these valleys when the white man came. They had no friends and few enemies. They were too isolated by the vast distances of the West, and too poor for anyone to want to steal what they had. Their being alive in the awful wastelands was a tribute to man's endurance.

The first man known to have seen the great Salt Lake was Jim Bridger. He came down the Bear River in the autumn of 1824 in a bull boat constructed of buffalo hides stretched over a frame of willow or birch or some flexible wood. He examined the waters at the estuary of the Bear and found them to be very salty. He returned to his companions and told them that he thought he had reached an arm of the Pacific Ocean. The following spring, four men of his fur hunting party went around the lake in boats to try and find a river that might have beaver, emptying into the lake. They returned to the rest of the party who were wintering in Cache Valley and reported no success.

Jedediah Smith became the senior partner in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, in 1826, General Ashley selling him his interest. That summer Smith and seventeen trappers left to find a new source of fur, also to find the extent of the Green River which they hoped would take them to California, and to establish a place of business in California from where they would be able to ship their furs to China. They went south through southern Utah, Nevada, and at length to California. Here the weary men were befriended by the Reverend Father Jose Hernando Sanchez.

Their California venture did not prove profitable so in January 1827 they started back, intending to make a rendezvous with others of their company in Ogden valley.

Smith was a tall broad shouldered young man of twenty-eight. One side of his head bore scars from a nearly fatal encounter with a bear. He was a devout Christian and a student of the Bible. He had more education than many of the mountain men. His own journal which has been found recently has proven a source of accurate history. There were Smith, Evans, and Goebel, seven horses and two mules in the returning party. Their crossing of the Sierra Mountains was an ordeal with the horses floundering in the snow as they spent eight days climbing to the summit. On the ridge their horses' hooves sank through the crust of the drifts. The descent on the eastern side was easier but still hard. Then they came to six hundred miles of trackless deserts. With little water and under the heat of the July sun they traveled eastward. In a letter to General William Clark, Jedediah Smith tells his own story. "We frequently traveled without water, sometimes for two days over sandy deserts, where there was no sign of vegetation, and where we found water in some of the rocky hills, we generally found Indians who appeared the most miserable of the human race, having nothing to subsist on (nor any clothing) except grass seed, grasshoppers, etc. When we arrived at Salt Lake Valley we had but one horse and one mule remaining, which were so feeble and so poor that they could scarcely carry the little camp equipage which I had along; the balance of my horses I was compelled to eat as they gave out."

In this journal he tells us further, that when they had walked for a day over the salt plain, thirsty, for the water was so salty and brackish neither man nor beast could drink it, he climbed one morning a high hill. To the north and east he saw nothing but the glittering white salt plain. Far to the east appeared some mountains with snow on them. "When I came down, I durst not tell my men of the desolate prospect ahead, but framed my story so as to discourage them as little as possible. I told them I saw something black in the distance, near which no doubt, we would find water. Whilst I had been up on the mountain, one of the horses gave out and had been left a short distance behind. I sent the men back to take the best of the flesh, for our supply was nearly exhausted, whilst I would push forward in search of water. . . . With our best exertion we pushed forward, walking as we had been for some time, over the soft sand. That kind of travelling is very tiresome to men in good health who can eat and drink



as often as they desire; but to us worn down with hunger and fatigue, it was almost unsupportable."

Charles Kelly in his "Salt Desert Trails" says, "They probably followed the route of the old Lincoln highway, striking the desert in the neighborhood of Goshiute Springs on its western border. From that point to Granite Mountain, rising from the middle of the salt plain is twenty miles. At the north end of this mountain is a small spring which he may or may not have found. From Granite to the foothills which separate Skull Valley from the desert is about twenty-five miles, and from this point to the springs in Skull Valley is about forty miles. Even if he had found the Granite mountain spring he would still have two days hard travel before reaching water in Skull Valley."

Here they encountered an Indian of the Piute tribe who told in after years of seeing the first white men to cross the desert, staggering half naked, in from the western desert, half crazy from breathing alkali dust. Evans died from hardship on June 25, 1827, the first white man we have record of dying in Tooele County.

Smith and Silas Goebel pushed on. At last they reached a spring of clear sparkling water. The two men, the horse, the mule, all drank the wonderful refreshing water. They thanked God that the desert was past. A few hours travel and they saw the Great Salt Lake. Smith says, "The Salt Lake, a joyful sight was spread before us. For myself I durst scarcely believe it was the Big Salt Lake I saw. We knew we were in a country where we would soon find game and water. . . . Those who chance to read this at a distance from the scene may be surprized at the sight of the lake surrounded by a wilderness of two thousand miles diameter excited in me those feelings known to the traveler who after long and perilous journeying comes again in view of his home. But so it was with me, for I had traveled so much in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake that it had become my home in the wilderness."

July 3, 1827, late in the afternoon, Smith and Goebel rode into rendezvous at Bear River where more than two hundred mountain men and trappers and thousands of Indians hailed the two men. Ragged, thin, with eyes glittering from the wild disorder of sunbleached hair, the first white men to cross from California came safely into camp.

Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville never entered Tooele County but the great island sea of prehistoric times was named for him by his friend Joseph R. Walker. When Walker and his party of about 35 or 40 men arrived in the valley in 1833, terraces

on the mountains plainly marked the various levels of a vast prehistoric fresh water lake. They had been sent by Bonneville to conduct a scientific reconnaissance of the Great Salt Lake, also, three members of the party speak of the project as an expedition to cross the Great American Desert to California. Captain Bonneville was principally interested in a trapping expedition. There was no game and no forage for their horses in enough quantity to make such a perilous trip profitable, until they reached the Sierras late in October. He was disappointed financially and also it was a blow to his pride. Nevertheless, the trip so little in its rewards at the time, marked his name forever on the great prehistoric lake, and it is to be found in many places in the great basin on maps and public projects and even business houses.

The first woman to come to Tooele Valley was Nancy Kelsey; she came in August 1841. She carried her baby daughter in her arms. She was the wife of Benjamin Kelsey and was only nineteen years old. These immigrants were the first ones using wagons to travel so far westward. The group was organized at Sapling Grove, Missouri. Col. Bartleson took command. John Bidwell, then only twenty years old, had invested his last cent in a wagon and with another man's oxen joined the party. They numbered sixty-four people.

Bidwell writes "Previous to setting out I consulted maps so as to learn as much as possible about the country. . . . As for Salt Lake there was a large lake several hundred miles long with two great rivers running from either end diverging as they ran west and entering the Pacific Ocean. My friends urged me to bring tools, and in case we could not get through with our wagons we could build canoes and float down one of the rivers." Not only was the western region unknown but all the plains region between.

They were fortunate in being able to join with Father De Smet's party. Thomas Fitzpatrick, the famed and experienced trapper and explorer, became the guide for them all. When they reached the country near what is now Soda Springs, Idaho, the guides and their party left them to go on the northwest trail to Oregon. Thirty-two of the original company determined to go southwest to California.

They reached what is now the town of Preston, Idaho, on August 14, 1841. From here they followed the Bear River down to the present town of Corinne. They were unfortunate in missing the beautiful Cache Valley where they could have rested and found feed and water. They were near the great lake but as yet could not see it. They turned northwestward and, after much privation

from salty brackish water and grass so encrusted with salt that the cattle could not eat much of it, they at last saw the lake.

Believing that feed and water were to be found at the rivers flowing westward from the lake, the company traveled north and west around the lake. In the eight days following, they dragged their wagons through the salty dry plains and then through the mirey marshes of the lake's beaches. Often they looked up to see beautiful trees and a lake in the foreground. The inviting shade urged them onward only to prove another mirage. Slowly they traveled the western side of the lake. At last they looked up to find that the lake was at an end. There were no rivers!

They turned westward and came at last to water and feed at Pilot Peak. The wagons had to be abandoned. Bidwell's diary tells his story, "August 19, Started early hoping to find fresh water where we could refresh ourselves and animals, but alas! the sun beamed heavy on our heads as the day advanced and we could see nothing before us but extensive arid plains, glimmering with heat salt. At length the plains became so impregnated with salt that vegetation entirely ceased, the ground was in many places as white as snow and perfectly smooth. . . . A high mountain overlooked us on the east. We found a river with grass a-plenty but so salty our animals could scarcely eat it." Keeping to the north and skirting the rim of the desert they passed through the north end of Ruby valley, across the Humbolt mountains and beyond the Sierras to Fort Sutter.

J. B. Chiles, a member of the party, in a manuscript in the Bancroft Library says: "It was considered almost rash for a woman to venture on so perilous a journey, but Mrs. Kelsey said: 'Where my husband goes I can go; I can better endure the hardships of the journey than the anxieties for an absent husband.' So she was received in the company and her cheerful nature and kind heart brought many a ray of sunshine through the clouds that gathered round a company of so many weary travelers. She bore the fatigue of the journey with so much heroism, patience, and kindness that there still exists a warmth in every heart for the mother and her child. They were always forming silvery linings for every dark cloud that assailed them."

Saturday the 12th of September, Mr. Kelsey had to leave his wagon, all other wagons were left too. At first they packed their gear on the horses only to have to kill the cattle for food. Then the mules were eaten, then the pet dog. After that they lived upon what game they could kill, coyotes, wildcats and crows. They stumbled into Sutter's Fort exhausted, their clothes in rags, their



only possession their rifles. Everyone was alive. Nancy and her husband settled at Nampa Springs, California. She was the first woman to cross the desert and in doing so crossed the northwest corner of Tooele County.

John Charles Fremont was next to cross the desert. He had explored some of the islands of the lake. This was his third exploring expedition. Toward the end of October his party started west. They passed the spot where the town of Garfield is located. Continuing westward they stopped at the springs near where Grantsville is located. On westward they passed Skull Valley. Here they paused and on the eastern edge Fremont made camp and rested. A scouting party went on ahead consisting of Kit Carson, Auguste Archambeau, Maxwell and one other man. They were to signal by lighted fires if water was to be found. Two hours before sundown they began their trip, heading for a mountain he named Pilot Peak. The route they took became known as Hasting's Cut-Off. It follows the present highway 40-50 within a range of ten miles north or south. Charles Kelley says:

"The desert under a scorching sun is forbidding enough but the Salt Desert by moonlight is absolutely uncanny. There is neither bush nor tree nor blade of grass, there is no sound of bird nor insect, there is apparently nothing ahead, nothing behind, nothing to the left or right. The desert stretches out before, white and interminable, where one seems to be walking in a treadmill, constantly moving, yet never arriving anywhere. Even these hardy explorers, accustomed as they were to the unusual, they were affected by the eerie silence. Little wonder then that the Indian who had accompanied them became so frightened that his knees rattled together and he was unable to speak. On account of his terror he was useless as a guide, so Fremont gave him his wages and he vanished into the night like a frightened rabbit, never looking back."

The horses made about forty miles a day of hard riding and late the following day they made Pilot Peak, after riding all night and the next day. They lost some horses from exhaustion. The Cut-off of so many miles had proved feasible for mounted men but soon proved to be a death trap for the heavy wagons whose tires sank through the salty crust into the mud sealed in below by the crust of salt.

Father Pierre Jean De Smet visited Great Salt Lake Valley late in the fall of 1841 after his trip to Oregon. He became the first Catholic Priest to enter Utah in the sixty-five years since the explorations of Father's Escalante and Dominguez. In 1846, he

visited Council Bluffs and there he met the leaders of the Latter-day Saints Church, who with almost ten thousand exiled members were temporarily encamped along a trail in the Territory of Omaha. He writes, "They had just been driven from a state in the union for a second time. They had resolved to winter on the threshold of the great desert, and then to move onward into it, to put a distance between themselves and their persecutors, without even knowing at that time the end of their long wanderings, nor the place where they should once more erect for themselves permanent dwellings. They asked me a thousand questions about the regions I had explored, and the valley I have just described to you (Salt Lake Valley) pleased them greatly from the account I gave them of it. What was it that determined them? I would not dare to assert it. They are there!"

The Clyman party came across the desert in 1846. They were mounted on horses and mules. Traveling eastward from California they found the Fremont trail and followed it across the desert. This route was shorter by many miles than either of the older better known trails. Lansford Hastings was a member of the party and it became the first of four companys to travel this route that year. Due to a book printed by Hastings it became known as the "Hastings Cut-Off."

The Bryant-Russel Party came next, several small wagon trains converging together. Edwin Bryant later to become alcalde of San Francisco was the one who kept the record of the journey. William H. Russell later was better known as the founder of the Pony Express. They left early in the spring of 1846. Jacob and George Donner and James F. Reed joined them on May 19th. They met Samuel Young and George Harlen and invited them to join the party but they said no the party was too big, so they traveled along a few days ahead of the forty-six wagons of the combined parties. When they reached Fort Laramie, Russell and Bryant decided to trade their wagons for mules and for pack-saddles. They figured upon making better time. The remainder of the party under the leadership of George Donner continued on with the wagons, as there were several wagons with women and children riding in them and they wished to reach California with the tools and furniture to make comfortable homes. They had read Hastings "Emigrant's Guide to Oregon and California" published the previous year and so followed the route he had told about.

Bryant and Russel, and a party of nine in all, left early and traveled rapidly catching up with Hastings and Hudspeth on Blacks Fork where Hastings was expecting the wagon trains.

Bryant was unfavorably impressed with the description of the "Cut-Off" and sent letters back to his friends warning them to take the safer old road. Joseph R. Walker met them soon after, driving a large drove of mules. He was on his way back to Saint Louis. He had crossed the desert with Fremont previously and told them of the dangers of the new route. Bryant decided to take the new route because he believed that it would be safe enough with horses and mules, but believed it to be unsafe for the slow moving oxen and wagons. He engaged Hudspeth as a guide.

After passing through Tooele Valley, for some reason they climbed the Stansbury Mountains and crossed into Skull Valley through a narrow pass in Willow Canyon. From the summit they could see Fremont's trail. The morning of August 1, 1846, they climbed Cedar Mountain where he says in his journal, "Here we had a view of the vast desert plain before us, which, as far as the eye could penetrate was of a snowy whiteness and resembled a scene of wintry frosts and icy desolation. Not a shrub or object of any kind rose above for the eye to rest upon . . . the whole distant view at this point seemed like the creation of a sublime and gorgeous dream or the effect of enchantment." They rode hard and reached California on September 1, 1846.

The Harlan-Young party was traveling just behind them. They brought the first wagons to the spot where Salt Lake City is located. They camped on the Jordan River near the present fairgrounds and rested. At the party they had that night, Mrs. Jacob Harlan and sister Minerva who were expert violinists played, while the others danced. They crossed Tooele Valley and upon reaching Skull Valley made what preparations they could for what they believed was a forty mile journey across the desert. They started at evening and traveled all night. When the sun arose in the morning the end of the trail was not in sight. All day they traveled in the blistering sun. Their cattle gave out and nothing could get them to move. All the next night they traveled, and finally at noon they reached the haven of Pilot Peak and its spring. They had come eighty-two miles across the salt desert in the first successful crossing of the desert with wagons.

The Donner-Reed Party, who at first had been close behind them had no guide. Hastings had not kept his promise to wait for them. They got lost and spent twenty-one days of precious time making a new road down Weber Canyon. Reed rode on ahead and asked Hastings to point out the way. He took him to the summit of the Oquirrh Mountains and pointed out the way they should go.



When the party reached Tooele Valley, they buried Luke Halloran on September fifth. His body was interred near the grave of John Hargrave who had died shortly before. Hargrave was a member of the Harlan-Young party. These two men became the first two burials in Tooele County. Mr. G. T. Royer, an employee of the State of Utah department of roads, was grading the highway close to the Lake shore near Black Rock, in March 1933. These bodies were unearthed and a close examination by the men gave evidence that these were the remains of Hargrave and Halloran.

The party went on and camped in Grantsville, enjoying the good pasturage and clear water from the springs there. There were eighty-seven people who started west from this point and they took an ample supply of feed and water for what they believed to be a forty-mile wide desert. The heavy wagons sank in the soft sand, later into the mud below the salt crust. The cattle moved slowly and two nights and a day found them far out into the desert. Reed rode ahead and found water thirty miles ahead at the Pilot Peak springs. He started back to find the drovers with some of the cattle ten miles back. He found his family who had been 36 hours without water. Their oxen had been unhitched and being driven to water became crazed with thirst and ran away. The Reed family started ahead walking. Virginia, a girl of thirteen, and her three brothers and her frail mother walked all that day with Reed carrying the little three-year old. Exhausted, they lay down to rest only to find the night as cold as the day had been hot. The children huddled together under Mrs. Reed's shawl and still they were cold; at last their dogs crept close and baby went to sleep with his pet puppy in his arms. Next day they reached safety but they had lost most of their equipment, cattle and wagons. The delay in coming on this "Short-Cut" was so great that winter overtook them and only forty-four lived to reach California the next spring.

The peculiar mud dried hard in the sun. The winds blew salt into the footsteps and wagon ruts. Even today, because of the unusual formations of the land, you may see the very footsteps of the pioneers as they are eroded into the floor of the plain. The word of the fate of the Donner-Reed Party prevented many from trying the Hastings Cut-Off until the Gold Seekers came in 1850. In their eagerness to get there as rapidly as possible, they took great risks and even the desert did not prove fearful enough to persuade them to take the longer safer route. At one time a party of three hundred wagons went across together. Many lives were lost and wagons and cattle were left along the trail.

One man telling of his harrowing journey, tells of his friend just dying of thirst dropping to his knees and praying "O Lord, just send me one drop of water." A few minutes later a stray cloud did come over and drop a brief spattering only to pass without moistening their lips. He says, "I turned to him and said, 'Why you damn fool, you might just as well prayed for a barrel of water as a drop, you did get ten times what you asked for'."

The Beckwith Survey was made in 1854 to find a route for a railroad. He found a good spring at Granite mountain and this more southerly route was much shorter across the salt. Freight wagons traveled this route for many years.

Captain Howard Stansbury explored the country and made an official map and survey for the United States government in 1850. Stansbury Island and the Stansbury Range of mountains bear his name.

Captain J. H. Simpson left Camp Floyd and explored as far west as the Dugway mountains in 1858 and 1859. Simpson's Springs bear his name. The pony express followed this route and later the Overland Stage coaches. The old stage relay-stations built of stone may still be seen at Fish Springs and Callao.

The modern highway follows pretty much the route of Fremont, and the great peril of the desert is now the very level monotony of its wide and even highway. Here thousands follow the trails of the early explorers never dreaming of the thirst and fear that haunted the trailblazers on this the nation's *Main Street*.

## TOOELE COUNTY SETTLED

*By Mary Helen Parsons*

In this history we have endeavored to present Tooele County in its entirety. Lying in the vicinity of mountain ranges rich in mineral deposits of great variety, mining and smelting have formed the bulwark of our county. The turbulent booming mines of short duration caused unseen upheavals and hardship for our struggling miners and prospectors.

We have also attempted to present the natural resources of our agricultural and livestock industry which have been a foremost industrial advantage.

Our deep soils are recognized for fertility and best adapted to the growing of all kinds of fruits, grains and garden produce.

The climate of Tooele County is temperate. The canyons are beautiful with their seasonal coloring and attractions.

The pioneering of immigrant trails across Tooele County has given Tooele County the distinction of attracting the most noted explorers, thus the Donner Party, Pony Express and Overland Stages.

The pioneering of settlements in our county all had their part in the general work of progress for the welfare and our way of life — "Each of his kind to his own place." They were segregated into nationality or types, which helped to create co-operation and understanding.

Through the progress and development of our county by these worthy pioneer men and women, we have achieved security and an organized government for all of us.

## THE STATE OF DESERET IN 1850

While awaiting the pleasure of the United States congress in granting their request, the pioneers felt the necessity of subdividing this vast region for governmental purposes, and hence in the winter 1849-50 the legislature of the unofficial state of Deseret created six counties: Great Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Tuilla, San Pete and Juab. Their method of determining the boundaries of these first counties was simply that of conforming to the natural geographic divisions which they found and recognized as logical units for governmental administration.

### FIRST SIX COUNTIES

The designations of the first six counties as established by the Deseret legislature in 1850 are as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the general assembly of the state of Deseret that all that portion of county known as Weber valley, and extending as far south as Stony creek, and west to Great Salt Lake, shall be called Weber County.

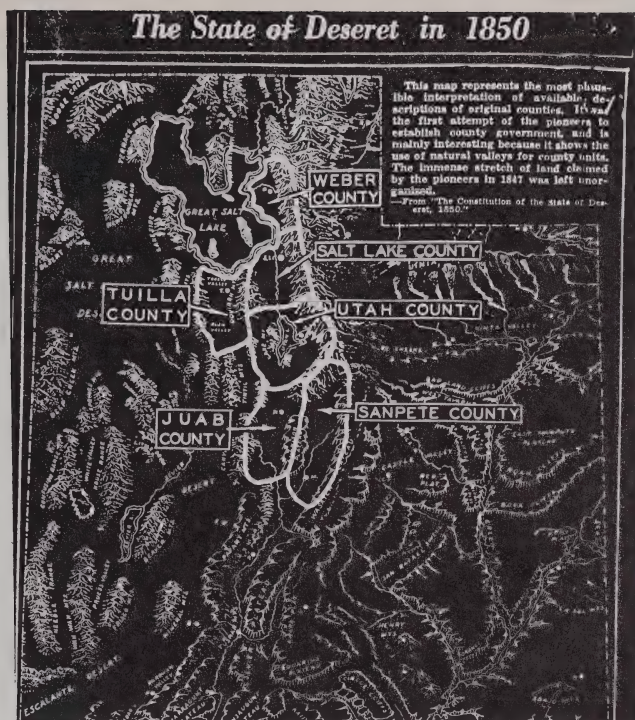
SEC. 4. All that portion of country known as the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and lying south of Stony Creek, shall be called Great Salt Lake County.

SEC. 11. All that portion of country called Utah valley, shall be called Utah County; the county seat of which shall be located at Provo City.

SEC. 13. San Pete valley shall be a county, including the boundaries of said valley, and called San Pete County.

SEC. 14. Tuilla valley shall be a county, including the boundaries of said valley, and called Tuilla County, having one precinct, until otherwise ordered by the county court.





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### FIRST SIX COUNTIES

The designation of the first six counties as established by the Deseret legislature in 1850 are as follows:

"An ordinance providing for the location of counties and precincts therein named, & c."

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the general assembly of the state of Deseret that all that portion of country known as Weber valley, and extending as far south as Stony creek, and west to Great Salt Lake, shall be called Weber county.

Sec. 4. All that portion of country known as the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and lying south of Stony creek, shall be called Great Salt Lake county.

Sec. 11. All that portion of country called Utah valley, shall be called Utah county; the county seat of which shall be located at Provo city.

Sec. 13. San Pete valley shall be a county, including the boundaries of said valley, and called San Pete county.

Sec. 14. Tuilla valley shall be a county, called Tuilla county, having one precinct, until otherwise ordered by the county court.

Sec. 17. Whenever a county is mentioned as including a valley, the boundaries of the same shall extend to the natural boundaries of said valley—the summit of the surrounding mountains, on the highest dividing range between said valleys.

Approved January 31, 1850.

These counties were created when little was known of this western region, and before the official designation of the Utah Territory.

SEC. 17. Whenever a county is mentioned as including a valley, the boundaries of the same shall extend to the natural boundaries of said valley — the summit of the surrounding mountains, on the highest dividing range between said valleys. Approved January 31, 1850.

These counties were created when little was known of this western region, and before the official designation of the Utah Territory.

## SETTLEMENT OF TOOELE

*Compiled from histories written by Gilberta Gillespie and Lucy Stephens Ellington.*

Tooele county is one of the most interesting counties in the state of Utah. Its interests are varied and its scenery is most unique going from one extreme to the other. A variety of commodities are harvested here, ranging from sugar beets to table salt and mining is carried on for minerals and glauberian salts. The scenery varies from a blue briny lake, where resorts once beckoned huge crowds, to the Great American desert, and includes the sagebrush of the flats and the tall pines of the canyons.

Sportsmen may sit by sparkling streams or trample through sagebrush for rabbits, or climb the rugged pine-covered mountains for deer. The scenery has inspired many well known Utah artists. In the western part, with a large part of its area given over to the Great Salt Lake desert—miles of gray alkaline clay left by the evaporation of the salty waters of the lake, provide a hundred square mile tract level as a floor and hard as concrete. Here is the only place in the world that man has traveled over 400 miles an hour on land.

Tooele county is divided into three valleys: Tooele Valley, Rush Valley and Skull Valley. The most wealth, the greatest activity and the greater number of people are found in the Tooele Valley. To the west about fifteen miles the Stansbury mountains poke their blue peaks up into Great Salt Lake from the southern shore of Bird and Carrington Islands nearby, offering sanctuary to thousands of seagulls and pelicans. The Oquirrh range of mountains which is the east boundary of Tooele Valley extending from the southern shores of Great Salt Lake to Bingham, west to Stockton, southeast to Ophir, south to Mercur, thence to Eureka, Mammoth and Tintic Districts is the most unique range in the entire world. More than a third of the entire mineral wealth of the state has been taken out of this structure, and it has been said that billions of dollars worth of mineral remains untouched.





*First passenger train Tooele Valley Railway, April 15, 1909.*



The soil in Tooele Valley is rich, sandy and gravelly loam left from deposits of the bottom of Lake Bonneville.

At the present time prominent watermarks of the receding lake levels are in evidence on the west slope of the Oquirrh mountains and are best seen at Lake Point near the point of the mountain before turning to enter Salt Lake Valley.

Grantsville is the second largest city and is a rich agricultural and stock-raising center.

Lake Point and Erda as well as Lincoln are also agricultural and stockraising areas. Richville (Milton) supported a wool pulling plant and flour mill.

Bauer, south of Tooele in Tooele valley was composed of employees of the Combined Metals Reduction Company and the Honorine Mine. An orchard of 15,000 fruit trees, mostly apples, was planted to use the extra water from the mines.

These places and Tooele City, which is a combination of the mining, agriculture and business center, are all in Tooele Valley. International Smelting and Refining Company is four miles east of Tooele.

Stockton was a mining center and at one time there were smelters on the edge of Stockton Lake. Several mines once surrounded Stockton as well as Ophir. Ophir, Mercur, West Dip and others were entirely mining districts and the history of these ghost towns is rich in the romance and the lusty humor of the old West mining booms.

St. John, Clover, Faust Creek and Vernon are agricultural and stock-raising centers, but once they were alive with the excitement and adventure of the Pony Express, the overland stage and the telegraph. From these places dairy products are shipped to larger centers. This group comprise the Rush Valley.

Western Tooele county is composed of Ibapah, an agricultural and stock-raising country. Gold Hill was a bustling mining town and Wendover is a railroad junction, although there are surrounding ranches. Returning to Grantsville from the west are Salduro, Knolls and Burmester near the lakeshore north of Grantsville.

For many years Tooele county was a rendezvous for the Indians, mainly the Gosiute tribe. The valley was also well known to a number of early trappers and explorers. The ill-fated Hastings company, which passed through Utah made its way from the present site of Salt Lake City to the Great Salt Lake, and after passing the Point of the Mountain near Black Rock, they crossed

the lower end of Tooele valley, leaving the same at the point northwest of where Grantsville now is situated.

Thence the company traveled south to Knowlton's Springs, where the Hawaiian settlement Iosepa (meaning Joseph) stood. At this place the company divided, the Donner party taking the more southern route, while those following Hastings crossed Skull valley in a northwesterly direction to Redlam Springs, about 14 miles from Iosepa; then they crossed the mountains west of Skull valley at a point since known as Hastings Pass.

At the east base of the mountain range they obtained their last water before starting out on their perilous journey across the desert of alkali flat. From the top of the mountain west of Redlam Springs, they could see Pilot Peak to the west, but as the desert was very deceptive and the frequent mirage which they witnessed was extremely misleading, they had no idea that the distance across was 86 miles.

After the Utah pioneers under the leadership of Brigham Young had entered the Salt Lake Valley on Saturday, July 24, 1847, and after he with others including Apostle Orson Pratt had come out to Black Rock for a swim in the lake (July 27), Apostle Pratt left the company and rode around the shores of the lake and into Tooele Valley as far as Adobe Rock on E.T. Hill (Lake Point). He then turned back and joined the lake party thus gaining the honor of being the first of the Utah pioneers to enter Tooele valley.

Following the above mentioned event a number of early pioneers visited Tooele valley from time to time, and as early as 1847 and 1848 the settlers of Great Salt Lake Valley used Tooele Valley and Rush Valley as a herd ground for their cattle. At this early time the valley was accredited as a splendid grazing country.

Captain Howard Stansbury, soon after his arrival in Utah in 1849, built a small adobe house for the use of his herders who were taking care of the government mules and other stock. It was built on E.T. Hill in the shadows of Adobe Rock where a panoramic view of the valley offered warning of any impending danger.

About the 4th of September, 1849 (although the exact date has not been recorded), the first white settlers came into Tooele Valley with a view of finding homes and establishing a permanent settlement. The three families were reported to be Josiah Call, his wife and one child; Judson Tolman, his wife and one child; and Samuel Mecham with his wife. The three families came together and after exploring the lower part of the canyons for springs and trees, decided to settle on a small stream just south of the present city of Tooele.

As soon as they had chosen the land to settle upon, they began the work of homemaking. The timber was in the canyons and upon the mountains, and roads had to be made and trails cut through the thick brush that grew in the way. They built their single rooms so close together that they seemed to be all covered by a single roof, floored with puncheon and covered with puncheon also.

They worked hard before leaving for October Conference in Salt Lake City there they reported their progress to Brigham Young and asked for more settlers. Cyrus Tolman with his wife and two children; and Benjamin Tolman, a younger brother of Cyrus and Judson came the latter part of October. Eli Lee came at this time, also.

About this time Brigham Young sent an exploring party into the area to survey the canyons for saw and shingle timber. They reported no shingle timber and very little timber of any kind. Not long after their return Cyrus Tolman was in the city to see the president, and Brigham reported the success of his exploring party to Mr. Tolman. Cyrus laughed at the story and said there was both saw and shingle timber in the canyons, and right there a bargain was made to have a load of this kind of timber delivered to Salt Lake City. A few days later Cyrus fulfilled the contract to the satisfaction of Brigham.

Whether this incident had great influence in the welfare of the new settlement, we cannot say, but on November 24, 1849, Ezra T. Benson, Anson Call, Josiah Call, and Judson Tolman were granted the right to the saw and building timber in Pine Creek and Small (Middle) Creek Canyon, and the privilege of a mill site on Big (Settlement) Canyon Creek, the petitioners agreeing to make a road into the canyons and, upon completion of the mill to furnish lumber at \$20 per thousand feet.<sup>1</sup>

In December, Ezra Benson, accompanied by Robert Skelton; John Rowberry, with wife and five children, arrived. Phineas R. Wright, his wife and her son, Francis X. Lougy; and Orson Bravett with his wife and five children, had also settled in the valley by the time Benson and Rowberry arrived.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Bravett built his house near Middle Canyon, but early in the winter his ox team died of eating poison parsnip so he moved nearer the other settlers.

It is well to remember that the settlement of Tooele took its name from the valley and not the valley from the town or settlement. Tooele has never had any other name than Tooele. However,

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<sup>1</sup>L.D.S. Journal History, November 24, 1849.

<sup>2</sup>The Tooele Transcript, January 23, 1903.





*The dugout provided the first temporary shelter for many of the immigrants. Built back into the hill, the projecting area walled and tightly roofed, the temperature was fairly consistant, warm in winter and cool in summer. The door opening was covered by a tarpaulin, wagon cover, or a blanket. A fireplace built at the back provided warmth, light and cooking facilities.*  
*Photo by Charles Kelly.*

*Francis X. Lougy home on North Main Street.*



for a time Grantsville was called Willow Creek, Clover was called Shambip, Erda was called Batesville, Lincoln was called Pine Canyon and Lake Point was called E.T. City, but Tooele has always been Tooele.

The true meaning of its name and its history is often cloaked in mystery. It has been a point of argument in years past, especially among the "old-timers." There are four popular beliefs, each having merit.

One is that Tooele took its name from the abundant weed or bulrushes as they are commonly known. It is claimed that the name was misspelled by Thomas Bullock, secretary to Brigham Young, and the corruption of the word became Tooele. This account is accepted by such well-known historians as Tullidge, Whitney, Warrum, Jensen and Bancroft. Arguments against this are that Bullock was an educated man, and would hardly misspell so simple a word as "tule," especially since the pronunciation of the word (tool-eh) hardly coincides with that of the County name (too-will-uh).<sup>3</sup>

The second version is that Orson Pratt remarked that the valley resembled greatly an Austrian village, near the Adriatic Sea, and it was called "Mat Tooele." Arguments against this are most convincing inasmuch as Andrew Jensen, L.D.S. church historian, asserted that Orson Pratt did not visit "that place in Austria until 20 years after the naming of Tooele."

Another belief not so popular, is that an Englishman, on seeing the many hills that surrounded the valley, remarked that the valley was "too 'illy," or that due to the thick growth of willows, the valley was "too willy."

The fourth is the Indian version. The story is that the county took its name from an Indian chief named Tuilla, who lived in the valley years before the advent of the Mormons. Captain Ferguson, an Indian born in 1865, and well-educated as well as having served in the U.S. Army, said he had lived among the Indians of Tooele County many times, and heard the story repeated many times. Elizabeth R. Nelson, born in Tooele in 1853, also verifies this version, by asserting that as a girl in 1867, she heard her father, John Rowberry, tell of an Indian chief, Tuilla, for whom the valley was named. This version is also probable inasmuch as Howard Stansbury's (government surveyor) map of this region in 1849 and 1850, denotes the valley as "Tuilla," and the settlement itself as "Tooele."

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<sup>3</sup>Historical Records Survey, No. 23, p. 8.





### *Pioneers of 1872.*

*First row, left to right: Peter Martin (son of Moses Martin), John C. Shields, Robert M. Shields, John M. Shields (son of John Shields).*

*Second row: Mary DeLaMare, Lydia DeLaMare, Mrs. Edler, Catherine Gillespie, Eliza Howells (Mrs. Thomas Howells), Elizabeth Clegg (Bell), Grace Clegg (child), Grace Clegg, Ann Martin (wife of Moses Martin), Jennie Shields, Sophia DeLaMare (McLaws), Tom DeLaMare.*

*Third row: Mary DeLaMare, Carl Edler, John Gillespie, Thomas Howells, Mary Meiklejohn, Benjamin Clegg, Sr., Moses Martin, Elizabeth DeLaMare (Tate), Ester DeLaMare (Walters).*

*Fourth row: Joanna McLaws, Jeanette M. DeLaMare, Moses Bruneau, Phillip DeLaMare, Robert Meikeljohn, John A. Smith, Mary M. Smith, Eliza Clegg (Hale), Samuel Lee, Sr., Elizabeth Clegg (Brown), John McLaws, Joseph DeLaMare.*



At an early date a gristmill was ordered to be built in Tooele valley by President Brigham Young. The site selected was at Milton. Clark Higley was said to be a millwright on this job.

About February, 1850, the first ecclesiastical organization was formed by Ezra T. Benson who visited the valley; he appointed John Rowberry presiding elder with Phineas R. Wright as the first and Judson Tolman as the second counselor. Immediately following the organization, meetings were held in private homes, the first being held in the house of Judson Tolman.

In the summer and fall of 1850, Peter Maughan (Aug.), Benjamin Clegg, Alfred G. Lee (26 Sept.), Francis Lee and his father Samuel; Isaiah Hamblin; Jacob Hamblin; W. T. Silcox and family; Thomas Lee and family; Thomas Heath, not married; Joseph Robinson and family; Joseph Boyington and family; Widow Smith and family; came to the valley.

Esaias Edwards was here when Maughan's came in August. Royal Barney and William Henry Harrison Sagers came in October, and settled at the mouth of Middle Canyon. Francis Lee (above) brought with him his sons, William H., Samuel M., John N., George W. and Francis C. Lee.

In addition, during 1850 the following men moved to Tooele: George W. Bryan and family; James Braffit and Henry Jackson and family; Thomas Atkin; Mrs. Gribble, mother of Eli B. Kelsey; Francis Gunnell, without family; Wilson Lund and family; Alfred Lee.

On the 25th of February 1850, the first white child was born in Tooele valley. Mrs. Sarah Holbrook Tolman, wife of Judson Tolman, gave birth to a son, later named Judson A. Tolman.

The first county government organization appointments made at the time Tooele county was formed by the state legislature were John Rowberry, probate judge; Alfred Lee, and Alexander Badlam, associate judges; Peter Maughan, clerk. By order of the probate judge the first election was held June 10, 1851, resulting as follows; Francis Lee, sheriff; Peter Maughan, recorder; George W. Bryan, justice of the peace; Thomas Lee, Robert Skelton and Harrison Severe, constables; and Wilson Lund, road supervisor. Each of these officers were elected by 41 votes and no opposition.

March 25, 1852, John Rowberry wrote: "We have built a meetinghouse 24 feet square. Our meetings are well attended. We have a school of about 30 scholars. We have a good sawmill in operation and a gristmill building. There are few spinning mills and looms in this place, but having no sheep, these things con-



*Old City Hall. Built 1867. Left to right: Jean Randall,  
Melvin Ralph, Myrl Porter.*

sequently remain almost still. The people are very busily engaged in putting in all the grain they can in order to reap a bountiful harvest."

A mail route was established in April 1852, with John Rowberry as postmaster.

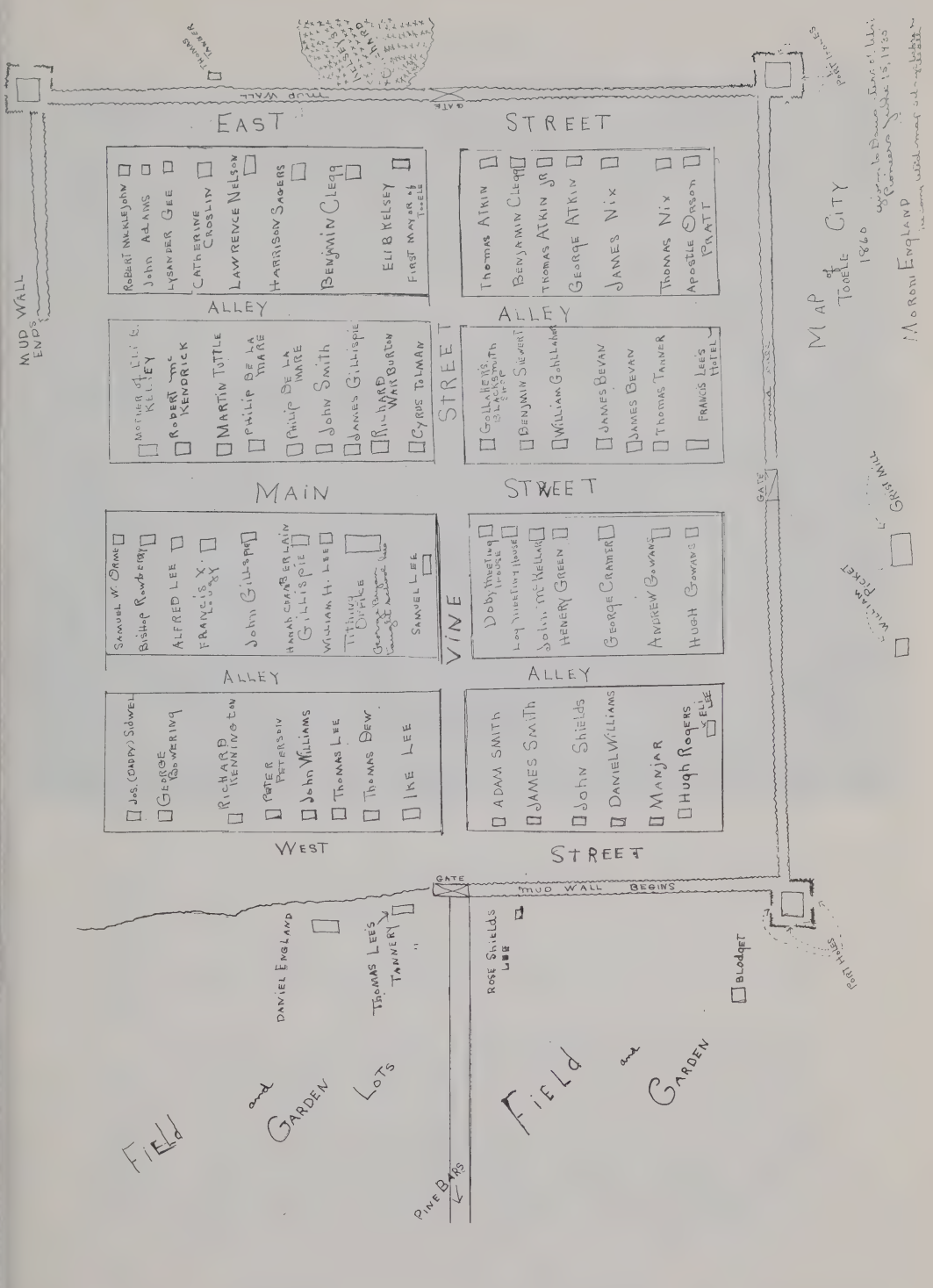
In the fall of 1853, the townsite of Tooele was located and surveyed by Jesse W. Fox, and the people commenced to locate on their own farms. Seven irrigation ditches were plowed 80 rods apart by John and Tom Lee and John Shields carried stakes for the new survey. The ditches ran northward from the main canal and the lands coming under them was parceled out to the settlers according to their needs.

During 1854-55 the settlers built a mud wall around most of the town to better protect themselves from Indian attacks. It was two and one half feet thick at the base, nine feet high and one foot wide at the top (Peter M. Clegg said 18 inches). The wall started at the corner of West Vine and 1st West, went south one block to First South, then east two blocks to First Street, then north two blocks to First north, then west about one block, where it stopped, never to be completed.

It was a tremendous project for these struggling settlers and every able-bodied man and boy was required to help. Thomas Lee supervised construction. The wall was built by a movable frame made of hand hewn planks held together with round wooden pegs. On each previous night the land was flooded, then a strip was plowed on each side of the wall. The dirt was removed from the outside foundation, which left a deep ravine, making the wall about two feet higher from the outside than from within. The mud was mixed with dry grass or straw and poured into the rough forms; boys tramped the straw firmly into the mud and left it until it was set, then it was moved and refilled. Each section was about sixteen feet long. After the corners were finished a bastion was built into each corner that would accommodate about ten men. Into each bastion was built portholes so arranged that the men on guard could shoot through them in case of Indian attack. The top of the wall was wide enough for men to patrol. The expected Indian attacks never came so the only practical use made of the fort was the slaughter of wolves and coyotes. John A. Bevan said the men would drag out dead animals for bait near the south wall and then those stationed behind the portholes would shoot the wolves as they approached the wall.

The Indian raids were estimated to have cost the Tooele settlers over \$5,000 in horses and cattle stolen and destroyed





Map of Tooele City  
1860  
Tooele City  
Mud Wall Begins  
Mud Wall Ends

Tooele City and Mud Wall



*Tooele City 1902.*

during 1850-51. Continuing raids and occasional punitive expeditions characterized the relations of settlers and Indians for some years, and after the establishment of the Pony Express and Overland Stage routes through the county, a few killings of drivers and stationkeepers are recorded. In 1869, William Lee and others began to live and work with the Indians, some of whom they induced to cultivate the soil and obtain lands under the national Homestead Act. The influence of this example, and the growing power of the settlers in the county, together with the lack of adequate weapons or an organization for resistance by the natives, gradually led to a treaty with the Gosiutes. In later years a reservation was established in Skull Valley and the remnant of the Tooele Indians resided there.

While the Indian raids and scarcity of food caused a great deal of worry and anxiety on the part of the settlers, the troubles could not dissuade them from their heroic efforts to build a progressive culture. They settled in isolated communities in the county, but succeeded in uniting the people into a whole.

Into each phase of their lives, whether it be agriculture, education, business, mining, or recreation, they put courage and capability that built a great county.

## SETTLEMENT CANYON

*By C. Arthur Hanks*

Settlement Canyon lies south and slightly east of the City of Tooele. It is about seven miles long and has a number of forks running on the left and right side of the main road.

When I was a boy, I traveled nearly all over Settlement Canyon. Alvin McCustion owned part of the land about one mile up the canyon. He planted alfalfa for his stock and William G. Gillespie and I, as boys, caught gophers in his lucerne patch. The bounty was five cents each, paid by Tooele County. I bought my mother, Elizabeth Hanks, 25 cents worth of sugar with this gopher money.

At Wrench's Spring, just below McCustion's field, a water tank was built underground to run this water through. It first ran through Tooele's main street and service was installed in people's homes. As a boy I played on the banks of this water pipe trench. Later a large tank was built at the head of main street which is still in use along with another auxiliary tank. Today a large tank is situated on the hill on the left hand side at the mouth of the canyon. It holds a million gallons of water when filled.



The pioneers built a sawmill about three miles up the canyon which used to be called Sawmill Flat. William Parker ran the mill first, then later his relative, Jerry Parker, did the sawing of logs for building purposes.

My father, Alfred F. Hanks, and brother Alfred L. Hanks and myself cut timber in the fork up the canyon called Rocky. One winter we hauled logs to the home of James M. Gollaher, some of which I used to build our first home at 308 South 2nd West Street.

Another William Parker had a sawmill at the mouth of Middle Canyon. I believe he was a relative of Bill Parker and his wife Belle Parker, who lived in a little frame house on Sawmill Flat in Settlement Canyon. Later when the sawmill was abandoned, Bill and his wife moved to the mouth of Middle Canyon in a frame building just north of the Tooele Valley Railroad Trestle, which was built by the International Smelting and Refining Company. The Parker's kept cows and when the trestle was being built, the men used to drink Mrs. Parker's buttermilk which was delicious.

Left Hand Fork is the first main fork which had a road built by the pioneers. Here people cut and hauled small maple and oak wood for fuel in their homes. The next fork up the canyon of any consequence is Right Hand Fork on the right side and about four and one-half miles up the canyon. Red Pine, balsam and quaking asp timber was cut in this fork for firewood and building purposes.

At the five mile stone up the canyon are the two forks called Right and Left Hand Beartrap, so named for the reason that a brown bear was trapped by one of the pioneers. Up the canyon and to the left are Left and Right Hand Kelsey where two coal kilns were built to burn wood for charcoal which was hauled to the smelters at Stockton for fuel. Above these forks we come to what is called Rocky, named from a steep hill in the main road which is called Rocky Ridge. Above this fork and at the left is white pine. Water Fork is straight up the main road above and leads over into Soldier Canyon, another fork. On the right hand side going up is a fork called Stump Fork and above this is the last fork called Balsam, named from the timber growing there. We hunted pine hens in this fork, which were very fine for food.

Chokecherries and other kinds of wild berries grew in Settlement Canyon. They make delicious jelly. The white-tail deer are hunted almost every year in this canyon which helps the people with their food.

## MIDDLE CANYON

*By Deonna Morgan*

Since the canyons were the source of needed supplies which the settlers must use in making settlements, the first three families coming into Tooele County did make a limited survey of the canyons on the east. On account of the rugged formation it was many years before they learned much about the upper areas of Middle Canyon. Two families moved into the lower part of the canyon during the 1850's to establish homes. They were the Abel Parker and Norton Tuttle families. Each built a sawmill and did a flourishing business for several years. When they moved out others came to take their place, among them being Peter and Dan Gillespie, Perry Hanks, Thomas DeLaMare and the Angell family.

The real activity in the canyon developed in the upper areas during the 1870's. At that time Bingham had become a prosperous gold mining camp and large supplies of logs were needed for the increasing number of mines. The most promising supply of timber stood to the west of the divide into the upper parts of Middle Canyon for Water Fork, White Pine, Right Hand Fork and other gulches in the canyon grew abundant stands of timber.

The mining companies constructed a fine road up Butterfield Canyon over the divide, around the mountains of Middle Canyon to approximately two miles up Right Hand Fork. This road, known as the Bingham Grade, was in general use until about 1912. In a few years the mining companies had cleaned out the beautiful stands of timber that once adorned the head of Middle Canyon. The method used in transporting the logs to Bingham was by four, four-horse teams and four, four-yoke of oxen. A camp and repair shop was maintained on a little flat in Water Fork. Today this area contains vast fields of three stumps filled in with inferior growths of timber.

About the turn of the century another mining venture took place at the head of the canyon. The Bingham Metals Company constructed a tunnel from the Middle Canyon side in order to tap the lower workings of the Bingham mines in an effort to secure a new water supply. The tunnel proved unprofitable and the water supply did not materialize. The tunnel did finally prove a benefit to Bingham and a loss to the people on this side of the mountain. The mining company prevailed upon the officers of the Middle Canyon Irrigation Company to trade them water rights at the head of the canyon for the water that would come through the tunnel, but the result was the tunnel water dried up and the water at the head of the canyon is now being pumped over to Bingham.

Treasures of Pioneer History, Vol. 6, page 477-8.





# *Agriculture, Business and Merchandising*

## AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING

*Compiled by Mildred Mercer*

To redeem the soil was an economic necessity in Tooele's pioneer life. A man's capital was his land and his labor that made it productive. His dream as head of his family came true in this country of no land monopoly, no proprietors, no tenants. And, if later years showed disillusionment, these first years were viewed with reverence and the promise of good things to come. The personal relationship between man and nature was fulfilled when he got a foothold on the soil.

Some of them spoke different languages and came from many states in the Union, and from European countries. Some were mill workers who had never done a day's work outside a factory; some were seamen whose life's work had been on sailing ships; some were coal miners who had never worked on top of the ground; some were farmers, but none had been accustomed to irrigation and none were used to this climate.

These were the people who had to be assimilated into the growing settlement. They were poor people, generally speaking, who were removed more than a thousand miles from their source of supply and arrived too late in the season for any crop. When spring came they would begin to plant, but the proper time to sow was experimental. Too early planting meant that seeds might not sprout, and if sprouted too early, a late frost might kill the crop.

They built their first homes near the water supply at the mouth of Settlement Canyon, where an abundance of grass afforded excellent pasturage for their few animals. A good portion of the land around the creek was marshy and filled with weeds and grass, but it was drained, plowed and sowed. To Cyrus Tolman goes credit for the first seven acres plowed and planted into winter wheat.

The first winter was a hard one for the new settlers, snow fell early and often. One of the snowstorms swept over the valley for 48 hours, and drifted the snow as high as the tall willows that grew along the creek. Two feet of snow had to be shoveled out of some of the cabins before they could start a fire. The poor cattle died and the stronger teams suffered. They sought shelter from the storms along the willow drifts, and there they were found frozen stiff.

When they moved into the fort, lots were drawn to determine where each man should locate his family (*see* map of mud wall). They measured 5 rods by 20 rods, then each man had a garden plot just outside the wall where he raised vegetables. Beyond that he had a large farm, consisting of as many acres as he chose to cultivate. The water for drinking purposes and also for irrigation came by means of plowed ditches from Three Mile Creek in Middle Canyon, and from Settlement Canyon Creek, and was conveyed through ditches to the Big Field.

Each man used in accordance with the amount of land he had and a water *right* was given. As new settlers came, the water was divided and a share given to their neighbors. When water had to be raised to the surface of the land for wells, the old "Go-Devil" was drawn by oxen. Most people used stream water. The water that ran in ditches down the front streets was for culinary use. Into this water, dammed by a few rocks, they would put the food to be kept cool; perhaps a bowl of butter covered with a clean white cloth, or a bucket of milk. The "Alley" ditch was used for watering stock and other purposes.

How to irrigate, another problem, loomed up. The few scarce seeds must be productive and not washed out by this strange new way of irrigation. Each farmer had a large ditch on the upper side of his farm and each field had little furrows, into which the water was turned. Every tiny rill was guarded and guided.

When the scanty crops were harvested there were many new emigrants to divide with and seed must be kept for another planting. "Which crops were most useful and best adapted to the climate had to be found," said Lafayette Orme. "Grains and other hard seeds could be kept from year to year, so, by each person saving enough garden seeds for himself and a few for someone else, this problem soon began to clarify.

The wheat problem was more serious and was made more difficult by the inroad of crickets and grasshoppers. Each spring, anyone holding seed had to go without himself and almost fight

with his starving neighbors in order to oblige them by giving them seed wheat to plant.

"James Bevan told me that the hardest crop to start was potatoes because leaving the Missouri River in May each year, the potato seed was cold. On arrival in Salt Lake Valley in July it was too late to plant what few had not already spoiled. If they started on the journey in July or August and brought a new crop, they were all spoiled or perhaps frozen on arrival in October or November. The few potatoes planted in July of 1847 in Salt Lake yielded a very few about as large as marbles. These were carefully preserved but nearly all rotted before the spring of 1848. They tried planting the seed pods that grow on potato vines which could be preserved indefinitely, but were not often fertile. So it took a long time to get the first started. As they began to get more plentiful and used for food, the peelings were reserved for seed."

In the spring of 1856, the green carpet of grain was thick and heavy when a horde of creaking, ugly black crickets descended from the foothills. The settlers were paralyzed at the sight and could hardly believe what they saw. The crops were swept before them, leaving the ground bare as though a fire had burned over it. People joined forces to drive back the invasion while some of the men plowed a wide ditch and filled it with water, hoping to drown the jumping army. They dug trenches, lined them with straw which was set afire when the insects filled the spaces, but nothing they could do stopped the voracious invaders. The crop seemed doomed, and the people predicted a terrible famine for the already meager food supply.

Bishop Rowberry called a special prayer meeting to be held in his home. During the session, Judson Tolman spoke in tongues. The bishop gave the interpretation that if the people would be faithful, the crickets would be turned away and they would raise a good harvest.

The settlers returned to the fields to resume the struggle, but already the crickets had reversed their course, heading back up the nearby canyon, and completely disappeared from the valley within a few days.

"But the trouble was not over," said James Dunn, "for in a few weeks after, when the wheat was knee high and just about coming out in head, the black army appeared once more and made for the wheat field again. But, on their first appearance the whole settlement turned out; men, women and children armed with oak bush commenced a fearful slaughter on the foe and after



a few hours conflict, drove them back up the canyon. That was the last seen of the crickets for that season."

At times the pioneers were aided by the seagulls, which came from Great Salt Lake in flocks to feed and disgorge and feed again, and at times the wind blew the grasshoppers out upon the lake, where they were drowned and washed in upon the shores in great windrows, in some cases, pickled by brine, remaining several years.

Shortage of foodstuffs caused the pioneers to experiment on native plants. As a result, the usefulness of segos was discovered. Pig weeds, nettles, grease wood sprouts, salt weeds and other things were found good for food. One year when the grasshoppers had destroyed the wheat, Andrew J. Johnson ground into flour the dried fieldpeas. The bread was too rich for his wife, but the rest of the family survived the winter in good condition.

Gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., were brought from the mountains. "Ground cherries" were made into delicious jam by gathering them after the first frost. The plants moved from the upper valleys were hard to start, but after a little experimenting, they had bushes in all the gardens. Fruit seeds, such as apples, pears, etc., were brought from England and Scotland; peaches, apricots, "Pottawattamie" plums and cherries, from the eastern states. The lowly *Blue Damson* plum came from Missouri, and grapes from California.

"And Oh, how they held onto the seeds from a tree that produced good fruit" said Lafe Orme. "My mother told me of eating her first peach. A neighbor had one tree with only a few peaches on, and said, 'I have brought you and your husband each a peach to taste, but I must have the stones back for planting.'"

They introduced medicinal plants from various states and European countries, such as burdock, tansey, catnip, spearmint, dandelion and many others. Some of these afterwards became a nuisance but were considered very choice for many years.

An old record of Camp Floyd, on file in the County Recorder's Office for 1859 gives an idea of living costs for the year. Sugar was quoted at 65 cents a pound, calico 45 cents a yard, a handkerchief cost \$2.00, nails \$5.00 a pound, 4½ yards of flannel \$5.60, tobacco 50 cents a plug, hoop irons for wagonwheel tires \$36.00 for 56 pounds, and candles were 35 cents each.

The rich sandy and gravelly soil and moderate climate of Tooele were well adapted to the production of fruits, and the wonderful yield of fruit on the deep fertile soil produced beautiful color and delicious flavor. The average rainfall was reported to be 20 to 24 inches. Climate was just about the best in the state,

the rigors of winter being tempered, and the burning heat of the summer modified by its nearness to the lake. In winter, although the snow was deep, the temperature rarely reached zero, and in summer seldom reached one hundred.

In the mountains was useful timber, red, white, yellow and pinion pine, maple, mountain mahogany, quaking asp, and balsam in abundance. Within three years of the settlement, shade trees, shrubs and flowers grew along the streets and around their homes. Eli B. Kelsey pioneered in the cultivation of fruit and planting the public streets with shade trees. He brought some of the seeds for these trees across the plains.

In the early 1860's, church officials reported a visit to the Kelsey orchard, at which time Mr. Kelsey said his orchard consisted of five hundred apple trees, from three to five years old, 1400 peach trees in full bearing, 2000 currant bushes in full bearing, 3000 currant bushes one year old, two acres of apple and peach nursery grown from seed brought across the plains, and grapevines sufficient for a vineyard of two acres.

Edward Stevenson wrote in April of 1867 "I had the honor to be the guest of Eli B. Kelsey at Vine Cottage, which is situated east and joining the city. His enclosure contains seventy acres. . . . Brother Kelsey tells me that he had five hundred grapevines of ten different varieties. He further states that his trees have averaged 1200 bushels of peaches and 800 bushels of currants each year."

There were many other men who gave time to cultivation of trees and orchards, among whom were Isaac Elkington, Benjamin Clegg, John W. Tate, George Craner, George and Thomas Atkin, Hugh Gowans and others. John G. Heggie, who was a nurseryman in Scotland, is credited with introducing the budding of trees in the valley. John Adams who came from England, began to bud and graft from the best fruit he could find, and it was not long until there was a lot of choice fruit. People used to go to John Adams' to see a tree with five different kinds of fruits on it; cherries, peaches, apricots, plums and nectarines. James Russell planted the first quince trees.

Jeremiah L. Whitehouse had beautiful orchards and gardens in Pine Canyon (*see* history of Pine Canyon), Gaven Maxwell had acres of well-tended orchards and gardens in E.T. City. Brigham Young is said to have given Thomas Hook five peach stones to plant, "If you plant these they will grow to be the most delicious peaches you have ever tasted." These large Orange Clings proved a blessing which succeeding generations enjoyed.

In Erda, the James Woods farm became a nurseryman's paradise, for he had every kind of tree, both ornamental and fruit bearing. Great rows of poplars were planted for wind breaks and shady walks. He grew an abundance of grains and vegetables. Some of this he loaded into wagons and sold in Salt Lake City, and much of his surplus was given to the needy. He sold trees to many of the residents in Tooele valley. The trees that were planted on the south side of the South Ward Church, when Thomas Atkin was bishop came from his nursery. The trees planted around the old Lyman home came from his place, as did the ones around the Lyman lot in the cemetery.

The seed of the Paradise tree was brought to Tooele by Robert Skelton, from the Sandwich Islands when he returned from a mission there. Poplar, black locust, weeping willow, and mulberry trees were planted along the streets. About ten thousand mulberry trees were planted by Burton Musser to foster silk industry.

John Cooley and Harrison Severe of Grantsville started the cuttings of poplar trees by planting them by the springs where the flowing water run. They were later transplanted along Cooley Lane, where they have continued to be a landmark and a place of romance. (See Grantsville history for others.)

Lilacs, yellow roses, wild *Ragged Robin* red roses, tea vines, purple and white flags, (Iris), hollyhock, Sweet William, and other shrubs and flowers adorned the yards and huddled close to little houses. Many dreary, gray log and framehouses were made more cheerful by Love Vines or Virginia Creeper that sometimes covered most of the house. That they were dirty and birds nested in them, or that the vines grew through the logs into the interior, didn't matter. They had to have their "hyacinth for the soul."

Tooele county produced wheat equal or better to any in the state. In 1869, a record says John B. Smith of Pine Canyon, raised 49 bushels of wheat to the acre and in one particular spot he had 77 bushels per acre. He and J. L. Whitehouse bought the first combined mower and reaper in Pine Canyon. The first wheat planted was the *Touse*, but Peter A. Droubay later sent east and got a soft variety which grew exceedingly well here and which later took the name of *Droubay Wheat*. He was probably the first to successfully grow dryland wheat in Tooele county.

In the deep snows of the long winters the cattle often suffered and sometimes starved to death for want of hay. What little hay available was cut from the wild hay meadows about eight miles northwest of Tooele. The men, often taking their families



with them for an outing and picnic, cut the hay with a scythe and raked it by hand. It was a joyful time riding home on top a load of freshly cut grass.

The honor of introducing *lucerne* into Tooele county is claimed by two pioneers, James James, and Eli B. Kelsey, who claim to have brought it from California. Lucy Stephens said some was "brought from San Jose, California, by James D. James on October 19, 1862. He brought two sacks of the precious seed and distributed most of it free to the farmers in and around Tooele City, who immediately realized the value of this new plant as a forage crop, and soon had a large field of it growing successfully. The first seed was drilled in rows similar to the planting of carrots or other garden vegetables."

From then on alfalfa or lucerne, became a major crop in the fields. Water that formerly could not be used for irrigation in the fields in winter and early spring could now be utilized on these patches. Formerly this excess water ran onto what was then known as the Higley ranch. The water that came through town for gardens and which they carried in buckets for culinary use, would, in high spring, settle in ponds and meadows about Erda. However, when this water was diverted to alfalfa, all this changed. The water from Middle Canyon found its final outlet at the Bates Ranch in Erda, but was finally all used by Tooele and Pine Canyon farmers.

Peter A. Droubay sent to France for alfalfa seed which was planted mainly in the Erda and Pine Canyon area.

In 1870, according to Hugh S. Gowans, assessor for Tooele County, the total property value was \$352,487. The two richest men at that time were Porter Rockwell assessed for \$28,535, and Bishop John Rowberry assessed \$11,430. At this time there were 1000 acres planted in meadow hay with a total of 1,538 tons. There were 1,062 acres of wheat, with an average yield per acre of 25 5/6. The number of acres of beets were 1, and carrots 5. Barley was planted on 173 acres, and sorghum was 16 3/4. The total number of gallons was 1,457 and the average yield per acre 85 gallons. Corn was planted on 455 acres with the total bushels at 5,661. The total number of acres of apples was 20 1/4, peaches 50, grapes 5, with an average of 300 pounds per acre.

In 1878, the assessed valuation of Tooele County was \$900,187.

At the Territorial Beekeeper's Convention held in October 1881, T. W. Lee, secretary and Tooele's representative, said "the bees are doing well. We have 130 hives of bees and no foul

brood." (After the smelter came to Tooele the poisonous smoke killed most of the bees.)

In 1849, when Bishop John Rowberry, E. T. Benson, and Cyrus Tolman were sent into this section to make a survey of the land and determine what could be raised here, they suggested to Brigham Young that sheep and cattle would do well. The entire county was covered with thick growing grass, and inasmuch as there was not enough water to properly farm the land, livestock would do well. However, the early settlers were not so much interested in the raising of cattle and sheep as they were in farming, because the problem of raising food seemed to be the paramount thing at this time. Each family had its own cows, probably one or two, according to the size of the family. Archibald C. Shields, one of the early settlers, brought two cows across the plains, one was used to pull when the oxen became tired. He stated that this cow furnished milk for his entire family of children. Each family kept its own herd about the small farm during the summer months, but as they had not learned the art of storing food for the winter months, they were compelled to turn out on the ranges the animals which were not being used for milking. A good many of these cattle perished during the winter, due to lack of food and shelter. The stock kept at home were fed on the branches of mahogany trees which the men brought down from the canyons.

In the late fall, the owners would have what was then called a "cattle drive," when all the cattle were brought to either Tooele or Grantsville, and placed in a large corral and there the owners would meet to pick out their own stock. In the early spring the cattle owners covered the ranges again and would obtain the pelts from the animals who had died during the winter, and these were tanned and made into shoes and leather clothing.

The only church herd of cattle known of in this section was at Black Rock, and consisted of cattle from both Tooele and Salt Lake counties. Bill Hickman and Porter Rockwell were herders, and David T. Adamson was carekeeper, and lived at Black Rock. Other herders of this herd were William Pickett, John Heggie and Alma Tanner of Tooele and Mathias Nelson as supervisor.

The Tooele County Stock Association was incorporated in 1871, and cattle and sheep were herded extensively all over Tooele County. The Co-op herd which was organized for Tooele alone took care of the surplus cattle of the residents, with Samuel Orme, John Adams, Robert Skelton, George Craner, Mathias Nelson and

George Atkin in charge. Herders were James Stewart, David James, Alma C. Tanner and others.

The first sheep were probably brought to this county by Eli B. Kelsey, and in 1863, his herd numbered 300 head. The winter of 1863-64 was a hard winter for sheep; lack of food and shelter as well as the scab which developed among the sheep made the loss very great. John B. Smith and Adam Sagers were among the very early sheep men of this county. The wives of John B. Smith and Adam Sagers washed, carded and spun wool, then made it into cloth for clothing. Most of the wool, however, after being washed, picked and greased, was sent to Mill Creek to be carded where Heber Kimball had a carding machine. It then came back to be spun and made into clothing.

Exchanging of meats among neighbors was probably the only way they had of marketing the surplus during those early days. One animal killed by a family would be divided among many families, and in turn each family head would kill and return the same amount of meat. Drying of meat soon became known as did curing by brine, as a preservative, so it was not long until each family was putting away a good supply of meat.

In the latter 1890's and early 1900's many cattle and sheep ranches were improved around Skull Valley and Deep Creek when the original owners sold out to men who had money enough to develop better breeds of livestock. Some of the fortunes made in the mines had been turned into ranches for sheep and cattle. (See locality histories.) Smaller ranchers in Tooele improved their stock too, one of the men here was John M. McKeller who kept registered Percheron, Clydesdale, and Belgian horses. In 1906 he sold one three-year-old for \$2,000 cash.

The main early attraction of Tooele County had been the availability of desert shrubs and grasses desirable for year-round grazing. Then came the sheep in ever-increasing numbers, to eat the range closer than the cattle could graze. Large bands of cattle and sheep were brought from neighboring towns and states until a peak was reached about 1905, then the range became stubby and bare and the animals gradually were withdrawn.

It had been a slow, natural process but a rude awakening came in December of 1929 when nature unleashed her fury and the first of many great dust storms blew across the valley. The farmers had not learned the greatest lesson of all; they could not take fertility from the land without returning the favor with good stewardship.



## PIONEER INDUSTRIES

*By Myrl Heggie Porter*

The pioneers of Tooele valley faced the same problem as faced all early day settlers in founding a commonwealth, not only that of survival but of utilizing their knowledge and skills to bring about a standard of living suitable to the establishment of a progressive, prosperous settlement. Upon their industry and foresight rested the success or failure of the colonization of the West.

The first means of buying and selling by the early settlers was through the medium of exchange. By trading with each other, food, clothing and other commodities were obtained—oftimes it was just sharing their meager food and clothing supply.

Soon after the arrival of the first settlers came the storekeepers. Those coming to settle brought their knowledge and skills with them. The miller, tanner, blacksmith, tinsmith and shoemaker. Their problem was finding the necessary capital to establish industries that would lay the backbone in building the kind of a community that was every pioneer's dream.

For more than a decade after the settlement of Tooele valley, barter and trade was used in the transaction of business.

Many people who possessed property of great value were without a dollar of actual money. If the family required clothing, fuel or staple groceries, they were obtained through the medium of exchange.

It would sometimes take two or three trading transactions for the original customer to obtain the needed commodity.

All types of articles, including farm produce, clothing, household wares, furniture, horses, cattle and poultry were acquired through barter and trade.

The natural resources of the valley played an important part in this means of supply and demand. For example, the valley lying west of the present settlement of Tooele, as well as other large tracts of land throughout the country, was covered with a growth of cedar trees. These trees were cut and trimmed into cedar posts, hauled by ox and horse team to Salt Lake City (a four day journey) and traded for needed merchandise and staple groceries.

The journey would begin at a very early hour in the morning and by evening they would stop at the cave in the mountain near the old town of Garfield, now the site of the Kennecott Refinery on Highway 50. Next day after twelve hours of travel they would

reach Salt Lake City. The L.D.S. tithing center was usually the trading center, as were all tithing offices of early days. The posts would be traded for needed merchandise and the return trip would be made. Pine, aspen and cottonwood poles were exchanged as the canyons surrounding Tooele were full of these trees. There was a great demand for this item as they were used to build fences. Wire was not used for fencing until some years later.

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John A. Bevans History of Tooele  
Tooele County Records  
Heart Throbs of the West  
Personal Research  
Andrew Jensen's Minutes of Tooele Stake

## SAWMILLS

Sawmills: The first major industry to take form in Tooele County was in the late fall of 1849. Soon after the arrival of the first settlers in the valley the men were cutting timber from nearby Settlement Canyon.

A favorable report made to Brigham Young by these first settlers induced him to send additional men to explore the canyons for saw and shingle timber. The report these explorers took back to President Young was discouraging, but shortly after Cyrus Tolman volunteered to bring a load of saw and shingle timber to President Young to prove the feasibility of promoting the cutting of timber in Tooele. Tolman made good his offer and as a result, at the next meeting of the Provincial Council of the State of Deseret, November 24, 1849, Ezra T. Benson, Anson Call, Josiah Call and Judson Tolman were granted rights to saw and building timber in Settlement Canyon, Middle Canyon and Pine Canyon. Also the privilege of a Mill site in Settlement Canyon. At an early date, Clark Higley built a shingle mill in Settlement Canyon and ran it for about two years.

The above mentioned men agreed to build a road into the canyon and upon completion of the mill to furnish lumber at \$20.00 per thousand feet.

The Settlement Canyon mill was abandoned, the flow of water proving insufficient and a new mill site selected at Twin Springs Creek, later known as Lake Point.

From the *Deseret News* of September 1850 we read where Ezra T. Benson advertised for a man to erect a dam and mill on Twin Springs Creek. The contract was let to C. Custer, a snow-bound emigrant. Phineas Wright was employed to help build the

mill. The sawmill was finished and operating by the spring of 1851 and Tooele County had its first major industry.

Some time during the next few years Samuel P. Teasdale acquired the mill and Thomas Lee, early day pioneer of Tooele, operated the mill for a number of years. On January 2nd, 1890, Lee purchased the mill from Teasdale for the sum of \$500.00. From a bill of sale dated January 2nd, 1890, now in possession of the Lee family, this quote, "Know all men by these present, that Samuel P. Teasdale of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$500.00 lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by Thomas Lee of Richville Mill Precinct Tooele County and Territory aforesaid the party of the second part, the receipt where of is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed and by these present do grant bargain and sell and convey unto party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns one (1) Lane and Bodley No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill (circular). One (1) double La Felle Improved Turbine Wheel and one (1) saw gummer; said property being situated near the Tooele County Co-op grist mill and tannery in Mill Precinct Tooele County, Utah Territory. Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Fred C. Passett, S. W. Dark, Samuel P. Teasdale."

Thomas Lee sold the mill to his son John S. Lee shortly before he died October 22, 1890. John S. Lee ran the mill until 1899 when he sold it to George Yates of Lake Point. Volney J. Crocheran, of Erda, became owner. Crocheran sold to Jay Bevan in 1940, who sold the mill to Elmer Stone of Victor, Idaho. The mill was finally abandoned after almost one hundred years of service to the community.

In the early 1860's, John A. Smith and his four sons built a sawmill in Settlement Canyon. His son-in-law George Crosland was killed while working at this mill. Timber from this mill was used to build many of the pioneer homes in Tooele.

A sawmill built still farther up Settlement Canyon, known as the Parker Saw Mill was owned by William Parker. It was built on the site of what is known as "Saw Mill Flats" today.

A sawmill built at the entrance to Middle Canyon was operated by Abel and Jerry Parker and a sawmill not far from this mill, located near what is known as "Angell's Grove" in Middle Canyon was owned by Norton Tuttle and later run by Charles and Perry Hanks.



Richard Green had a sawmill up in Stookey's field at Clover and later had a mill on the place owned by Milton Stookey. John S. Lee operated a sawmill near the mouth of Clover Creek furnishing lumber for Mercur, Ophir and Stockton.

A small sawmill was operated by James Gollaher, on his property on First West. He owned a steam powdered threshing machine and during the winter months used the power generated from this engine to operate a saw. He sawed ties left over from the laying of the railroad across the lake. They were used to build the addition onto the old Opera House. The ties had become almost petrified and heavy from laying in the salt water so that it was difficult for two men to lift the tie. Leo Isgreen, then a young man worked for Mr. Gollaher on this project and pay for his labors were dance tickets, a very desirable wage for the young men of that day.

Sawing of timber was often done on a community basis. This in itself was quite a feat. A trench was dug about 5 or 6 feet deep and the logs were sawed by placing them across the pit, and a man operating a large hand saw from the pit and one working on the ground level. In this way the log was sectioned. One of such pits, and probably the first one located in Tooele, was near the corner of Vine Street and First West on the Thomas Atkin property. John and Archibald Shields did a great deal of the sawing as they were considered experts at this work.

## GRISTMILLS

*By Myrl H. Porter*

Gristmills: In the year 1853, a gristmill, locally known as the Esaias Edwards mill was built at the mouth of Settlement Canyon. This mill was used for the grinding of wheat into flour and other wheat products, mainly bran and germade cereal, and was a boon to the farmer of that day as the nearest gristmill at that time was located in Salt Lake County. The Edwards mill operated for eight decades under the ownership and operation of several millers. Alex Fraser was one of the first millers and worked at the Edwards Mill for many years. John McKellar also a miller worked for some years at the mill.

The medium of exchange or trading was used in the grinding of grain. The farmer would take a load of wheat, known as his "grist" to the mill. In return for the grinding he would leave a certain amount of the flour to pay for the milling. The owner of the mill would then have flour to sell to other customers.

The Edwards Mill was twice partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt. This mill was first a "Burr Mill," that is, the wheat was ground by two large revolving stones. The stones were kept rough by using a hand chisel and hammer and knicking the surface so it was rough. It would take one whole day to resharpen the stones. Later large rollers were installed and the mill was then called a "Roller Mill." The rollers were covered with very fine silk cloth, which strained the flour, producing a much finer grade of flour than could be obtained through the burr method.

George Huffaker acquired the mill in 1896 and operated it until 1922. William W. McAuley purchased the mill and operated it until 1926. The mill was abandoned after eighty years of service to Tooele County.

Vasco Huffaker, son of George Huffaker gives the following account of his father's operation of the mill:

George Marion Huffaker was born in South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, Utah, April 11, 1859, to Simpson David and Elizabeth Ann Brady Huffaker.

He was asked by Sharp and McBride to come to Tooele to be the miller. He was hired for this job on the basis of being an honest man. He never betrayed this confidence in his twenty-seven years of milling in Tooele. He came in 1896 to look for a house for his wife and five children; he found one across the street from the mill.

His wife, Abigail Bradford Lee, died in 1901 and he was remarried in 1902 to a Tooele girl, Jessie Dunn Huffaker. He had six more children by this marriage.

After fourteen years of work, in the spring of 1910, Mr. Huffaker instigated the remodeling and enlarging of the Oquirrh Roller Mills to a full 75 barrel capacity. An almost entirely new operating system was installed under the supervision of a highly skilled millwright engineer, a Mr. Frohley from the Greast Western Machine Company of Chicago. He brought with him a crew of four expert mechanics. The new installation was completed about August 1, in time for the new wheat season.

In planning this facility, insufficient consideration was given to the increased water-power that would be necessary to turn all the new wheels. The mid-summer water supply was barely sufficient to take care of the necessary power. What was to be done in the low-water season?

On one of the first cold days of autumn, Sam Gollaher created something of a sensation by chauffeuring the Jim Gollaher and

Sons threshing machine engine up First West Street toward the mill. Sam parked at the foot of the hill on the east side of the mill. Soon his father and Herb Vowles, and other good powermen joined him. They had built a belt connecting to a pulley inside the mill and an emergency stopgap was in operation. This continued through the fall and winter until sufficient water was again available.

Before the low-water time of 1911, a three-phase electric line was brought down from the Clark electric power plant in the canyon and a large motor was installed. End of troubles? Definitely not. Electric current was terribly expensive in those days and they were priced right out of the market.

A large Fairbanks-Morse diesel was placed on a huge concrete foundation and it furnished auxiliary power from that time to the end.

In 1912, Rowberry Brothers was awarded the contract to paint the outside of the three-story mill, including the lettering OQUIRRH ROLLER MILLS. The mill was purchased by the McCauley family of Heber City in June 1922.

George M. Huffaker died June 6, 1924 and was buried in Tooele City Cemetery.



*Oquirrh Roller Mills.*



Note: There was a large barn northwest of the mill, called the Mill Barn. Here were kept two span of horses and a huge mill wagon, covered as a covered wagon. Twice weekly this wagon was loaded with grain products from the mill that had previously been ordered and made the long trip to Stockton, Ophir and Mercur. The trip would take two full days.

Mr. Huffaker did a thriving business with the Indians in the early days of the mill, trading flour for large sacks of pine nuts gathered by the Indians from the nearby canyons and roasted. He was a favorite friend of the Indian children, making them gay shirts from the flour sacks. The bright colored names pleased the children beyond words and they proudly wore these shirts.

Emma H. Lee

Helpers and night-shift operators in the mill:

Lyman McBride  
Grover McBride  
Art Vowles  
Alvin Walters (a stock holder)  
Parley Huffaker  
Joe Taylor

Teamsters:

Jack McBride  
John Williams  
Tom (Tommy Lad) Brown  
Ormus Bates  
Vern Huffaker  
Fred Fahrni

Flour:

Miner's Delight  
Defender  
Silver Coin  
Baker's No. 1

Bags and Twine:

Beemis Omaha Bag Company  
Omaha, Nebraska

Vasco Huffaker

A gristmill was built in 1851 at Lake Point, then known as Twin Springs Creek. Thomas Lee was hired by the church corporation to erect the mill. It was located near the Saw Mill and Tannery. Among members of the corporation were John Row-

berry, Ezra T. Benson, Benjamin Crosland. Rowberry moved his family from Tooele to the mill location where he supervised the mill. E. T. Benson acquired sole ownership of the mill from the corporation as is attested by the following bill of sale copied from the records of the county. "June 23, 1866, E. T. Benson to Brigham Young the sum of \$3,333.33 for all claim to the gristmill known as Bensons Mill located on Twin Springs. Consisting of an adobe dwelling house, sheep sheds, cattle and sheep corrals, pig pens, hen house and all other out houses; also water rights."

This mill (the original building still stands) was noted for its honesty and integrity. A favorite expression of the early settlers, when the safety of their possessions was in question was, "As safe as flour in the lower mill!"

The mill changed hands many times during the next few years after serving the people for many useful years; it was abandoned in the early 1900's.

## SALT MANUFACTURING

*By Myrl Porter*

The manufacturing of salt was perhaps the first of Utah and Tooele County industries, most essential because of its need by both humans and livestock. Although there was an abundance of the article it was a hot and tedious procedure to obtain the finished product. This was done by boiling the salt water over huge fires, thereby concentrating the salt. The first industry was operated by Charles White and his wife and was located near what is now know as Black Rock Beach. (*See Black Rock Beach*). James Bevan and others delivered wood to Charley White to keep his boilers going. His was the largest operation in very early times. He usually paid in salt, which in turn, was sold in Salt Lake City.

Several families in Lake Point operated salt boilers, among whom were the Griffith's and Moss's. It was the responsibility of the children to keep the fires going under the big kettles. Sagebrush and greasewood were used as fuel. (*See History of E. T. City*)

The Weir Salt Works started to build a factory at the Point of the Mountain, but it was discovered the foundation was on railroad property, so it was never completed. The foundation still stands. (1961)

## CHARCOAL

*From a report given by John G. Shields, age 77 years.*

*Written by Gilberta Gillespie.*

Charcoal kilns of pioneer days still stand at Lincoln, monuments of an industry that was at its peak about 20 years after the arrival of the first pioneers into this valley. As one drives by today in horseless carriages, these remains of yesterday catch the eye and one wonders what their use has been.

In order to really appreciate what they are and how they are made, one must climb over a fence by the roadside and hike a short distance through the fields until he reaches the objects which have aroused curiosity. After a few minutes hiking you find yourself gazing at these objects which are not found in modern industry architecture. At the present time, only one is entirely complete and it reaches a height of about 30 feet in a thimble-like dome. They are made of homelike brick which does not crumble, as one would imagine.

About 1869, the first charcoal kiln was built and just as soon as the Waterman Smelter was erected on the north end of Stockton Lake and ready for operation this first kiln was put into use and shortly after two others were added. The workmanship on these kilns was by "Jimmy" Hammond, a rock mason (father of George H. Hammond of Tooele), but the planning was done and the industry started by Archibald C. Shields.

For the first year or two John and Bill Barker were employed to burn charcoal, and after that, Mr. Shields together with his sons John, Peter and James, operated these kilns. A great many of the early settlers in this valley then were employed to cut and haul timber from the nearby canyons to supply the raw material.

The timber was secured from Pine and Dry Canyons and most of the timber from the top of Pine Canyon was later used for building purposes at Bingham, being taken over the top of the Oquirrh Mountain range. This report was given by John G. Shields, 77 years of age, eldest son of Archibald C. Shields.

Mr. Shields stated that the Waterman Smelter was erected and opened for operation in 1870. Later Archie C. Shields and a man by the name of Bailey became co-partners and this partnership continued during the run of the kilns. The cutting, trimming and hauling of timber to be burned in the kilns became a big business. Many men were thus employed.

The logs were rolled full length, tier upon tier, through a window-like arrangement. Then in the front of the kilns were



doors near the ground where the kiln was lighted, fired and finally the fire withdrawn following the required burning that had taken place. There were also small holes around the bottom, the size of a brick, which were opened to let air in and to prevent gas explosions.

In those days it took about four or five days to complete one burning and about one day to clean the kiln and remove the finished product—charcoal. The kilns were fired in rotation and the finished material hauled to the Waterman Smelter, where it was used for smelting purposes.

The charcoal would ignite much faster than wood and was hotter than the wood, which was used for fuel ordinarily. Following a kiln firing, the kiln had to be cleaned and prepared for another burning. Often cracks were produced in the walls of these kilns as they would expand and contract and at one time one of them exploded from an accumulation of gas. These kilns were operated approximately from 1870 to 1880.

The last year of the charcoal kiln operation there were three kilns erected in Soldier's Canyon, between Tooele and Stockton and the charcoal supplied to the Chicago Smelter kilns in Soldier's Canyon were also supervised by Archie C. Shields and a man by the name of John Brooks, while other canyon kilns were opened in the fall. In the spring following, Mr. Brooks took bankruptcy, at which time Mr. Shields lost about \$1,000 and that was considered a large sum of money in those days.

The Chicago Smelter was located south of Stockton in the vicinity of Alma Young's ranch and Alma Young operated a general merchandising store at Slagtown on the present Alma Young ranch site.

## Kilns

*By Myrl H. Porter*

Lime Kilns were located at the mouth of Settlement Canyon. Lime was obtained by burning lime rock obtained locally. From this lime a covering for the interior and exterior of homes, similar to the product known as Kalsomine. This lime was also used for plaster and hair from cattle added.

Brick Kiln: The pioneer brick kiln, from which the bricks were made to build the first brick homes in Tooele was located on what was then called "Hogland Hill." This is the hill where the large city water tank stands today at the head of Main Street.

This kiln was owned by William Isgreen. It was operated by horsepower for mixing the brick material, using a large revolving indented platform, it was pulled in a revolving motion by horsepower. The earth used for making the bricks came from the piece of land east of the kiln site and owned by John Martin. This dirt was found best for the making of bricks. The furnace used for burning the bricks was fired by pine logs.

There were other charcoal kilns located one mile farther up the canyon, above the Parker Saw Mill in Settlement Canyon. From the minutes of the Pioneer Records of the Tooele High Priest Quorum we read where they had a contract to furnish the charcoal for the heating purposes of the Salt Lake Temple. These kilns were the James Brothers Kilns, namely David, Richard, James and Daniel. They also had charcoal kilns at the rear of the James home, located on North Second West St.

### Making Adobes

*By Martha H. Lingren*

Carl Eric Lindholm came to Tooele on September 24, 1861, with Lars Nilsson. In May 1865, he and Robert Mattins started a joint account of their adobe making. During the month of May they made some 4350 adobes; June, 2550; July, 5600 and August approximately 5000. This was in addition to the work Carl did working in the hay and his garden, and time for his tailoring work. Carl also made 400 adobes for himself in July. The adobes were made in a big mud pit. It was necessary for Carl and Robert to mix the mud with their bare feet.

Carl's first home was a dugout, but as soon as possible he built a one room house of adobes and later other rooms were added. The walls were almost twelve inches thick. This home is in use today, owned and lived in by William H. Sharp at 383 North Main Street.

Many of the homes in Tooele built of adobes home-manufactured by these two men (Carl and Robert) are still in use.

### GRANTSVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY

(LOCATED AT E. T. CITY)

*By Mildred Mercer*

In Conference, held in Grantsville March 23rd and 24th 1867, President Brigham Young counselled the people to build a building and to "import machinery for the purpose of working wool into cloth, etc., to take care of their sheep and improve their breeds,



*Exterior of Grantsville Woolen Factory as it appears today.  
(Located at E. T. City.)*

that they might obtain a better quality of wool.”<sup>1</sup> It was his belief that each community should be self-supporting as possible.

Twelve or thirteen leading citizens of Tooele county financed the venture. They called it Grantsville Woolen Factory although it was located in the E. T. area. Bishop John Rowberry was president of the company, while James Wrathall “had the superintendence.”<sup>2</sup> Almon O. Williams, William C. Rydalch, James Wrathall and James Kearl were the building contractors.

In June of the same year, Nathan Davis, acting for Brigham Young, bought more than five thousand dollars worth of machinery from Smoot and Company in Philadelphia. Two hundred and forty acres were surveyed in May 1868, located on Twin Springs, formerly known as Benson’s Mill area (on J. J. Castagno ranch immediately north of Handy Corner). James Wrathall and James Kearl of Grantsville, signed a mortgage to Brigham Young Sr. for \$21,867.14 to be paid on or before January 1, 1873.<sup>3</sup> The first order for machinery and goods are listed in Tooele County Deeds as follows:

<sup>1</sup>Tooele Stake Manuscript History, page 250.

<sup>2</sup>*Deseret News*, August 30, 1869.

<sup>3</sup>Tooele County Deeds, Book C, page 234.



*Machinery, June 1, 1867*

1 Improved Renovator .....	\$200.00
Improved Picker,	
24 inch cast steel teeth .....	250.00
1 First Breaker 48 inches wide, and	
42 inches diameter .....	400.00
1 Single Burr machine	
to suit side drawing .....	140.00
1 Second Breaker, 48 inches wide, and	
42 inches diameter .....	\$400.00
1 Patent Sickerin and Creel -	
side drawing - Doffers on	
Condensers patent metalicised	
wood, extra .....	40.00
1 Mule 360 spindles, 2 inch gage,	
15 drums 24 ends each reduang	
motion 4 change pinion 16 to 20	
in wood scroll .....	\$1200.00
50 Mule spools and 20 side	
condensor spools .....	60.00
1 Reverse grinder 48 inches wide .....	200.00
1 Napper 35 inches wide .....	150.00
1 Shearer 18 blades .....	375.00
Clothing for cards with some extra parts	725.00
Boxing and hauling to depot .....	300.00
Gouldings patent on Cards and Mule....	262.00
1 Lap drum to put in front for first	
breaker for wool batting .....	20.00
1 Finisher 48 inches wide, 42 inches in	
diameter Rubber Condenser .....	500.00
1 Patent Sickerin and Creel .....	40.00

Six other orders also were listed in varying amounts.

In 1867, John Forsyth was called from his work in Canyon Creek Woolen Factory to settle in E. T. City to "advise in buying the machinery, then oversee the installation and keep it running."<sup>4</sup> He brought his family consisting of wife, one son, and three daughters. One daughter had married and moved to Provo. They

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<sup>4</sup>Forsyth family history.

had been carders and spinners in Carlisle, Cumberland, England, and in Philadelphia where they lived before emigrating to Utah.

Because some of the men worked "up north" on the railroad, work on the factory went slowly in 1868, but they needed the added blessings of the railroad and the money it put into their pockets. By the 20th of August 1869, the beautiful stone building was completed enough to hold a big party for the entire county.<sup>5</sup> James Stoddard wrote in the *Deseret News* "Among the notables present were President Clark, Bishop Rowberry and Father Atkin of Tooele City, the two latter delivering appropriate addresses on the occasion. A substantial supper was partaken of by the company, and afterwards a dance. The party had a good time until daybreak of the following morning. There was music of excellent quality and in any desired quantity, discoursed by the Grantsville Martial Band and the Tooele Brass Band, the latter under a distinguished professor recently from England." (Captain Thomas Croft.)<sup>6</sup>

On Friday April 29, 1870, the great day of dedication arrived. About 1 p.m. President Wells, John Taylor, Orson Pratt, H. J. Faust and wife, Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith, R. Taylor and others reached Black Rock where they were met and escorted to the factory. Dinner was set in the upper part of the building. After dinner the fine quality machinery was set in motion for a few moments, 350 spindles being the capacity. No looms were yet in operation, but all was ready for carding and spinning. Then John Taylor commended the people for their work, and dedicated the building, its interior and its surroundings to God.<sup>7</sup>

The one and one-half storied building was a strong, substantial one, the walls of blue limestone from a nearby quarry, laid up in lime mortar and well pointed. It measured 49 by 89 feet. The lower room, smoothly plastered, was lighted by twenty-five windows; two sets of stairs built on the outside led to the upper room. The second floor was supported by a row of heavy timber columns through the center, running north and south, and well cross-braced. The roof had louvered windows which provided ample light and ventilation for the upper floor, and was arranged so it could be raised another story when necessity required it.<sup>8,9</sup>

Power to operate the machinery was provided by water held back by a dam across spring fed "Adobe Rock Creek." It could

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<sup>5</sup>*Deseret News*, August 30, 1869.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 18:353.

<sup>7</sup>Minutes of Tooele Stake.

<sup>8</sup>*Deseret News*, May 2, 1870.

<sup>9</sup>*Deseret News*, August 30, 1869.

be augmented, if needed, by the stream from Richville. This dam, alone, reportedly cost \$4,000.00 in labor to build. A plant or small shrub planted for use in dye making is still in evidence around the building. (Mr. J. J. Castagno said it costs about \$100.00 a year at present to keep it under control.)

There were some who said the factory "never turned a wheel" but evidence shows it ran for at least ten months. Others said the muskrats kept cutting the dam so the waterwheel could not run. John Forsyth said the southwest corner of the building was built too near quicksand and became unsafe, so President Brigham Young cut the dam. Still others claim lack of raw materials caused the shutdown. It is true that the small size of the pioneer flocks and the lightness of the fleece may have caused a scarcity for the flocks were constantly being raided by Indians and wild animals.

Of all these local stories the one about the quicksand is most nearly correct. From the *Salt Lake Herald* of November 6, 1870 we learn that the dam gave way while the First Presidency and several of the Twelve Apostles of the L.D.S. Church were on the spot. They had stopped at the mill to feed their horses and refresh themselves when, suddenly, without warning, the dam gave way and they beheld "the subsequent avalanche of water, seething, boiling, foaming and lashing with terrible fury from either bank of the yielding dam, in its rapid passage down the heavy grade." The quicksand had caused the tragedy. Years of work was destroyed. The investors lost their money, and although a dam was contemplated further upstream where the water power was more dependable, it was never built. Even in 1961 small springs bubble up through the quicksand along the entire channel from Twin Springs to the mill.

The people kept hoping it would re-open but the machinery was dismantled in 1872 and taken to Provo just before the mortgage became due. The building was used subsequently as a fishery and dairy. Overalls were manufactured there for awhile. Apartments were made upstairs and several families lived there at different times; the James Woods family being the last one. Will Dunn took the roof off and used the lumber to remodel and build onto his house. (J. J. Castagno house).

So passed into oblivion the hopes and dreams of many Tooele County residents. The four straight walls of stone still stand near Highway 40-50 as a silent monument to the industry and workmanship of the pioneers.



## MERCHANDISING

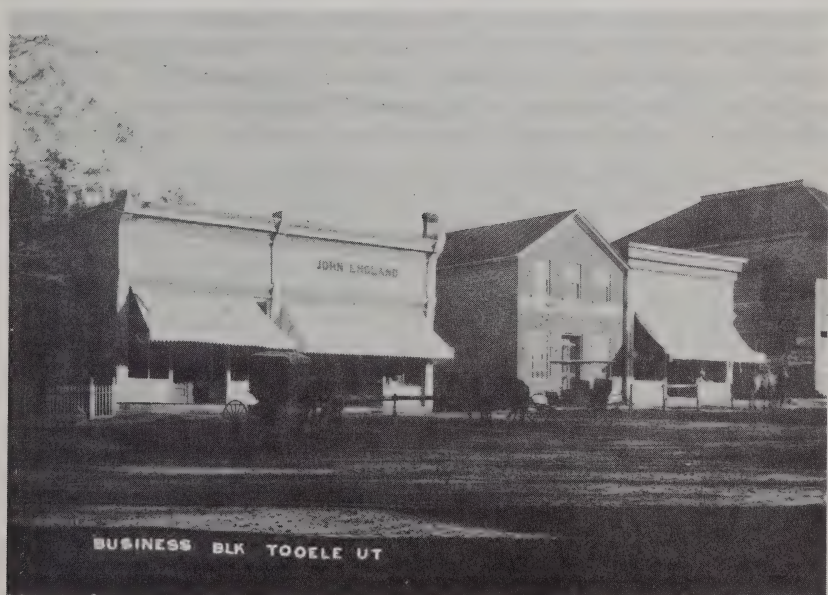
*By Myrl H. Porter*

An essential Pioneer industry began when John Rowberry, a Tooele Pioneer of 1849, opened a store in one room of his house on North Main Street, one half block north of the Vine Street intersection. Trading was the medium of exchange with no cash involved.

John G. Williams is credited with having the first exclusive grocery store and Philip De La Mare with bringing the first load of merchandise into Tooele.

John Eaves and Charles Harmon opened a store on the same block as the Rowberry store, except on the east side of the street.

Erastus S. Foote built the "Foote House," Tooele's first hotel, on the northeast corner of Main and First South in 1872. This was the place where Tooele's first Dramatic Club presented its performances (*See Caldwell Hotel*). When Robert McKendrick bought the property in 1879, he opened the first butcher shop in the rear of the building. He would load his light wagon and take meat and other available merchandise to Stockton. Mr. McKendrick was perhaps Tooele's first traveling salesman.



*Business Block in Tooele.*

Mr. Foote had a store on the corner of Main and First South, across the road south from the "Foote House." He acquired the land directly from the government through a land grant. He built the original building in 1874 for a business house (Speirs Store later). The heavy timbers were brought out of the local canyons and prepared for use in the old Dan Wrench Mill in Settlement Canyon. Spikes removed from the building were found to be in excellent condition after 80 years. This building was later sold to John Eaves who made a large amusement hall on the second floor. It served as a dancing place for the community in those early days. At one time, perhaps at this particular period, a saloon was housed in the basement.

The building was then acquired through a sale by William Gwin. He immediately sold it to Thomas Slater, who continued to use the building as a store.

"Shortly after George Speirs came to Tooele in the spring of 1861 he set up a loom for the weaving of cloth and for a number of years the product of his hands supplied much of the local piece goods needs. This material was sold or traded directly from his home. He then raised sugar beets, sugar cane and flax. The two former items he used for the making of molasses, and flax straw for weaving. The seed was used for medicinal purposes. Flax seed meal poultices were a choice remedy in pioneer homes. When these products started to be shipped in from other places in commercial quantities, Mr. Speirs turned his attention to truck gardening. The products of his garden consisted of vegetables and small fruits, with a specialty of pie plant (rhubarb) and asparagus.

It was said he first began his merchandising by loading a wheelbarrow with available notions, thread, shoe laces and other much needed articles and with this wheelbarrow, canvassed the community. He never needed to knock on the doors of his customers as they were always anxious to meet him and looked forward to his visit.

After he expanded into gardening, the produce was sold from his horse drawn cart to the residents of Stockton, Ophir and Bingham. In 1880, he established a store in the log building owned by Hugh S. Gowans, which has since been moved to the Court House lot as a Daughters of Pioneers Relic Hall.

In 1884, he bought the building which stood on the corner of First South and Main Street from Mrs. Thomas Slater. The building has been previously used for a store. He built large bins in the upper floor of the building. A large pole projected out in



*Speirs Store, 1874. George Speirs and Christina Speirs Park, his daughter.*

front from an upstairs opening. On this pole was a pulley with which they raised sacks of grain and flour for storage.

You could buy anything that was on the market, from carpet tacks to wagon seats, from the sprig of home grown sage or horehound to a sack of sugar or flour, or from pins to the latest styles in ladies millinery. And an egg traded for a peppermint stick of candy was an outstanding purchase for a child of that day.

During the days of the cracker barrel, the vinegar barrel and the flour barrel a group of boys who later turned out to be some of Tooele's prominent citizens spent many hours after school around the old coal or wood heater working mathematical problems. George Speirs was a genius at mathematics and these boys came for help with their studies. E. G. Gowans, Archibald Bevan, Wilford McKendrick, Richard R. Lyman, and Matthew Speirs were among this group.

This building housed one of the early kerosene tanks, making it possible for customers to bring their one or five gallon cans and purchase the kerosene to fill their lamps and lanterns. The old coffee mill was also a unique machine of the early days.

In 1906, George Speirs sold the building and business to his son Matthew Speirs, but George continued to raise pie plant,



asparagus and sage until he was ninety years old. These products were sold at his son's store.

At the death of Matthew Speirs, the business passed to his wife Maude, who with the assistance of her son-in-law Clifford Swan operated the business. Today (1961) Clifford and Cynthia own the business."—*By Cynthia Swan.*

Other early Tooele County merchants were: Lilas Croslin Smith, James Dunn, Peter A. Droubay, George Bonelli, who had the first drug store. Peter Hansen of Vernon, Wallace Sagers of Lincoln and the famous Ajax Underground Store at Vernon. (See Center History). Also John Dunn, Sadie Kirk and Darwin Dunyon.

John W. Tate, founder of the Tooele Co-op Store, began his long and successful merchandising business by loading a covered wagon with his merchandise and canvassing the pioneer community. A great day in the life of our pioneer children was when Mr. Tate arrived at their home and was invited in to display his wonderful and exciting merchandise. Tate's Dry Goods Store was a familiar landmark for many years.

The Tooele Co-op operated for many years on the east side of Main Street and Vine.

John England and later his sons, Loami and Albert, operated the Tooele Trading Store, later known as "Selvin's" and now "Browns."

Jonas Lindberg founded the Tooele Mercantile Co. Store, still owned and operated by his descendants.

Orson Johnson operated a store at Clover. Jane Hickman operated a store and boarding house at the Conner Hotel in the then booming mining town of Stockton. William F. Moss had a store at E. T., now Lake Point.

Swen Nelson, with a covered wagon, sold meat to the community and later founded the Nelson Meat Store.

## TANNERY

The Lee Tannery was owned and operated by Thomas Lee and was located at Milton (Lake Point) near the Benson Saw Mill and the Grist Mill built in 1850.

Mr. Lee was an expert tanner along with his many other achievements. To obtain the solution used in the tanning of leather, he would go into the canyons and peel bark from red pine trees, dry it and grind it into fine powder. With this fine bark he would tan the raw hides into a very fine leather. The hair



*Thomas Lee Tannery at Richville.*

from the hides was removed and this hair was mixed with lime and used for plastering the walls of buildings.

We quote from the biography of Eli B. Lee, son of Thomas Lee—"Thomas Lee emigrated to Utah in 1849, settling in Tooele and started in business. He owned and operated the first tannery and shoe factory. He also had two good farms. He with William Jennings owned the old Hidden Treasure mine in the Stockton mining district. He also owned a small store in Tooele and built a number of the early day homes in Tooele. He was an Indian fighter and was called "Captain Lee." He furnished the lumber that went into Tooele's first school building. Thomas Lee had charge of building the gristmill built on the same site as the tannery."

Thomas Lee took the contract to furnish ties for the railroad during the years 1869-1870. (See article on "Floating Ties on Great Salt Lake). After the contract expired Thomas Lee bought the sawmill and operated it up until the year prior to his death, October 22, 1890.

Thomas Lee's sons, John S. Lee and Eli Lee, worked in the tannery with the rest of their father's family.

After the tannery went out of operation, Thomas Lee bought the sawmill machinery and built the sawmill on the same site as the tannery, using the same power to run the sawmill that had been used to operate the tannery.

From the biography of Primrose Shields Lee (wife of Thomas Lee) we read where she took care of the Tannery for her husband while he was helping the women and children when they were expecting the invasion of Johnson's army. She being the only wife left in camp. She also states in her biography that Thomas Lee made shoes, soles, uppers and laces as well as the wax used to wax the laces.

By Myrl H. Porter

### MOLASSES MILLS

Sugar was nearly unknown to the pioneers during the first few years after their arrival in the valley. What sugar the pioneers were able to obtain was very scarce and came from the Missouri River country and was a brown coarse article. For lack of this much desired product, the making of molasses for sweetening purposes was introduced.

The Tooele pioneers grew beets, not sugar beets, and from them made molasses.

In 1851, Eli B. Kelsey erected a molasses mill and a large quantity was manufactured from beets. The process consisted of washing, then scraping the beets clean. They were then boiled until thoroughly cooked, sliced and pounded into pulp, using a large wooden tub. The pulp was then boiled down in a large flat boiler with a sheet metal bottom with wooden sides. This boiler was built into a sort of furnace that would admit large quantities of wood under it. In this way, the first molasses was obtained, and was called tarpency because of its dark, tarry appearance.

Others who owned and operated molasses boilers and presses were Hugh S. Gowans, Isaac Lee and Richard Henwood. They made molasses for the pioneer community. Mr. Henwood was considered an expert at making molasses. His mill was located at the top of First West St. on the Samuel Meacham property now owned by the Thomas Speirs family. This home of Samuel Meacham's housed in its upper story, Tooele's first dance hall.

From the skimmings taken from the molasses, candy was made. This was the only candy the pioneers had for a number of years, and molasses candy pulls were a favorite pioneer amusement. The children, as well as the grown-ups, gathered at each other's homes for a Candy Pull.



## BLACKSMITHING

*By Myrl Porter*

Blacksmithing was one of the most essential industries of early days. Upon the blacksmith rested the task of keeping precious pioneer implements in repair as well as keeping horses shod.

John A. Bevan said, "The ploughs were home-made, the shares made by blacksmiths, beat out of old wagon tires, generally made in three pieces and bolted together. They would not scour and of course would not turn the land good and were hard to pull. The plough men had to carry a paddle along to scrape the dirt off and as they were drawn by oxen, who traveled very slowly, the plowing was of very poor nature. The wood-work of the plough was generally made by the farmer himself, as was his ox-yoke and ox-bows, he made his own cradle to harvest the wheat and oats, also his own rakes and often wooden pitchforks. .

"The wagons were also of a poor quality as they had been worn out crossing the plains. There were no thimble skean wagons then but wooden axles with linch-pins to keep the wheels on, and when they could afford to grease them, it was with ox or mutton tallow, or butter that had become too strong for eating purposes."



*Blacksmith Shop. Main Street. John Shields and George M. Shields.*

Philip De La Mare, pioneer of 1852, is credited with opening the first blacksmith shop in Tooele. This shop was located near the center of the first block on North Main Street, on the east side of the street. Mr. De La Mare was not only a good blacksmith, but an expert craftsman. His work was an art itself. He mended broken axles differently than other blacksmiths of his day. He would cut a wedge in one end of the axle and a "V" shaped nick in the other end and fit them together, so that, after they were welded it was almost impossible to tell where the break had been.

Mr. De La Mare also made tools and scales. He made a weighing scale for the army stationed at Camp Floyd (now Fairfield), which was considered a masterpiece in mechanics. The scale was made entirely of old wagon tires and had a weighing capacity of ten thousand pounds, and accurate to the pound. The scales were used to weigh hay and grain. He also made shafts for the flour mill. In 1863 he opened a chain of blacksmith shops in the newly opened mining districts of Stockton, Mercur and Ophir.

Upon the recommendation of Brigham Young, Philip De La Mare was employed by Colonel Steptoe to accompany them to California as blacksmith, to keep the wagons in repair and the mules and horses shod. It was a journey of one thousand miles and took them two and one half months to reach their destination.

Upon his return to Tooele, he resumed his blacksmith business and made a plow for the Church, to plow stumps, sagebrush, etc., to break up new land for cultivating. The plow was used not only in Tooele but all over Salt Lake valley. It took nine yoke of oxen to pull it. John Grant Heggie helped shoe the oxen in the blacksmith shop owned by Philip De La Mare, Sr. The oxen were driven into frames so they could be shod, as they would not stand otherwise.

Mr. De La Mare with the help of Samuel W. Lee made the anchor for the "City of Corinne," the first steam powered craft of the Great Salt Lake.

Perhaps the best known local blacksmith was Samuel S. Lee and his sons, Samuel W. Lee and Hyrum Lee.

Soon after Samuel S. Lee's arrival in Utah, he with his family was sent by Brigham Young to help colonize St. George, Utah, then known as "Dixie," and later sent to Panaca, Nevada. In 1863, Mr. Lee returned to Utah, settling in Tooele where he obtained work in the blacksmith shop of Philip De La Mare and here began the long history of the Lee's as blacksmiths.

After leaving the employ of Mr. De La Mare he opened his own blacksmith shop, located in the second block on South Main

Street. The Lee family history tells us that Samuel W. Lee was so small when he began to work with his father, that he had to stand on a box to reach the handles to blow the bellows to make ox shoes. These oxen shoes were made of scrap iron.

A rhyme the elder Lee taught his son while they were blowing the bellows was "Up fast, down slow, up high and down low." To this rhyme young Samuel Lee worked, often all night in preparation for next days work. Samuel W. was given a sledgehammer when he reached the age of 12 and placed at an anvil as a striker in the manufacturing of ox shoes. He then became a member of a six man crew, doing a man's share of the work. At 16 he was shoeing horses. He considered this the completion of his schooling at the blacksmith trade.

After the death of Samuel S. Lee, his son Samuel W. took over the business. He later moved his shop to the lane between Main and First East Street, at the rear of the Tooele Mercantile Co. Here he served the community until his retirement.

A little humorous incident from out of the past from the John M. Shields blacksmith shop concerns a well known local Indian "Weber Tom." The Indian brought an ax to the Shields' shop to be sharpened. When he returned for the ax, Shields remarked to the Indian, "Good steel in this ax." "Yes," replied Weber Tom, "Me steal 'um at Grantsville." John Shields with his brothers, Robert and George, operated a blacksmith shop for many years and the trade has been passed down through three generations.

Another early day blacksmith was Andrew Isgreen. His shop was located near the corner of Main and Third South. A creek running through the yard was used to cool the iron wagon wheel rims after repairing. John Dick and later his son, John T., operated a blacksmith shop as did Hyrum Lee. These shops were located in the center of the block on North Main, directly across from each other.

The blacksmith shop was a favorite gathering place for the male members of the village. Here they obtained and swapped news and gossip of the community.

John S. Lee had a blacksmith shop on the corner of Main and Second North for many years. This property was sold to Ottis Johnson, and part of this blacksmith shop is now part of a garage and car agency.



## RAFTING TIES ON THE GREAT SALT LAKE

*By John A. Bevan*

When the Utah Central Railroad was being built from Ogden to Salt Lake City in 1869, Thomas Lee and Wm. Jennings of Salt Lake City had a contract to furnish several thousand ties. This timber was taken from Dry and Pine Canyons on the east side of Tooele Valley, and about 12 miles from the shore of the lake. The ties were cut and hued in the mountains, hauled down to the lake shore on wagons, and in the winter on bobsleighs. They were hauled in double lengths, that is two ties in one stick, 16 feet long. They were unloaded on the shore near what we called the "Old Clinton Place." This was the winter of 1868 and the summer of 1869. At the Clinton place the logs were built into a large raft. First there were 16 foot timbers, with their ends chained together, run out into the water, one end fastened to the shore, then run out and around and the other end back to the shore, making what we called a boom. Into this corral we throwed ties. First they pinned together 16 foot sticks side by side, then laid a layer of ties; then other 16 foot timbers around outside, then more 8 foot ties until the crib was about four feet high. These cribs were fastened together end to end with chains until the raft was about 300 feet long and 16 foot wide, then on these cribs we piled 8 foot ties all along the center of the raft, leaving a 4 foot runway on each side for the men to walk on while poling the raft.

Each man had a pole about 12 feet long with an iron spike in one end to stick into the bottom. The other end was against a small board on his breast, which he pushed on. We would go to the front end, one man opposite the other, set the pole down through the water into the mud, then walk along the runway to the rear end, pushing as hard as we could. Our faces were to the west while the raft was going east. There were probably about 18 or 20 men on the raft. We stayed on it at night and day; had a campfire on it built of rocks and dirt. Robert McGovern was the cook. Bill Fisher and Sam Lee were on the front crib; Sam Lee on the land side and Fisher on the lake side. When we were getting into shallow water Sam with his pole would push out in deeper water, while Fisher would do the same if we were getting into deeper water. In this way, we poled the raft by where Saltair now is, over to Farmington, a distance of about 30 miles. When we crossed where the Jordon River comes in, we noticed that the fresh water did not mix with the salt water immediately, but floated on the top, so that if you threw a potato in, it would sink

through the fresh water but not through the salt water. It would stand between the two and neither sink nor float on top.

We were three days and nights on the water, getting to the east shore at Farmington. On the afternoon of the third day, we drove the raft as hard as we could to within a rod or two of the shore, then swung the rear end around forming a sort of corral, in which we unloaded the ties and worked them to the shore, where they were dogged together endwise, pulled out with horses, loaded onto wagons and hauled up into the grade about three quarters of a mile away. I was not seasick while on the water, but when I stepped onto the land it seemed to roll and pitch as the raft had done and it made me very seasick.

The men that worked in the timber, chopping these ties, in snow three feet deep, got so much apiece for them delivered to where they were stored and hewed. Of course the sticks had to lie 16 feet long in order to make two ties, and had to be large enough to have not less than a five inch face on each side, and then be 6 inches thick. The timber was red pine and black balsam. It had been fire killed some years before, that is some of it had, so that it was much lighter to handle. Each man, or set of men, had their own mark or brand cut on their sticks. Some had one notch, some two, some three, some V, some X, some XI, and some three marks called a rabbit's foot. When the timber got down to where they were doing the hewing, each man got credit for his amount of ties that came into the blocks with their brand on it.

The timber was dragged from the bottom of the slide to the hewing blocks with small mules. After they were scored and hewed they were loaded on to bobsleighs and hauled down the canyon to where they could be placed in the wagons. Then men with the teams camped where the transfer was made from the sleighs to the wagons. The men that worked in the timber and those that hewed, camped near the mouth of the slide. Of course when they were loaded onto the wagons, they were hauled down to the lake shore.

We had but one serious accident in the Righthand Fork in Dry Canyon, where Andrew Hink was struck with a tie coming down into the main slide. He was injured so badly that he had to have his leg amputated below the knee.

I don't know what the contractors got for these ties delivered on the grade, but it must have cost 60 to 80 cents each to get them there. I don't remember the men getting any money out of this job; as Mr. Jennings was a merchant in Salt Lake City at the time, he being the main contractor, he paid the men in what was

called "store pay." Brigham Young was the main man in building of the road, and Mr. A. F. Doremus, now of Tooele, was one of the civil engineers employed there. When I heard him speaking at the 50 year jubilee in Salt Lake City, where he said when they saw ties on the grade with auger holes in them he could not account for it; but if he had asked me about it I could have told him all about it, and also how they became pickled in salt.

Taken from "Early History of Tooele"

By John Alexander Bevan

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

*By Albert England*

Daniel England and family became members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Great Britain and he with his wife, Mary Ann, and three sons, William, John and Moroni in 1856 left Great Britain for the U.S.A. Upon their arrival at Omaha, they being shoemakers obtained work at a shoe factory and decided to work at their trade until spring. They remained here for four years at which time they started their trek across



*John England home built about 1865 or 70. Shoe shop was in one room in rear.*



the plains with their ox teams. Little time was spent in Salt Lake as they were advised to go to Tooele where Thomas Lee had a leather tannery. Daniel and John England worked three years for Lee, making boots, shoes and harnesses from Lee's tanned leather.

About the year 1868, John England with a number of townspeople, incorporated, built and operated what was known as the Tooele Co-op, he being in charge of the shoe department. He had bought a pair of crimping board and boot trees and to the knowledge of the writer (Albert B. England, a son) these were the only crimping boards and boot trees in Tooele County. Using these, John made the first pair of boots in Tooele County which he presented to Parley P. Pratt, as a present when he left for his mission to Palestine.

October 10, 1881, John England left for a mission to England. The management of the shoemaking department of the Tooele Co-op was taken over by Jonas E. Lindberg. On returning from his mission, not wanting to assume management of the Co-op shoemaking, he built a small shop on Vine Street, where Tooele Stake Building now stands. He operated this shop until 1885 when he bought the shoe business and a portion of the building from the Tooele Co-op.

Shoemakers Jonas Lindberg and James Howell, who were working for the Co-op both started independent shops for themselves, Lindberg on North Main and Howell on South Main Street.

John England operated the boot, shoe and harness shop on Main Street, at times employing ten shoemakers, all work being done by hand. Shoemakers names were: Larsen, Hansen, Bridges, Charles Lindholm and John Barber. Boots and shoes made by England became well known. He had regular and special built wooden lasts to fit every man, woman and child in the county, many boots were sent to Wyoming and Nevada.

Some of the first shoes made were about four inches high, two piece uppers, no linings selling for about \$2.00 and \$2.50 per pair. Six and seven inches high and lined, were sold for \$6.00 to \$7.00. Boots ranged from \$7.00 to \$27.00 depending on material and finish.

All boots and shoe uppers were hand sewed with wax ends made from three to six strands of irish flax linen thread with imported Poland Boar Pig bristles secured to the end by twisting and waxing. All holes were made with auls for both stitching and pegging. Workshoe soles were held together with wooden pegs.

After finishing the shoe, the points of the pegs were smoothed off with a small rasp on a long handle called a floater.

Albert B. England remembers when paste to secure the linings to the uppers was made of boiled flour and water, then imported Gum Arabic; now rubber cements are used.

All leather for soles was tempered in water then hammered on a lap stone, held on the knees. This made the leather tougher and thinner.

Brass nails followed the use of wooden pegs, and now soft iron nails or tacks are used to attach the soles, together with the McKay and Welt system. Men and ladies fine shoes were all hand turned, meaning soles were channeled on the flesh side, upper leather sewed on to channeled part inside out, then shoe turned right side out. Later the Goodyear Welt Style was used, by temporarily fastening sole to last and sewing on the Welt, "a piece of leather about 3/8 inches wide," to upper and channeled insole, then sewing top sole to Welt by hand.

About the turn of the century, machines with auls and barbed needles were invented, to sew soles to Welts, also machines for sewing uppers. Then the McKay machine was invented to sew soles on, from inside of shoe to outer sole. Now the cementing process, using rubber products for soles, plastic and cloth for uppers, together with leather are popular.

In 1920, Albert England joined his father, putting in a modern Landis Stitcher and finisher run by electricity, using standing jacks and patching machines; making new shoes and boots and repairing old ones. Albert continued in the business until March 1953.

Other repair shops (not making shoes) in Tooele have been operated by John A. Lindberg, John Mills, Lewis G. Bowen, B. H. Bowen, the Leonetti Brothers, Joe White, Paul Meng, George Karavitas, and Elmer Cole.

*Footnote by Myrl Porter —*

Among the names of pioneer shoemakers we find Nathan Tanner, Charles Herron, Jonas Lindberg, Benjamin Clegg, Fredrick Hiss and John England.

Fredrick Hiss came west, working as a civilian shoemaker with General Conners Army in 1862. He was a member of the Wyoming State Militia. He remained in Sweetwater, Wyoming for a time, then came on to Fort Douglas, Utah and worked there becoming a specialist in the making of military riding boots and fancy cowboy boots. The factory that sent the leather cut the patterns for him and had special lasts into which he could slip

slats to figure out the exact size of each customers foot and leg. The price of these fancy boots was about fifty dollars, more than a month's pay in those days.

He came to Stockton in 1875. There he met and married Emma Bates. He set up business and his shop was the first shoe shop in Stockton, Utah.

In 1862, John England was operating a shoe shop and harness store. He came from a family of shoemakers as is attested by the following history. His son Albert England acquired the shoe shop and today (1961) Rulon England, a grandson of the founder of the England Shoe Shop business, owns and operates the shop.

### John Amos Barber

*By Florence Johnson*

My grandfather, John Amos Barber, was born in 1831 at Hardwick, Norf., England. He died 19 Feb., 1911.

Grandmother Charlotte Ellis Brown was born 25 Dec., 1830 at Hardwick, Norf., England. Died 7 July, 1906.

They both joined the church at Hardwick, Norf., England. They took care of the mission home for several years before coming to the U.S.A.

My father has told me many times how the missionaries would place their shoes outside the door at night and father would gather them up, shine them and then place them by the door again, ready for the missionaries next morning.

Grandfather and Grandmother came to the United States in the year 1883.

As far as we knew, they came right here to Tooele, as they had met John England when he was on a mission in England.

Mr. England had a harness and shoe repair shop on North Main. My grandfather made shoes for him. My father-in-law bought the last pair of shoes grandfather ever made.

Grandfather worked for Mr. England until he retired.

### PIONEER LIGHTING

*By Myrl Porter*

The homes of the first pioneers were lighted by fireplace. In nearby canyons pinion pine and scrub oak grew in abundance and the people quickly realized these woods made the hottest fire and gave the best light.



Although many of the first pioneers brought kerosene lamps with them, they proved useless because they could not obtain the necessary oil. Nearly all of them were forced to use what they called "bitch light," which was made by putting a rag in a dish of tallow or grease and lighting the rag. Sometimes they threaded the rag through a button or tied a pebble in the center of it. If there was too much fat in the container it would blaze up and cause a small fire.

As soon as tallow could be obtained, candles were made by the womenfolks. One article that had to serve many was the candlemold. These molds were loaned to neighbors so each could make a supply. To make the candles, a piece of loosely twisted cotton string would be run down through a hole in the end of the candlemold. A knot would then be tied to keep the string from pulling back through the hole in the mold. The other end of the string would be placed across the molds. Into these molds was then poured the hot fat or tallow of beef or wild animals. After these had been allowed to cool, they were dropped into hot water to loosen, then removed. The candles were then stored for future use.

Candles were used to help furnish light for public gatherings. To serve the purpose of candleholders at these meetings, two pieces of board were fastened together in an L shape. In the long piece was a hole to hang it on the wall. In the short piece a nail was driven to hold the candle. Sometimes when the interest was high at the gatherings, these candles would be forgotten and the tallow would be allowed to burn down and drop off the board. Anyone sitting under this candle would get burned as the tallow fell.

After coal oil (kerosene) was obtainable, lamps were used in all pioneer homes. There was a variety of lamps, small and large, glass, china and tin. Lamps were favorite wedding presents. Some homes had chandeliers that were equipped with beautiful coal oil lamps.

The lantern played a most important part in every home and was used as an extra light. If the pioneers did their visiting after dark their lantern was their companion. Late chores were done more easily by lantern light. They were also used on carriages and wagons.

Alvin McCustion, early day dramatic leader, told of how the patrons of early day theaters would bring their lanterns with them and place them in a row in front of the stage for use as footlights.

Gas lights were used to a limited degree during the late 1890's but only a few Tooele County residents had them.

The first electric lights in Tooele County were at the Waterman Smelter at Stockton. Power was generated from a spring in Soldier's Canyon. The plant was built on a hill below the "old tank" northwest of the schoolhouse.

The pioneer company operated first in the county was the Clark Electric Power Company, Senator Clark of Montana was the owner. It started out with a very small plant in 1901. It consisted of about fifteen miles of transmission line, and about 28,000 feet of pipe-line in Settlement Canyon, and generating power by water wheel. A line was later brought over from west Salt Lake around the mountain and down by the plant of the International Smelting and Refining Co. Still later, the Telluride Power Company brought a line over from Bingham Canyon, these lines giving a boost to the station in the canyon. Steam was used to supplement the water power. The furnace to heat the water to produce the steam was fired by slag ore from Garfield Smelter and hauled by wagon and team from Warner Station, west of Tooele City, by Leo Isgreen and Richard Bush.

The poles that carried the electric wires were placed in the center of the road and it was a common sight to see a runaway team of horses plunging down Main Street, often to end up with a vehicle they were hitched to wrapped around a light pole.

Leo Isgreen, Pat Skelton and three other men were employed to honeycomb the land surrounding the power house with 6 ft. 4 inch pipe, wherever water could be seen seeping through the ground. By channeling this water the water flow was increased for power use by 150%.

The electric lights did not go into all the homes in Tooele at once, but as power became more plentiful the service was gradually extended to all the community. The price of this service was a flat rate of one dollar per month. No light meters were used at that time.

The first lights were on electric drop cords, brought through the attic and down through the center of the room, with an attachment for the globe and a small switch. No wall switches were available at first. Light failure occurred quite often, especially during thunderstorms, and the entire community would be plunged into darkness, so, for many years the trusty old coal oil lamp was kept ready to take over when its more modern successor failed.

The Clark Electric Power Company was granted a franchise in October 1905 to run a pole and power line to Grantsville. A

sub-station was erected at the mouth of South Willow Canyon. As pay for the use of the water, the company laid a four and one-half mile pipe-line from the intake up the canyon to the power house. In the summer of 1926, the Utah Power & Light Company bought out the Clark Electric holdings. In 1956, the power station at South Willow was abandoned and the pipe-line sold to the South Willow Irrigation Company for the sum of one dollar.

Vernon, St. John, and Clover obtained their power by an independently owned line brought from the transformer owned by Utah Power and Light, located at Nebeker's Ranch at Stockton. Ray Pherson assisted by Joe Russell was maintenance man for this line until Utah Power and Light Company took over.

Among those who were closely affiliated with the Clark Electric Power Company were: Sidney Cook, Charles Green, Harry Green, Matt Green, William Green, James Jefferies, Fred Rice, Joseph Spendlove, Mr. Peck, Omni Jones, Orval Jones, Thomas Hammond, Amos Bevan, Weldon Ferguson, Willis Gaisford, and Harry Baker.

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## SILK INDUSTRY

*By Myrl H. Porter*

Pioneers of Tooele Valley were eager to try any industry that would raise the standard of living and promote progress and prosperity. With this in mind they tried raising silkworms to help establish a silk industry.

The raising of silkworms was a tedious venture. The silkworm eggs were sent from Salt Lake City. So very small, no larger than a pin head, dark in color. The eggs were placed in a dark hole, usually in the cellar. When the days got warm the eggs would hatch. The silkworm was fuzzy. As they broke from the shells they would be taken from the dark nest and put on trays and they would start to grow. To feed them, mulberry leaves would be picked and placed on the trays for the worms to eat. The trays had to be kept very clean.

After growing all summer and reaching two inches long and a half inch in diameter, the worm turned color and lost some of



its fuzziness, almost transparent. When they developed to this size and color they were ready to spin.

When the worm is ready to spin, he fastens himself to the tray and starts to spin a silk thread. The silk spins out from his mouth and winds around his body. When he completes his job of spinning he is about the size of a large peanut and is then called a cocoon. At this stage they are placed out in the sun for about three days and turned over and over and kept in the sun. This kills the silk worm. A few are kept for breeding. The dead cocoons are placed in a large pan of hot water and kept on the stove. This dissolved the glue substance and enabled the workers to unwind the silk and wind it on reels. It was then taken to the spinning-wheel and wound into thread and used in the weaving of silk cloth.

The silk industry was very unsuccessful due to the change in weather and for the lack of continued sunshine. Rainstorms often and unexpectedly came up and would ruin the silkworms.

Alice DeLaMare Gowans, native pioneer, remembers her father Philip DeLaMare attempting to raise silkworms.

This is one of the few unsuccessful pioneer industries in Tooele.

The planting of the mulberry trees was an interesting venture in itself. A row of these trees were planted around the west end of the present city cemetery. From the family history of Edmund H. Leaver we read, "In Sept. 1882, he, Edmund Leaver, purchased the old Milton Musser farm in Lincoln, Tooele County and moved his family there. This is now the home of Grover McBride. This farm had been an experimental farm for the Church to try and raise silkworms. There were 5 acres of mulberry trees planted there. It was not a success. Due to the weather conditions they did not succeed in producing enough for one dress."

## PIONEER FASHIONS AND INDUSTRIES

*By Myrl Porter*

People deft with their needles and with a flare for fashion held their place in early day industries. Bringing with them their knowledge and skill from their native lands, weavers, tailors, seamstresses and milliners were busy making not only the essential articles of wearing apparel, but bringing fashion, style and beauty to their work.

Among the expert weavers of Tooele who taught their trade to many others were John Shields, John Duncan Heggie, Martha Gibson Smith, Marion Smith Sagers, Jane Owen Owen, and Mrs. Andrew Hogland.

There was not a great number of spinning-wheels in the early days, but by sharing the use of the wheels, the making of cloth was made easier so that all the population was amply clothed. This fact was established as we read from the minutes of the Third Annual Fair, held in Tooele, September 1862—"Home manufactured cloth of almost every description was on display and showed that the inhabitants of Deseret could be well clothed without foreign importations."

Using hand looms, the cloth was made from wool and flax was carded by hand and spun into thread and woven into cloth.

The coloring of the cloth was an art in itself. The wool from the sheep was carded and by combining the black wool and white wool while spinning and weaving it, a color or blend known as "sheep's grey" was produced. Dyeing of cloth was accomplished by using indigo when obtainable, but this article was very scarce so home prepared dyes were used. Yellow dye was obtained from the yellow rabbitbrush blossoms. Bark from trees was soaked in water and the solution used for dyeing. Red dye was obtained from the madder root. The bark from the tag elder tree was steeped to produce reddish-brown. Quaking asp bark and dried meadow hay was boiled to produce tan. Log wood brought from Salt Lake was used to produce black.

Tailors who fitted and made the patterns for suits, coats and all types of clothing were in demand. Among the most adept in this trade were Alex Herron, John McKellar and Alex Herron's wife Mary White Herron. Mr. Herron was employed at Camp Floyd to make uniforms for the soldiers, and Mrs. White made overalls. She also operated a pioneer boardinghouse. The first tailor shop was operated by Mr. Herron on the second floor of the building on the southeast corner of Main Street and Vine. Carl Eric Lindholm and his wife Johanna Nilsson were early tailors also.

Dressmaking and millinery were early day enterprises. Clothing was seldom if ever "ready made" for many years after settlement of the valley. Among the well known dressmakers and milliners was Emma Johnson Atkin. She owned and operated a dressmaking shop for many years on the corner of First South and First East Street. She designed and made her own patterns and made many of the beautiful wedding dresses of early day brides, using her ability of creating masterpieces in ruffles, hand sewed tucks, frills and laces. Later she opened Tooele's first millinery establishment where she created beautiful hats and bonnets of latest fashion. She later opened one of Tooele's first ready-to-wear shops.

Other well known dressmakers and milliners of early days were Emily Atkin Warburton, Sarah Utley Atkin, Jessie Dunn, Love James, and Grace Adams.

## OTHER INDUSTRIES

Among other pioneer industries carried on during the early days of which little is known was the making of headstones. Mr. Robert Scott had this business at his home, located in the center of the third block on North East Street and displayed his hand-carved work of art in his front yard. Headstones of that day often had hand-carved doves, cherubs, lambs, and always beautiful lines of poetry.

The making of soap was a necessary industry, as soap, if it could be purchased, was priced out of reach for early day inhabitants, so that a large iron soap kettle was a most necessary household article. Soap was usually made out-of-doors over an open fire. Lye was the essential item needed for soap-making and was obtained by saving the ashes from the burning of maple and oak mahogany. The ashes were placed in a wooden trough and by pouring cold water over them the water seeped through. This produced a lye solution. All scraps of fat and grease drippings were saved, and put into the liquid solution and boiled down until it became concentrated into a soft soap. This was poured into flat containers and cut into bars as the finished product.

Coffins were made of wood, and Obadiah Williams, pioneer of Lake Point, made many of the coffins for the surrounding communities. His wife would line the coffins with cloth.

Rope was made by Richard Green. (*See Clover History*).

Stone masons were in demand as the large rocks used in the construction of public buildings and homes was obtained locally. Tooele City's first office building, the Pioneer City Hall, on East Vine Street was built in 1867. It was built of rocks hauled from the base of One O'Clock Mountain, south of Tooele. James Hammond was the rock mason for this building.

The Tooele Clinic occupies the original rock building (now stuccoed) built in the late 1860's by Mathew Pickett and John Pickett. Many rock buildings still in use are monuments to these early day stone masons. Among others were Adam Wylie Smith and his grandson, James Adam Smith. Isaac Jones Elkington and his son, W. H. Elkington were stone masons and general contractors. W. H. Elkington and Thomas LeBreton plastered the



court house. The Elkingtons worked on many buildings including the old city jail, the John W. Tate building, high school, Kirk and Oquirrh hotels, central school and private homes.

—Norma Wrathall, Rebecca Ostelr and John A. Bevan

## THRESHING

*By Myrl Porter*

Threshing of grain during pioneer days was a major task and compared with modern day methods crude indeed. Three men today can harvest many acres in a few hours, where the early settlers took many days to thresh the grain and winnow it and store it.

The first method used was by some homemade wooden flails or tramped out on the threshing floor by oxen or horse. The grain after being cut by sickles was hauled to the threshing floor, flailed or tramped out. The grain was separated from the chaff by the winnowing process by a pan being held up in the breeze that would blow the loose chaff from the grain. Later a fanning mill was perfected that was turned by man-power and was a great improvement over the old method.

The first horsepower thresher was built and owned by Thomas Lee. It had no separating process, that is it didn't separate the grain from the chaff but only beat the grain from the straw so that the straw and chaff were separated by men with rakes and pitchforks, leaving the grain and chaff in a pile by itself which had to be run through the above mentioned fanning mill.

The straw from the grain was saved and used not only for feed, but for covering on roof tops and as a filling for bed ticks or mattresses.

Philip De La Mare purchased a thresher in 1873 and went all over the county, Tooele, Stockton, Erda, Lake Point and Lincoln, threshing grain. The machine was pulled by five span of horses. The horses would go around in circles to turn the threshing apparatus. His two sons worked with him, Joseph driving the horses around and around while Thomas would cut the binding twine and raised the grain to Philip who would feed the machine, as well as tally the grain as it came out in half-bushel measures. The man who owned the grain supplied the men to take care of the straw and chaff and haul the grain. The threshing was paid for in grain.

Cooking for the threshers took many days preparation. When the housewife learned the threshers were coming, she began to prepare for them. The owner of the grain, fed the threshers at least

once and more often twice a day until his crop was threshed. The housewife always tried to outdo her neighbor in the amount and variety of food served and the praise from the hungry threshing crew was pay enough.

## CALDWELL HOTEL

*By Myrl Porter*

On July 24, 1871, squatters rights were obtained on a piece of property where the old hotel stood on the northeast corner of Main and First South Streets, by Erastus and Emily Foote, and in July of 1872 it was deeded to them by the City of Tooele through the government of the United States.

The Foote's had Francis Lee and his son, Alfred Lee, construct the building and it became known as "The Foote House." Here meals and lodging were obtained and often the building was used for entertainment. It was two stories high with an attic. There were ten bedrooms, kitchen, dining room and a room they called the parlor. This doubled as a "sample room." The drummers from the city would arrange the goods they wished to sell, and the merchants came and chose the things they wished to stock in their stores.



*Caldwell Hotel.*

The building was constructed of adobes and plastered on the inside and out. A veranda ran across the front where the guests could sit and rock in the summertime. The woodwork was taken to Salt Lake and planed into a very elegant design. The rooms were lighted with coal oil lamps at first. Some of the first electric lights in town were installed here. The telephone was also installed very early. The number was "2".

Barbara G. Bowen related that she recalled witnessing the theatrical production, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" in the front room of this hotel. This was about 1862 when she was a very young girl. Thomas Nix, Sr. also taught school in this building.

The Foote's operated the structure until 1876 when William Howard bought it. Mr. Howard's ownership lasted only three years when in 1879 he sold to Robert and Agnes McKendrick. It was during the next fifteen to twenty years that the hotel became one of the best known enterprises of the community. Here the weary travelers bound to and from California stopped for food and lodging and to rest their horses. It was a good two days journey to Salt Lake City. The overland stage also stopped there and with it came the news of the outside world. Its arrival was an occasion of much interest.

In connection with the hotel, Robert McKendrick operated a butcher shop in the rear of the building, where all of our native pioneers can still remember, as children, going there to buy. Each week Mr. McKendrick loaded a light wagon with fruit, vegetables and meats and took it to the fast-growing mining district of Stockton. A Mr. Fennell also ran the shop for a time.

In 1891, the property was deeded to Agnes DeLa Mare, a daughter of the McKendricks, who operated the building until 1901 at which time William H. Caldwell became the owner and the building became known as the Caldwell Hotel.

Until Mr. Caldwell's death in 1907, the old structure was a place of prosperity. Since that time many proprietors have handled the business and enjoyed some popularity, but as time passed more modern buildings came and activity around the old landmark declined until it became only a ghost of its original splendor.

When we pause to view the buildings as it was being dismantled after 73 years, the realization came that those pioneer builders built well. Seeing its hewn pine floor joists to its durable old adobe walls, we remembered the ability and sturdiness of the people in obtaining money and materials and the slow hazardous means of transportation.



## THE ICE-CREAM PARLOR

*By Olla Hiss*

In the early 1900's ice-cream was made only in the homes of the good cooks. One good cook was Miss Ada Dunn, later known as Ada Orme, wife of Alvin Orme; she made ice-cream while working at the home of E. A. Bonelli.

This gave the idea to Mr. Bonelli and together they started the first ice-cream parlor in Tooele. Ada would mix up the ice-cream and Mr. Bonelli would turn the freezers early in the morning and they were ready for business. He had rented a building on Main Street and furnished it with tables and chairs, etc.

This business thrived and grew so large, he had to set up another place for holidays (this was under the Walgreen Drug Store now).

They always placed a dish of knick-knacks on the tables to be eaten with the ice-cream; this ice-cream was made of real cream and whole milk and fresh eggs, etc., not the synthetic foods we have today.

One incident which we remember: the crowd was all seated around tables to eat their refreshments, when five small girls came down the steps and demanded they ask the blessing before starting to eat; they all sat around with their ice-cream melting until someone asked the blessing. These five little girls were Montella and Mary McKellar, Jessie Dunn, Mabel and Olla Bonelli.



# *Communication, Transportation and Utilities*

## PONY EXPRESS RIDERS<sup>1</sup>

*Compiled by Mildred Mercer*

Although the Pony Express operated for only sixteen months, it blazed a shorter trail across the western states which opened the way for other communication and transportation. It reduced the time of transmitting news across the country from twenty-one days to ten days. The lithe, wiry riders rode from 100 to 140 miles each, at break-neck speed, with relays of horses at distances of from 20 to 25 miles. There was no delay—rain, hail, sleet or snow—"road agents," Indians, nothing stopped them. Before the service was replaced by the telegraph and railroad, 650,000 miles were ridden by Pony Express riders. . . .

When fully equipped, the line comprised 190 stations, about 420 horses, 400 station men and assistants and some 80 regular riders. These are approximate figures; as the operation of the business proceeded, they varied from time to time. Situated at intervals of about 200 miles along the route were Division Points where extra men, horses and supplies were stationed for possible emergencies. . . .

The Pony Express rider did not have the trail to himself; thousands of immigrants were on the road going west, men on horseback; wagons pulled by slow, plodding oxen, mules or horses; light wagons or buggies, piled high with family treasures; all literally lined the trail. The dangers of the way were enough to keep men of less stout heart off the road. Over two-thirds of the route was infested with bands of hostile Indians who took pride in burning the Express Stations and when possible, killing the keepers and their associates. . . .

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<sup>1</sup>Published by Union Pacific R.R., 1937.

Kate B. Carter, *Riders of the Pony Express*.



The problem of the Express was to keep the mails continually moving forward at a maximum rate of speed, and the routes chosen; the distances between stations and the rules governing the duties of station keepers were all arranged to make this possible. The best horses could not be expected to race at their utmost speed over roads of every kind for more than 10 or 12 miles at a heat, and the best horsemen could not be expected to cover more than three or four heats at one time, for ordinarily the rider, like the horse, is under constant strain while racing; with this consideration, stations were located 10 or 15 miles apart, with water always convenient, and each rider's division was limited to about 75 miles. . . .

The horse and rider traveled light. The combined weight of saddle, bridle, and saddle bags did not exceed 14 pounds; the mail was never to exceed 20 pounds. The average weight of the rider was 125 pounds, never more than 135 pounds—and his arms were limited to a pair of revolvers and a sheath knife. The horses were ordinarily about 14 hands high and weighed about 900 pounds; they were ponies in no sense of the word, but were so called because of the diminutive "Pony Express" that had been applied to the organization at the outset. They were far superior to the Indian ponies and could easily outdistance them in an even race, while a rider would ordinarily have found himself unequal to any combat. . . .

Riders dressed as they saw fit. The average costume consisted of a buckskin shirt, ordinary trousers tucked into high boots and a slouch hat or cap. The mailbags were light leather pouches divided into four compartments which were kept locked and opened only at certain points along the route. Each mail made a through journey in one pouch.

While the ofttimes valuable mail made the riders the prey of unscrupulous white men, the Indians were not attracted by the mail but were governed in their pursuits by mere deviltry, or a desire to gain the fleet-footed ponies as a prize. . . .

During the 16 months of the Pony Express, the riders assisted always by faithful stationkeepers, traveled through all sorts of hazards and all sorts of weather conditions and, with one exception, they stuck grimly to their responsibility. Carrying out their schedule became a religion with them. . . .

In October, 1861, when the telegraph line from Placerville, California, on the west and from the Missouri River on the east

met at Salt Lake City, the Pony Express passed into history, but it left behind it a record unsurpassed for enterprise, romance and adventure.

## STATIONS<sup>1</sup>

The Salt Lake Pony Express Station was situated on the east side of Main Street, between First and Second South. It was a home station, where riders changed.

Traveller's Rest is nine miles south on what was later known as Lovendahl's corner. Why the name was selected I have never heard. It is close to home and little ever seemed to have happened there, so will say only, it was a way station where horses were changed.

Rockwell is the next one, twelve miles farther south and is situated near the hot springs, southeast from Draper. This station was named after Porter Rockwell, and some said he kept this station, which I doubt, because at that time he was special agent for the Overland Stage Company and soon took over the duties of personal bodyguard for Brigham Young.



*Spring Valley Stage Station, last station in Tooele County.*

<sup>1</sup>By James P. Sharp, *Improvement Era*, 1945.

Reprinted in *Riders of the Pony Express*, Kate B. Carter.

From here the route continued up Pony Express Canyon, a sort of dry ravine, to the Point of the Mountain, where it entered Utah Valley, then down the other side and crossed the Jordan River at the Old Indian Fort and took a southwesterly direction to the next station called Dugout, ten miles from Rockwell. This station was so named, for there one Joseph Dorton (nicknamed Dugout and known locally by this name, Joe Dugout) attempted to dig a well to furnish water for the emigrants. It was situated almost on top of a low hill dividing Utah and Cedar Valleys. Some said the well was ninety feet deep, while others said it was any distance between that figure and three hundred feet. However, it was a dry well and the station here was maintained for only a few trips.

South ten miles from here, is what has been known as Fairfield, Fort Crittenden and Camp Floyd. This station is situated out in Cedar Valley just below a large spring and is where Johnston's Army stopped after marching through Salt Lake City in 1858. The army stayed here until 1861 and then moved away.

From here we go southwest to Five Mile Pass and cross from Cedar to either East Valley or Rush Valley and turn west another five miles, and come to a way station sometimes called "The Pass," "East Rush," or "East Valley," all depending on who mentions the story. This was not kept up very long, and the riders then rode from Fairfield (take your pick of the name) to Rush Valley, later called Faust Station, eleven miles from the Pass Station (again take your pick of names.)

The name Rush Valley came from the fact that in the early days there was a lake called Rush Lake, later called Stockton Lake, situated in the north end of the valley, and this place was a mass of bullrushes and cattails. The station was later called Faust, because "Doc" Faust used to ride Express out of here and later purchased the station for a ranch.

This was the first home station west of Salt Lake, and many were the stories those old-timers told of events they said happened there: of the number of persons buried in a small cemetery, situated on the low hills a short distance to the east—who was buried here, who there—and the causes of the sudden departure from this life of some of them.

Eight miles to the southwest is Lookout Pass (point Lookout), which separates Rush from Skull Valley. The trail or road winds up a rather rocky ridge and then a short distance from the pass is Lookout Station.



Some old-timers said an Indian took a shot at one of the riders or a stagecoach driver near this place, so whenever a new rider or driver was put to work he was told to lookout here.

There was a small log house and a stable made of cedar posts. A mere trickle of water came from somewhere, in a small pipe which ended in a large barrel, set in the ground; and from this barrel a pipe went to a large watering trough; and another pipe to another trough so that no water was lost. Large planks covered these troughs and there was a sign notifying travelers that water was five cents per gallon, fifteen cents per span.

Next was Simpson Springs, named for one J. H. Simpson, a topographical engineer, who was sent out from Camp Floyd and was told to find a route to Carson Valley. Here is an old rock house and a tumbled-down rock stable which were, it is said, built by the stage people for their men and horses.

This is only a small brackish spring situated on the western slope of Indian Mountain, and from this point one can look to the south and see Drum Mountain; to the west and see three ranges of mountains, first Dugway, then Fish Springs, and finally, Deep Creek; to the northwest is Pilot Peak, in Nevada; and on a clear day one can see the Black Pine Mountains in Idaho.

Coyote Springs is located about six miles to the south.

Nine miles south from Simpson is River Bed Station, so named from the fact that it is situated on the bank of a dry river bed that is both wide and deep and is where, some claim, the Sevier River once flowed on its way to Salt Lake before the sands near Delta filled the old river bed and changed the course of the river to flow south and form Sevier Lake. There was plenty of bunch grass here, and a well had been dug, and the water hauled to Dugway Station, still another ten miles further southwest.

Dugway Station was so named because the road going west from here takes up quite a dugway to get over the mountains. Now the road between here and Riverbed is almost level, and a person can see a rabbit miles away. Here also was a well some said over one hundred feet deep, dug through solid clay, and the dirt at the bottom was no more moist than it was at the top, so it was a dry one.

Continue west about ten miles and cross Fish Springs flat, which is the muddiest, slickest, dirtiest place man was ever in.

From Fish Springs, the road continues north a short distance, then turns south and about eleven miles further is Willow Springs,

so called from the willows growing around a large spring out in the valley. This is now called Callao.

From Willow, the road runs a bit west of north for about thirteen miles and then turns west about one mile to Canyon Station. Burnt Station is possibly one mile east from Canyon Station.

From here the road goes up Overland Canyon and on to Deep Creek twelve miles away. Deep Creek, now Ibapah, was a home station. The name came from the fact that the creek was in a deep wash and not because the creek itself was deep. About eight miles up a rather grassy draw is Prairie Gate or Eight Mile, situated near a small spring.

It is seventeen miles between Eight Mile and Antelope Springs. Antelope Springs is located in a small valley, near the northwestern side and was so named from the fact that numerous antelope were found there.

Thirteen miles south of west and west is the location of the old station, Spring Valley. This valley derives its name from the fact that numerous springs are found up and down its slopes. Schell Creek (Schellbourne) is located fourteen miles from Spring Valley Station. From there the trail leads to Egan Canyon.

## STORIES OF SOME TOOEELE RIDERS

Major Howard Egan was born June 15, 1815, in Kings County, Ireland. In 1843 he moved to Nauvoo where he joined the Mormon Church. He was driven with the Saints from his home in Nauvoo, and later joined the Mormon Battalion. He was one of the 1847 pioneers and received his title as "Major" while belonging to the famous Nauvoo Legion. When the Pony Express line was first talked of he was one of the first riders chosen from Salt Lake. The following excerpts from the Egan Family History, published under the title of *Pioneering the West*, tell much of his life and work as a Pony Express rider.<sup>1</sup>

"When all was supposed to be ready and the time figured out when the first Express should arrive in Salt Lake City from the east, they thought that on account of the level country to run over, that they would be able to make better time on the eastern division than on the western from Salt Lake to California. Therefore, the two riders that were to run between Salt Lake and Rush Valley were kept at the city.

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<sup>1</sup>Kate B. Carter, *Riders of the Pony Express*, page 17.

"Father, alone of all the officers of the line, thought his boys would make as good a record as the best, and if they did, there would be no rider at Rush Valley to carry the express on to the city. So to be on the safe side Father went himself to Rush Valley. And sure enough his boys delivered the goods as he expected, and he started on his first ride. It was a stormy afternoon, but all went well with him till on the 'home stretch.'

"The pony on this run was a very swift, fiery and fractious animal. The night was so dark that it was impossible to see the road, and there was a strong wind blowing from the north, carrying a sleet that cut his face while trying to look ahead. But as long as he could hear the pony's feet pounding on the road, he sent him ahead at full speed. All went well, but when he got to Mill Creek, that was covered by a plank bridge, he heard the pony's feet strike the bridge and the next instant pony and rider landed in the creek, which wet Father above the knees, but the next instant, with one spring, the little brute was out and pounding the road again and very soon put the surprise on the knowing ones. And let me say, it was a very long time before the regular riders came up to the time made on this first trip, if they ever did."

*Pioneering the West—Egan.*

Richard Erastus Egan, better known in boyhood days as 'Ras' Egan, was born in Salem, Mass., March 29th, 1842, and was employed in April, 1860, to ride the Pony Express between Salt Lake City and Rush Valley station, a distance of seventy-five miles. He made the first trip on the westbound express on the famous and beautiful sorrel mare "Miss Lightning," making the first station of twenty-two miles in one hour and five minutes. The scheduled time for the seventy-five miles was five and one-half hours, though it was made one time in four hours and five minutes when the President's message was going through, called by the boys the "Lightning Express." At first the ride seemed long and tiresome, but after becoming accustomed to that kind of riding it seemed only play, but there were three times when it didn't seem so very playful. For instance, I was married January 1st, 1861, and of course naturally wanted a short furlough, but was only permitted to substitute a rider for one trip and the poor fellow thought that was plenty. I had warned him about the horse he would start with from "Rush" on his return trip, telling him that he would either back or fall over backwards when he got on him. "Oh!" said he, "I am used to that kind of business."

"But," said I, "Bucking Bally is a whole team and a horse to let a little dog under the wagon. Be careful." So, as a precaution



after he had tightened the saddle, he led him out about a quarter of a mile from the station and got on, when the horse, true to his habit, got busy and the next thing the rider knew he was hanging by the back of his overcoat on a high stake, of a stake and rider fence, with his feet about five feet off the ground. He could not reach behind him in order to unhitch himself. He could not unbutton his coat so as to crawl out of it, but he could get his hands in his pockets for his knife and cut the buttons off to release himself. He made a search for the horse in the dark and when he finally found him, made the trip, getting a black eye for loss of time. He said to the boys, "No more 'Bucking Bally' for me."

Shortly after my marriage in the wintertime, the time of arrival of the Pony Express from St. Joseph was uncertain on account of deep snow in the Rockies. So on one night when I was supposed to wait in the office, the hostler through sympathy said, "You go home to your new wife and if the express comes I will jump on a horse and come after you." Of course, I accepted. Oh! what luck! About midnight here comes the pesky fellow and I had to jump out of a snug warm bed and start off in a howling blizzard to ride seventy-five miles. The cold was almost unbearable, but through the kindness of a friend, who took me in for an hour and warmed up my almost freezing body, I pulled through o.k.

On another occasion I rode from Salt Lake City to Fort Crittenden, a distance of fifty miles, then started at sundown for Rush Valley, in a very heavy snowstorm, and the snow knee-deep to my horse. I could see no road, so that as soon as darkness came I had to depend entirely on the wind. It was striking on my right cheek so I kept it there, but unfortunately for me, the wind changed and led me off my course, and instead of going westward I went southward and rode all night on a high trot, and arrived at the place I had left at sundown the evening before, both myself and horse were very tired. Now the only thing to do was to jump on the horse I had ridden the evening before and proceed on twenty-five miles further. Then, instead of having a night's rest at my home station, I was riding all night, in consequence of which I met the "Pony" from Sacramento, and was compelled to start immediately on my eastward trip to Salt Lake City. This made my continuous ride 150 miles, besides all night in the deep snow.

Just one more incident: My brother-in-law was riding west from me and had a sweetheart in Salt Lake City, whom he desired to see, but could get no leave of absence to go see her. Naturally, I had sympathy for him, so we got our heads together and agreed

to accidentally (on purpose) pass each other in the night, and he would have to ride his route and continue on mine. He had all night in Salt Lake to rest or "spark" as he chose, and return the double route next trip. But with me it was different, for after I had covered the double route, 165 miles, I met the "Pony" express from the west and had to turn around without any rest and ride over the double route again, making a continuous ride of 330 miles. I was tired!

On this same route the Indians had attacked the stage, killed the driver and a passenger, rifled the U.S. mail and took four horses, and when I came along one lone Indian with rifle and a bow and arrow started after me. But I thought I had the best horse, so played along just out of easy gunshot from him: Finally I thought I would play a bluff on him, which worked as I thought it would. I turned and ran at him full speed, swinging my pistol and yelling at the top of my voice. He immediately left the road, kicking and whipping his pony, and kept it up as far as I could see him.

—*Pioneering the West*—Egan

William Frederick Fisher was born November 16, 1839, at Woolwich, Kent County, England. With his family he left England April 8, 1854, and after six weeks on a slow sailing vessel landed at New Orleans, May 29, 1854. They reached Salt Lake City, October 28, 1854.

He rode "Pony Express" from Ruby Valley to Egan Canyon, Nevada, and later from Salt Lake City to Rush Valley. Once Fisher and three other riders nearly starved to death, but after several days the party shot a lean coyote and subsisted on it until help came. Three weeks after he was married he was lost in a blinding snowstorm while riding the pony express, and was exhausted and nearly frozen to death, and as he was nearly asleep a little rabbit sent by Providence, licked his face until he awakened and realized that he must go on.

He rode on the famous route when Lincoln's message was carried across the nation. He carried it from Salt Lake City to Rush Valley, a distance of 75 miles, in four hours and ten minutes.

"We pony express riders were paid \$50 a month. Station-keepers were paid \$85 and superintendents \$150 to \$200 a month. One writer said, 'Winter or summer the pay was the same, \$50 a month and the balance in fame.' "

—Kate B. Carter: *Riders of the Pony Express*

Elijah Nicholas Wilson, better known among the people as "Uncle Nick," came to Utah in the year of 1850 with his parents, settling in Grantsville, Utah. In 1854, a small tribe of Shoshone Indians enticed him to leave his pioneer home and go with them. He lived as a member of the Indian tribe for two years, after which he returned to his own people. From his story written by his daughter, we quote the following. "In the fall of 1860, my grandfather, Elijah Wilson, Sr., died. Soon after, my father became one of the first pony express riders. In his own words, father says, "About the time I was thinking of starting to rejoin my Indian friends, the word came that the pony express was going to start, and Mr. Faust induced me to stay and be one of the pony riders. I sold my roan pony to a sergeant in Camp Floyd for seventy-five dollars, and I sold the little black mare for one hundred dollars. I took part of the money to mother and bought some clothes with the rest.

" 'A great pow-wow was going on about pony express coming through the country. They had started to build roads and stations. These stations had to be built every ten miles apart and as near to water as possible. Well, the time came for the express horses to be strung along the line and riders were sent to their stations. Mr. Faust and Mr. Howard Egan went my bonds, and I was sent out west into Nevada to a station kept by a man named William Smith, and Smith had a hostler whose name was Samuel Lee. When we were hired to ride the express we had to go before a Justice of Peace and swear at all times we would be at our post, and not any time over one hundred yards from the station, except when we were carrying the mail. We had to be ready to start back at a half-minutes notice, let it be day or night, rain or shine, Indians or no Indians.

" 'Our saddles, which were all furnished by the company, had nothing to them but the bare tree, stirrups and cinch. Two large pieces of sole leather about sixteen inches wide by twenty-four inches long were laced together with a strong leather string and thrown over the saddle. Fastened to these were four pockets, two in front and two behind on either side of the saddle. Rear ones were the largest. The one in front on the left side was called the 'way pocket.' All of these pockets were locked with small padlocks and each home stationkeeper had a key to the way pocket. When the express arrived at the home station, the keeper would unlock the way pocket, and if there were any letters for the boys between the home stations, the rider would distribute them as he went along, and there was also a card in the way pocket that the stationkeeper would take out and put down on it the time the express



got to this station and when it went out. He would tell the rider what time he would have to make up on his run, if the express was behind time.

“ ‘Well, the time came that we had to start. The express would leave St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, at the same time every day. The home stations were from forty to sixty miles apart, and one man’s ride was from one home station to another. Between the home stations were other stations, ten miles apart, where horses could be changed. Not many riders could stand the long, fast riding at first, but after they had ridden for about two weeks they would be all right. At first the rider would be charged up with the saddle he was riding and the first wages were kept back for it, and if we had no revolver and had to get one from the company, that would be forty dollars more to come out of our wages. Many a poor boy was killed by the Indians before he got the company paid for these things. Our wages were too small for the hard work we performed, and the dangers we endured.

“ ‘Everything went along first rate for a while, but after six or eight months of that kind of work the big, fine horses began to play out, the company sent to California and bought up all the wild horses they could get, brought them in, strung them along the road, and put the best riders to breaking them. Peter Neece, our home stationkeeper, was a big strong man, and a good rider. He was put to breaking some of these wild mustangs for the boy on his beat. After these wild horses had been ridden two or three times, they were put up on the regular line for the express boys to ride. Generally, just as soon as the hostler could lead them in and out of the stable without getting his head knocked off, they were considered tame, and very likely they had just been handled enough to make them mean. I found it to be so with most of the horses they gave me to ride.

“ ‘I was not a bit afraid of the Indians, but for some reason or other, the way they had told these big yarns about the Indians killing the riders rather worried me, so that while I could not say I was afraid of them, I was pretty badly scared, just the same.

“ ‘Well, my home station was at Shell Creek. I rode from Shell Creek to Deep Creek, and one day the Indians killed the rider out in the desert, and when I was to meet him at Deep Creek, he was not there. I had to keep right on until I met him. I went to the next station, Willow Creek, the first station over the mountain, and there I found out that he had been killed. My horse was about jaded by this time, so I had to stay there to let him rest.

I would have had to start back in the night as soon as the horse got so he could travel, if those Indians had not come upon us.

“ ‘About four o’clock in the afternoon, seven Indians rode up to the station and asked for something to eat. Peter Neece, the stationkeeper, picked up a sack with about twenty pounds of flour in it and offered it to them, but they would not have that little bit, they wanted a sack of flour apiece. Then he threw it back into the house and told them to get out, and that he wouldn’t give them a thing.

“ ‘This made them pretty mad, and as they passed a shed about four or five rods from the house, they each shot an arrow into a poor, old lame cow, that was standing under a shed. When Neece saw them do that, it made him mad, too, and he jerked out a couple of pistols and commenced shooting at them. He killed two of the Indians and they fell off their horses right there. The others ran. He said, “Now boys, we will have a time of it tonight. There are about thirty of those Indians camped in the canyon there, and they will be upon us as soon as it gets dark, and we will have to fight.”

“ ‘A man by the name of Lynch happened to be there at the time. He bragged a good deal about what he would do and we looked upon him as sort of desperado and a very brave man. I felt pretty safe until he weakened and commenced to cry, and then I wanted all of us to get on our horses and skip for the next station; but Pete said, “No. We will load up all the old guns that are around here and be ready for them when they come. There are four of us, and we can stand off the whole bunch of them.” Well, just a little before dark, we could see a big dust over towards the mouth of the canyon, and we knew they were coming. It was about six miles from the canyon to the station.

“ ‘Pete thought it would be a good thing to go out a hundred yards or so, and lie down in the brush and surprise them as they came up. When we got out there he had us lie about four or five feet apart. “Now,” he said, “when you fire, jump out to one side, so if they shoot at the blaze of your gun, you will not be there.” We all took our places, and you bet, I lay close to the ground. Pretty soon we could hear their horses’ feet striking the ground, and it seemed to me as if there were thousands of them; and such yells as they let out, I never heard before. The sounds were coming straight towards us, and I thought they were going to run right over us. It was sandy where we lay, with little humps here and there, and scrubby grease-wood were growing on the humps. Finally the Indians got close enough for us to shoot. Pete shot and

jumped to one side. I had two pistols, one in each hand, cocked all ready to pull the trigger, and was crawling on my elbows and knees. Each time he would shoot, I saw him jump. Soon they were all shooting, and each time they shot, I would jump. I never shot at all.

“ ‘After I had jumped a good many times, I happened to land in a little wash, or ravine. I guess my back came pretty nearly level with the top of it. Anyhow, I pressed myself down so I could get in it. I don’t know how I felt, I was so scared. I lay there and listened until I could hear no more shooting, but I thought I could hear the horses’ hoofs beating on the hard ground near me, until I found out it was only my heart beating. After a while, I raised my head a little and looked off towards the desert, and I could see those humps of sand covered with grease-wood. They looked exactly like Indians on horses, and I could see several of them near the wash.

“ ‘I crouched down again and lay there for a long time, maybe two hours. Finally everything was very still, so I thought I would go around and see if my horse was where I had staked him, and if he was, I would go back to my station over in Deep Creek and tell him that the boys were all killed and I was the only one that had got away all right. Well, as I went crawling around the house on my elbows and knees, just as easily as I could, with both pistols ready, I saw a light shining between the logs in the back part of the house. I thought the house must be full of Indians, so I decided to lie there awhile and see what they were doing: I lay there for some time listening and watching and then I heard one of the men speak right out a little distance from the house and say, “Did you find anything of him?” Then I knew it was the boys, but I lay there until I heard the door shut, then I slipped up and peeped through the crack and saw that all three of them were there all right. I was most too much ashamed to go in, but finally I went around and opened the door. When I stepped in Pete called out, “Hello! Here he is. How far did you chase them? I knew you would stay with them. I told the fellows here that you would bring back at least half a dozen of them” I think they killed five Indians that night.

“ ‘I was sent further west, about three hundred miles, to ride from the Carson Sink to Fort Churchill. The distance was about seventy-five miles and was a very hard ride for the horses as well as for me, because most of the distance was through deep sand. Some things were not so bad, however, for I had no mountains to cross, the weather in winter was mild, and the Indians were a



little more friendly here. East of my beat, along Egan Canyon, Shell Creek, and Deep Creek, the Indians had begun to be very saucy and they had threatened to burn the stations and kill the people, and in the following spring they did break out in good earnest, burned some of the stations and killed one of the riders. That same spring I was changed back into Major Egan's division and rode from Shell Creek to Ruby Valley.

“ That summer the Indians got very bad. They burned several stations, killed the hostlers, and also a few riders. I got very badly wounded that summer. I had been taking some horses to Antelope station, and on my way back I made a stop at Spring Valley Station. When I got there the boys that looked after the horses at the station were out on the woodpile playing cards, and they wanted me to stay with them and have dinner. I got off my horse and started him towards the stable, but instead of going to the stable he went behind it, where some other horses were grazing. Pretty soon we saw the horses going across the meadow toward the cedars with two Indians on foot behind them. We started after them full tilt, and gained on them a little, and as we ran I fired three shots at them from my revolver, but they were too far off for me to hit them. They reached the cedars a little before we did. I was ahead of the other two boys, and as I ran around a large cedar, one of the Indians who had hidden behind the tree, shot me in the head with a flint spiked arrow. The arrow struck my head about two inches above the left eye. The other two boys were on the other side of the tree, and seeing the Indian run, came around to find out where I was and found me lying on the ground with an arrow sticking in my head. They tried to pull the arrow out, but the shaft came away and left the flint spike in my head. Thinking that I would surely die, they rolled me under a tree and started for the next station as fast as they could go. There they got a few men and came back the next morning to bury me, but when they got to me and found I was still alive they thought they would not bury me just then. They carried me to a station that was called Cedar Wells, and from there sent to Ruby Station for a doctor. When he came, he took the spike out my head and told the boys to keep a wet rag on the wound and that was all they could do for me. I lay there for six days when Major Egan happened to come along, and seeing that I was still alive, sent for the doctor again, and when the doctor came and saw I was no worse he started to do something for me. I lay for eighteen days unconscious, then I began to get better fast, and it was but a little while until I was riding again.

“The Indians kept getting worse. They had attacked emigrant trains and had done a lot of damage to the express line by burning stations and killing the riders and running off with the horses. The Indians got so bad that it was hard to keep riders to carry the express, for everyone that could leave would do so, and it was hard for the agents to hire men to take their places. The company had to raise the wages from forty dollars a month to sixty, and it was hard to get men even at that price.’”

From the Pony Express, by William Lightfoot Visscher  
Reprinted in *Riders of the Pony Express*

Kate B. Carter

## OVERLAND STAGE AND TELEGRAPH

After Captain J. H. Simpson in 1859 surveyed a new route to California which circled the salt desert to the south, the road was adopted for the Overland Stage, which previously had alternately followed the old emigrant route around the north shore of Great Salt Lake and the “Mormon Road” south to San Diego. The new route came from Great Salt Lake City through Rush Valley over Point Look-out and by way of Fish Springs in Juab County to Deep Creek, whence it continued on to California. The Concord Overland Stage, carrying 8 to 12 passengers and usually drawn by six horses, continued to function until 1869 when the transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory in Box Elder County.

The bid for carrying the mail over the Central Overland route was given to Ben Holladay. He followed the Oregon Trail to Fort Bridger, and then on westward through Utah. Holladay was proprietor of the stage line from 1861 until he sold out to the Wells Fargo Company in 1866. The latter company operated until superseded by the railroad in 1869.<sup>1</sup>

One of the stage stations was about one-half mile east of John Green's red brick house in Clover, where there is still a clump of haw trees. A house, a barn and also a well were located there at one time. In 1876, David E. Davis moved the Overland barn up to his feed lot. There are no remains of this barn or other parts of the stage station today. Mathew Orr operated this Overland Stage station. Mathew also kept the station at Deep Creek; James assisted him at times. James Ferguson had charge of Telegraph office and Overland Stage at Ibapah.

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<sup>1</sup>History of Clover.

On Highway 36, which now runs to Vernon and beyond, there was another stage and telegraph station which was operated by Johnny Williams. It was located between the Atherly Ranch and the Amos Davis ranch, about 100 yards from the highway. After the Overland Stages were discontinued, it was used as a telegraph station until 1870, when it was closed, along with the telegraph stations at Dry Canyon and Ophir. On the south of there is the old Faust Ranch, now owned by the Melbia Ranch (McFarland and Hullinger, and Pierre Castagno and Roy Davis.) J. H. Faust assisted in revising the route westward for the Pony Express, and was himself a Pony Express Rider. This station was the first home station west of Salt Lake City . . . . Another station is marked by the monument at Lookout Pass (*See also Dog Cemetery*).

Alvin Anderson kept a supply station at Simpson and Lookout Pass for two years. He came to Vernon in 1864 with his parents who were handcart pioneers.

George Wright came to Rush Valley in 1860 where he broke horses for the Pony Express and Overland Stage Trail which ran through his land. He was also an extra rider for the Pony Express. He and his wife, Mary Mittie Larsen, cooked for travelers and sold hay and grain to the stage line. Later they settled on the Faust Ranch.

On March 22, 1863, the Overland Mail Stage with passengers was viciously attacked by Indians near Eight-Mile Station. The driver, Henry Harper, was killed and a passenger wounded. Judge Mott, a passenger, took the reins and drove for life, escaping further massacre.

The transcontinental Overland Telegraph, completed in 1861, also followed the stage route. Brigham Young sent the first message from Salt Lake to the president of the company, J. H. Wade, on October 18, 1861. The coming of the telegraph ended the spectacular exploits of the Pony Express, which also had crossed the county.

A telegraph station, called the Center Station, was operated in Clover, in a log house just next to the home of John W. Green, from about 1879 to 1884. This was operated by David E. Davis, the father of Sadie Green. He had studied telegraphy in 1866, soon after coming to Utah, and had been sent to various locations to establish telegraph stations. He had opened an office at Simpson Springs, about 35 miles southwest of Clover, in May 1869, and had operated that telegraph station until opening an office at Government Creek in 1871. He operated that station until opening the Center Station on his farm at Clover about 1879. This station



was discontinued when the Western Union Company concluded to abandon their old California line. The line ran west from the testing station on the main line several rods south of the main road to Ophir and ran directly west to the farm some three or four miles.

In Tooele City, Barbara Gowans Bowen and Emily Warburton Dodds were the first operators. The following story was taken from a history written by Barbara:

"When I was sixteen I went to Salt Lake City to learn telegraphy. Emily Warburton and I went together. We rented a room from a Mrs. Ure in the 15th Ward. We batched and our parents sent in provisions. We were three months in Salt Lake City being taught in President Young's office, whom we saw every day. We celebrated Pioneer Day in Salt Lake City in 1871 and participated in the telegraph float in the parade.

"In the fall of 1871 the Western Union opened an office in Tooele. Emily and I were the operators. I will never forget the first message I sent. Emily did not want to send it. I was very nervous, I tried but all that was received was the address and the signature. The gentleman who sent the telegram, thinking perhaps that we might have been nervous, went to the Western Union Telegraph office in Salt Lake City. He inquired about the message. It was shown to him and had only the address and signature. He sent the message from there. He was very kind about our mistake and never made any trouble for us because of this grievous error. In 1872, Father was called on a mission to England. After he had been gone several months Emily left the office and I held it alone until Father's return. I also assisted in the Post Office, the Express Office both of which were in the same building with the telegraph."

Barbara Gowans was born February 13, 1855 in Liverpool, England while her parents Hugh Sidley and Betsey Gowans were awaiting passage on a ship to cross the Atlantic. They left Liverpool on April 22, 1855, aboard the sailing vessel *Samuel Curling*. They were accompanied on this journey by the parents of Betsey, Andrew and Ann McLeish Gowans, who had accepted the Mormon faith in their native Scotland.

Mr. Gowans served three terms as mayor of Tooele, also holding other important positions in the community. After his return from his mission to England in 1875 he became telegraph operator in Tooele, and died September 12, 1912.

Barbara was married to Benjamin L. Bowen, July 24, 1876. They lived most of their lives in and around Tooele City where Barbara passed away June 3, 1942.

Emily Warburton married Dr. William B. Dodds on May 8, 1879. In time she received her own license to practice medicine and assisted her husband in his profession.

## ORR'S RANCH

Mathew Orr was born 15 May 1836 in Kilbirnie, Ayershire, Scotland, a son of Robert Orr and Elizabeth McQueen Orr. His parents with ten children sailed on the Falcon for America and arrived in Utah in the fall of 1853, converts of Mormonism. They settled in Salt Lake City where the father and older boys were employed as workers on the Salt Lake Temple. After a short time the family moved to Tooele County, making their home in Grantsville where Robert Sr. freighted to points both east and west.<sup>1</sup>

Mathew was restless in his early years, for at the age of 17 he trailed to California, hence to Gold Culch, Montana, before he finally settled down in Clover, Utah. Here, one day, in the company of his brother, James, he spotted two of the prettiest members of a family, who had recently emigrated from England to Utah, riding in the back of a wagon. He said to James, "I'll take that one, and you take the other." They did. Mathew married Mary Ann Green, daughter of Richard William Green and Ann Phillips; James married Elizabeth Green.

Mathew was attracted to the Skull Valley area by a natural spring, west across the valley floor from Johnson's pass. He took up a homestead there which consisted of 120 acres which was to become known as Orr's Ranch. The pre-emption<sup>2</sup> called for the raising of timber, some two acres, but the soil there was not con-

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<sup>1</sup>Kate B. Carter, *Utah and the Pony Express*, Centennial Edition, copyright 1960.

<sup>2</sup>Note: In the 1800's pre-emption had special meaning in that the U.S. people would move into a place, build on it, but not get a title. They were called squatters. Claim jumpers often worked with lawyers to take the squatter's land from him. In 1841 Congress established the right of pre-emption. A person could file a land application and move in. If he improved the land and lived on it for six months, he could buy it from the government for \$1.25 an acre. This meant that the squatter had a right to buy his land ahead of anyone else. The purpose of the plan was to make it easy for the new settlers to become landowners. No one could get more than 160 acres, and persons who already owned as much as 320 acres could not get any more by pre-emption. A married woman living with her husband could not take up land in this way, and neither could a person who moved from his residence to another part of the same state.



*Haying in 1890 - Orr's Ranch.*



*Haying crew at Orr's Ranch.*



ductive to the raising of such. Therefore, the government finally cancelled the pre-emption, selling the land to him for \$1.25 an acre. Here he lived with his wife Mary Ann until his death at Grantsville in 1891.

James Orr, Mathew's brother, decided to throw in his lot with Mathew in Skull Valley, bringing sheep with him. This partnership ended, however, when Mathew became convinced it was not good land for grazing sheep. James returned to Clover.

Mary Ann died in Grantsville, 21 January 1925. Eliza Arthur lived in Grantsville from the time of her marriage in 1865 until her death. Both women are buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

Mathew and his brothers, Robert and John, frequently accompanied their father Robert Sr., on his freighting trips to points both east and west. The knowledge they obtained proved a valuable asset when they assisted in the Pony Express venture. Robert is named as Pony Express rider while other members of the family were employed at the relay station. Mathew became stationkeeper at Deep Creek, and was at times a substitute rider. Nicholas Wilson in "Uncle Nick Among the Shoshones" mentions the Orr brothers as being riders on the Pony Express. The mother of Robert and Mathew kept a store and fed many of the freighters who passed her way. She was well known to the Pony Express riders.

James also assisted Mathew at the station at Deep Creek. When the Pony Express ceased operations 24 October 1861, he moved back to Clover to assist Mathew in the operation of the Overland Stage Station at Clover. Harrison Severe, married to Mathew's sister, Elizabeth, maintained a hotel and saloon at Deep Creek during the period of the Pony Express run. Parley Hall, a rider, said, "When I first became acquainted with 'Uncle Nick' Wilson he was driving an oxtteam from Grantsville to Deep Creek hauling lumber for Harrison Severe who owned a ranch at Deep Creek."

Let it be remembered that more station men were killed than riders during the months of the Pony Express operation. Each station had an overseer, stock tenders and a blacksmith shop for shoeing the horses. Extra ponies were always kept in readiness. The home stations were usually situated near a ranch or settlement if possible. Since they were targets for Indian attacks, they were built as indestructible as possible with the limited materials available such as rocks, adobe or logs. In spite of all precautions, many

were burned to the ground during Indian uprisings. The men chosen to man these stations were exceedingly courageous and possessed the ability to think and act quickly, since their job was perhaps the most dangerous on the route.<sup>3</sup>

## LIBRARIES

*By Joseph T. Liddell*

Three notable private libraries preceded our present public institution. The Tooele City Library Association was organized in February 1864 under a territorial legislature charter. It functioned until approximately 1878, when because of debt incurred in a joint social hall erection project providing reading rooms, the books went to the Ward Ecclesiastical Board.

The association assessed its members enough to provide a \$35 annual salary to the librarian and defray other expenses. It charged members a \$1 penalty for lending the books to others than association members. Robert McKendrick was president; George Spiers, treasurer; John Shields the first librarian; William C. Foster, secretary, and Edwin Broad and Samuel Orme, directors.

Mr. Foster, secretary of the original association, founded a private fiction library in his home in 1893 and operated it until his death at the age of 76 in 1906. Mary Helen Parsons is a former patron of the Foster library, and she recalls the "rows of hand-sewn oilcloth-covered books in his home. He rented out the books for 25 cents a month."

James Dunn, local publisher, collected "one of the finest private sets of volumes west of the Mississippi, from the end of the 19th century until his death in 1923," Mrs. Parsons said.

In 1904, the Tooele Lyceum Company purchased the hall and facilities (popularly known as the old Opera House.) Alfred M. Nelson, a member of the original 1919 library board, helped arrange for the \$5,000 Carnegie grant to build the public library. He said the building and "its first consignment of books came to a little over \$6,500." The actual opening date of the Tooele Free Public Library was May 10, 1911. Book No. 1, still in circulation at the library, was "The Green Mountain Boys," by Thompson. The first "borrower of books" was Earl Bond in May 1911. Olaf Miller and his brother Julius built the library building.

Alfred Nelson was instrumental also in helping a lobby group headed by Dr. Ephraim G. Gowans, native Tooelean and one-time

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<sup>3</sup>Kate B. Carter, *Utah and the Pony Express*, page 14.

state superintendent of public schools, to get a public library act passed in the State Legislature in 1908.

The first library board appointees were: Peter M. Clegg, Alfred M. Nelson, L. L. Baker, R. J. Huntington, John A. Lindberg, and J. Alex Bevan.

Librarians since then have been: Blanche Bates Brown, Effie Marsden Nelson, Telma Atkin Evans, Bernice Vowles Adamson, and Mary Helen Parsons.

## HISTORY OF THE TOOEELE TRANSCRIPT BULLETIN

*By Joel J. Dunn*

In the summer of 1898 the president of the Tooele Latter-day Saint Stake called a member, James Dunn, on a mission for the church. As it turned out, the mission lasted 21 years because Mr. Dunn was asked to publish a weekly newspaper called the *Tooele Transcript*.

The *Transcript* had been started in 1894 by two publishers named Beesley and F. E. Gabriel.<sup>1</sup> Its first issue was June 29, 1894



*Tooele Transcript office, 1896. (64 East Vine Street)  
Left to right: Mrs. James Dunn, Jennie Huffaker, Martha Dunn  
James Dunn.*

<sup>1</sup>Historical Records Survey. "The first newspaper in the county was "*The Tooele County Times*," which had a three year life from 1892 to 1894."



and cost \$1.50 a year. The publishers had this to say of the paper: "It will be a breezily brilliant, winningly witty, curiously clean, satisfactorily sagacious and liberally loquacious, non-partisan in politics, independent in expression. Mining, agriculture, stock raising, fruit growing, general and local news, as well as breezy, pungent departments of absorbing interest, as well as timely editorial talks will constitute the contents of the *Transcript*. First class job printing; prices beyond cavil."

The next two issues were missed while the press was being moved from Salt Lake City to Tooele.

The *Transcript* was a four page paper—two of ready print and two of local news.

The paper which was six columns wide and 22 inches long was mostly of 6 point type.

In 1897 Gabriel became the sole owner of the paper, but near the end of the year he died and his wife became publisher.

Mrs. Gabriel asked James Dunn, a local farmer, to edit the paper which he consented to do.

Several months after he became editor, Mrs. Gabriel decided to sell out, so the L.D.S. Church called Mr. Dunn to buy the paper.

He had no money but eventually a local merchant, Thomas Speirs, offered to lend the required \$10 down and more if the paper ever made any money.

James Dunn was a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from Kirkintilloch Dumbartonshire, Scotland. He had settled in Tooele, and had operated a farm on the outskirts of that town for a living. He was 60 years old when he purchased the *Transcript*, and because of his age many people thought that he would fail.

For the first few years after he became publisher of the *Transcript*, Mr. Dunn was unable to make enough money from the paper alone so he continued to farm on the side. He would plow a few rounds and then sit and write for the paper, so actually he was engaged in two occupations.

He was an accomplished writer having gained state wide recognition for his poetry.

The first issue of the *Transcript* under his name was published on July 8, 1898. This issue was enlarged to seven 13 em columns, and the paper remained this size (17" by 22") for 30 years.

The *Transcript* was printed on an armory press which was hand inked and hand operated. The type was set by hand.

Mr. Dunn made the paper a family affair and at various times five of his children worked in the plant.

His Scottish disposition showed in his stubbornness. During the 21 years he published the paper he never asked for an ad, subscription or piece of job work. If people wanted to subscribe or advertise they went to the *Transcript* office and asked if they could. Yet he was not tight with his money as Scotsmen have been said to be. If he thought a person had less money than he did, he would refuse payment for a subscription or advertisement. This was the true pioneer spirit found throughout Utah.

Soon after he took over the paper, Mr. Dunn joined the Utah Press Association. During the rest of his life he participated in many meetings and outings with the association, including a trip to the St. Louis World's Fair. In those days all editors were given free passes on the trains so they could go anywhere in the country for very little expense.

During the early nineteen hundreds one of Mr. Dunn's children was refused the loan of a book so he vowed that no child of his would ever have to borrow another book. From that day on he started to collect books of all types, sizes and prices. In a while it became a hobby with him and he spent much time with it. His personal library eventually numbered 4,000 volumes, some of great value.

The collection included a dictionary of the Deseret alphabet, and a Book of Mormon in Deseret Language (This was a simplified form of writing that the Church experimented with for awhile). These two books were later sold to Herbert Auerbach. Mr. Dunn had only received six weeks of formal school training, but he was self-educated having read most of his 4,000 books.

During his years as publisher, Mr. Dunn carried on minor crusades but his longest and most important was an attempt to get a Municipal Swimming Pool. After countless editorials on the subject, the city finally gave in and built a swimming pool.

Of the five children who worked in the plant, two stayed on the longest and figured prominently in the history of the paper. The chief helper of Mr. Dunn was his daughter, Martha. She worked with her father all the time he was publishing the paper.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Editor's Note: Martha Dunn was co-owner of Tooele Transcript-Bulletin until she sold her interest of the publication in 1924. Martha became noted throughout the west for her speed at setting hand-set type and was an active member of the State Press Association. She attended a convention at Los Angeles in 1910. She served ten years as first counselor to Ellen Park in Tooele Stake Y.L.M.I.A. and was a Sunday School teacher for many years prior to her death in 1949.

The other main helper was a son, Alex. He started to hand set type in 1910 at the age of 13. He worked for five years at the paper and then went on a mission for the L.D.S. Church from 1916 until 1919. After returning from his mission he went back to finish high school and worked in the *Transcript* part time.

While his son was on a mission, Mr. Dunn purchased a Diamond Press which was run by a gasoline motor. It was one of the early cylinder presses. In 1919 Mr. Dunn, who was 81 years of age and failing in health, retired, leaving the paper to Alex and Martha. James Dunn passed away on January 22, 1923 at the age of 86. He had been one of the prominent journalistic figures in early Utah history, and had established one of the outstanding weeklies of the state.

As soon as Alex and Martha took over the plant they began to modernize. They put in a Lee cylinder press and a Model K Linotype, which did away with having to handset type.

The *Tooele Bulletin* had been started in 1914 as a daily give-away sheet in connection with the H. H. Johnston Theatres, with Will J. Peters as printer and publisher. *The Bulletin* later became a weekly publication with Mr. Peters and L. E. Kramer forming a partnership for its publication. Sometime thereafter Mr. Peters moved to Panguitch and started the printing of the *Panguitch Press*, and Mr. Kramer became sole owner of *The Bulletin*. In December 1923 *The Transcript* bought out the name and business of *The Tooele Bulletin* and Mr. Kramer moved his publishing plant to Magna.

The first issue of the combined paper called the *Transcript-Bulletin* was published on December 4, 1923. Mr. Dunn bought out the share held by Martha and became sole owner, publisher and editor. He became a very active member in the Utah State Press Association, and in 1927 was elected president of that group. He was noted for his practical jokes and became quite famous as a rodeo clown. At one time he lost an election bet so he good-naturedly pushed a peanut with his nose down the main street of Tooele.

In October of 1932, an early snowfall broke a high-power line across the street from the old wooden frame building that the *Transcript-Bulletin* plant was housed in. The lines dropped onto the feedlines which led into the plant, causing a short circuit which started an immediate fire. Because of the power failure, the fire department could not be notified and was unable to reach the building before it was a total loss.



The fire destroyed everything with a total loss of \$25,000. But with a "never say die" journalistic spirit, Alex Dunn immediately started work on a building to be located on another plot of land that he owned.

He has seen Tooele grow from a population of 3,500 to one of 10,000 and the circulation of his paper grow from 600 to 2,500. Alex Dunn's many years in the newspaper business have made him a well known personality in the intermountain west.

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*Editor's Note:* L. E. (Lorin Elmer) Kramer, son of Charles and Amanda Hoch Kramer, was born 6 June 1878, at Ashland, Pa. Married Diana Jane Clarke, native of Ireland. She died 30 Aug. 1944. Children: Charles C., Lorin E. Jr., George A., Madeleine, Lorene, Elizabeth, Juniata. He was County Attorney, City Judge; acquired extensive mining interests. From 1911 to 1913 he was editor of "The Mercur Miner." He died September 19, 1961.

## TOOELE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

*By Mary Helen Parsons*

Supt. Milton Musser of the Deseret Telegraph brought the first telephone to Utah in February in 1878. There were less than 100 subscribers. Bell Telephone Company was organized in Utah in 1880. Park City was the first place to have a long-distance line. Several other small companies were formed in Utah, merging with the Bell Telephone System in 1883. In the early eighties a long-distance line was extended to Tooele County. A telephone was installed at the Honerine Mine at Stockton.

In the late 1890's the first telephone in Tooele was installed in the George Atkin Tooele Co-op Store, located on the northeast corner of Main and Vine Streets.

A telephone exchange was established in the south side of the Dr. George R. Davis Building, 129 North Main Street. Dr. Davis had his dental office on the north side. George M. Nuttall was assigned manager, with Mary R. Davis as chief operator and collector. The office was equipped with a crank ringing type switchboard. The ringing of numbers was operated by hand. After long hours of winding a crank, the operators had the right to feel as "cranky" as the board. The telephones were wall-type old winding magnetic models, which required the caller to twist a crank to summon "Central" and ring off after the call was completed. Operators were affectionately recognized as "Centrals" or "Hello Girls." Their code was courtesy—accuracy—speed. Extensive service was rendered in the city and county every day, every hour of the year. Specialized service was always given to

the medical and law-enforcement personnel. They would leave instructions where to be contacted in case of an emergency. Special consideration was given to the older and shut-in citizens. Personal obligations which a "Central" felt she could fulfill were promptly taken care of. Names were as familiar as numbers. It was with sincere expressions of good will the general public was served by these charming ladies as our first Centrals: Mary R. Davis, Annie B. Campbell, Alice McLaws, Blanche T. Billings, Marabell Robinson, Isabell Nelson and others.

The exchange was moved from the Davis Building to the Crystal Drug Building, Main and Vine Streets, 1910. The moving had to be accomplished after 10 o'clock at night when service would not be interrupted. Effie Nelson was the night operator in charge when the exchange was moved.

James Gardner was assigned manager and he had his living apartment next to the exchange. The coal bins were in the basement of the drug store. Coal had to be carried up two flights of stairs to the office above. Uncle Archie Bevan's Fountain and Candy Showcase soon became the stopping-off place when a break was needed. The chief operator was Montella M. Dick; operators were Ida Lee Barraclough, Margaret McLaws, Doris Nichols, Effie Marsden, Alice Herron, Margaret Olsen, Isabell McKenna, Maggie Whitehouse. Linemen and wirechiefs were Harry Haynes, Carl Powell and Fred Graham.

Our next manager was Andrew Pederson. With his ready smile and distinctive individuality he won the hearts of everyone as our personality manager.

Some of the beauty conscious operators made the discovery that the fine telephone wire could be used effectively as hair curlers. What an impressive, striking group of operators we must have been, with hair all done up in wire, when Mr. Campbell, district manager, and his dignitaries walked in to make an official call.

In 1916, Clinton Alston was assigned as manager; Ida Barraclough, chief operator. Later Edna Fjeldsted was assigned chief operator. Tooele Exchange had acquired another position and the linemen were Harold LaBelle, Roy Thompson, Frank Day, Elmer Dunyon, Rex Winchester, and Harry Boyce.

Service had been extended to Grantsville and other rural districts. Tooele and Grantsville lines were humming with romance. Certain love calls at the same time every night were solved by connecting numbers and leaving it to them to figure out "who called who," during our rush hours.

Mr. Alston was transferred to Murray, Utah, to our regret. Under his supervision we were given professional telephone training, that has been beneficial in so many ways of life.

In 1918, Harold LaBelle was assigned manager after Mr. Alston's departure. Later on when he took a one-year leave, Roy Thompson was assigned. He proved to be a very capable and understanding manager. Mr. LaBelle was our most striking manager, with his cheerful individuality and willing personality; he will always be a part of our community.

Debonair Ernest Wright was the manager of the shortest duration. When the visiting officials of the telephone personnel were greeted by a local manager with his feet on the desk, shirt sleeves rolled up, socks rolled down and red underwear showing, his services were no longer required.

In 1920-21 Mr. LaBelle was reassigned as manager. With blackmailing going on next door, bootlegging and murder, this was to be our most exciting period.

New toll rates were effective January 21, 1919. The removal of poles from the center of Main Street in 1920, which were a constant source of concern, was accomplished. Longer lines meant longer hours and "Ole Man Weather" was not the least bit considerate.

The Fire Department was in the building attached to the west side of the old City Hall on East Vine Street. Fires had to be reported and phoned in from various locations. A new fire siren was installed March 9, 1920. It was controlled by pushing a button in the telephone office. The first blast to peal its warning was operated by Mrs. Arthur Chamberlain.

Tooele Exchange was to have two male operators. Mr. LaBelle took over the service during the flu epidemic. He and only two other operators had the responsibility of maintaining the service. They also delivered messages to the stricken ones who were being cared for in the North Ward Church, which had been turned into an emergency hospital.

Lewis Dunne, a student, was appointed as night operator, and being a steady, studious person, he was dependable and a gracious operator.

The other chief operators in the Crystal Drug Building Exchange were Ada Love Gillette, Lucy Tate Gillespie, and Marcella Hanks Fiddler.

On December 21, 1921, during a blizzard in the western part of Tooele County, Mr. LaBelle and Mr. Boyce were on a trouble



call. Mr. Boyce met with a serious accident and had to be carried a long distance by Mr. LaBelle before help could be summoned. For this meritorious act, Mr. LaBelle received the Vail Medal.

Zella Orme Clegg, night operator, remained at her position through a disastrous fire in the Anderson Market next door to the telephone exchange, with a great risk to her own life. She secured help and saved the community from a tragic loss. A Vail Medal was presented to Zella.

To the telephone personnel who served during World Wars I and II so courageously I dedicate this poem:

Dear God, if there be good in me . . . let all of it come out . . .

If I have love and sympathy . . . let no one be in doubt . . .

If I can do some kindly act . . . please give me strength to make . . .

My effort an accomplished fact . . . for someone else's sake . . .

Inspire me to give my best . . . in everything I do . . .

And never let my spirit rest . . . until I see it through . . .

Whenever there are clouds of gray . . . and heavy hang the years . . .

Help me to help someone . . . help me to dry his tears . . .

Dear God, be always with me . . . and if there be good in me . . .

Let it go to every land . . . And all humanity.

By James J. Metcalfe

## POST OFFICE

*By Mildred Mercer*

The first post office in Tooele was established October 19, 1852, with John Rowberry as postmaster, the mail being received from Great Salt Lake City about once a week. The schedule required the carrier to leave Salt Lake City every Monday at 6:00 a.m. arriving at Tooele by 8:00 p.m. the same day. Returning, the carrier left Tooele every Tuesday at 6:00 a.m. and arrived at Salt Lake City by 8:00 p.m.

The first available records showing the compensation of the postmaster covers the period from July 1, 1854 to June 30, 1855 and indicates that John Rowberry, as the postmaster, received \$11.57 for the first year. Net proceeds of the office were \$7.39.

William O. Mayfield was the first mail carrier on this route, his salary being \$220 per year. He had submitted the lowest bid, the highest was \$1,000. Other bidders were Ezra Foss, Seth M. Blair, Lorenzo D. Young, William H. Hooper, Lewis Robinson, and Martin L. Benson. I. L. Heywood submitted a bid after the time set for opening bids. The length of the route was given as 35 miles away.

This mail route was re-let, effective July 1, 1854, for a term of four years, to Louis R. Chaffin, at \$348 a year, but the mode of conveyance does not appear in the records. At one time the mail was delivered by pony riders to the outlying regions. John Heggie said, "Once a week the mail came in a surrey pulled by two black horses. This in itself was quite a novelty as oxen were far more common than horses." Chaffin was the low bidder. The highest bid was \$650. Other bidders were Edward Hunter, J. H. Jones, and J. Kern, Thomas Tarbett, H. Kimball, John Rowberry, and Zerubabel Snow. The schedule and the distance were the same as under the prior contract.

The office was discontinued on October 14, 1859; re-established March 2, 1861; again discontinued March 10, 1863; and again re-established December 7, 1865.

The postmasters who have served the town since the office was first established were:

John Rowberry, October 19, 1852; Lysander Gee, July 8, 1856; Eli B. Kelsey, March 2, 1861; John Rowberry, December 7, 1865; Erastus S. Foote, December 8, 1873; Newton Dunyon, August 28, 1876; George Bonelli, October 11, 1880.

Mrs. Mary Scott, December 6, 1886; David T. Hedges, December 12, 1890; Alexander M. Fraser, September 11, 1893; Rosa M. Marks, October 13, 1897; Alfred L. Hanks, April 13, 1909; James Gowans, June 3, 1914; Alfred L. Hanks, February 8, 1923.

Frank G. Eastman, who received his appointment February 21, 1934, was the first postmaster in the new post office which was dedicated February 17, 1934.

## TOOELE LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

(1885-1914)

*By Myrl Heggie Porter*

This livery and feed stable was the center of transportation for Tooele and surrounding towns for thirty years. As important to the people of that day and age as our present day bus terminals, train depots and air fields.



*Livery and Feed Stable, (across from the Old Opera House.)*

*Left to right: Charles T. Pickett, owner and manager; Ephraim Pickett, teamster; Am Skelton; others unidentified. Horse; "Flagg" — ladies favorite driving horse.*

Other owners and men affiliated with this livery stable were Thomas Morgan, Charles Conklin, Morgan and Harry Mecham. James Harris owned and operated an East Side Livery Stable in New Town.

Charles T. Pickett owned and operated this livery stable from 1905 to 1914; assisted by his brother Ephraim Pickett and their brother-in-law David S. Heggie as stage driver and teamster. Teams with surreys, white top buggies, and single buggies were rented out to traveling men, known as "drummers," to travel to surrounding towns of Stockton, Mercur, Bingham Metal Mines, and Grantsville. Baseball teams, traveling shows and theater troupes would hire white top three-seated buggies and teams with a driver and travel to these surrounding localities. They would present a one-night stand of their productions, and return to Tooele. They were then taken to the Old Warner Station to catch the train to their next destination.

Mail and freight were brought from Warner by team and wagon from this livery stable. Horses were boarded and roomed in the structure for a small fee a day.

All entertainments were billed and posted on the front of the barn. Often traveling men or salesmen unable to obtain or afford



sleeping quarters, bedded down in the huge hay loft, and birds were equally welcome in the dove-cote on top of the barn.

Ephraim Pickett drove the beautiful white hearse belonging to Moroni England, the local undertaker, for many years. This elaborate coach was drawn by a beautiful pair of matched black horses named Jack and Bill, whose bridles on these solemn occasions were decorated with flowing white tassels. The horses' manes and tails were shampooed and braided the night before the funeral so they would be wavy and beautiful.

All the young men of these times did their traveling to court their ladies in the shiny black one-seated "buckboard," drawn by a gentle and wise horse. Winter meant sleighs, both bob and cutter. The sleighs were rented with team, driver, sleigh-bells, and straw in the sleigh bed for \$1.00 per evening.

Election day was one of the busiest of all at the livery stable. All available buggies were rented by both political parties to pick up and take the voters to the voting place.

After the advent of the horseless carriage this old livery stable ironically became a garage.

## TOOELE-GRANTSVILLE STAGE AND MAIL ROUTE

*By Annie Bevan*

The stage and mail route between Tooele and Grantsville, commenced about 1878. Mail was carried by a team and wagon, which also acted as a public conveyance between the two towns.

When the mail route to Grantsville started, it was routed between a railway platform, known as "The Half-Way House," and Grantsville. The "Half-Way House" was located about one half mile from the Mill Pond, near E. T. City, now known as Lake Point.

Hyrum Judd, Edward Roberts, and George Hammond were three of the earliest carriers. George Hammond had the route from 1900 to 1904. He gave it up to go on a mission for the Latter-day Saints Church.

It is uncertain who had the route for the next four years.

In the year 1909, my grandfather, Edward B. Green signed a contract to carry mail between Tooele and Grantsville. The mail was delivered to Warner Station, about two miles west of Tooele, where Mr. Green met the train each morning at 9:00 a.m.

In the summertime he drove a horse-drawn surrey type wagon with a hard top and canvas curtains, that could be rolled up or let down if the weather was bad. It had one seat across the front for the driver, and a bench-like seat down each side for the passengers. The mail and other items carried were placed in between the two seats. Mr. Green reported he had carried as many as eleven people, besides the mail.

Some of the young people from Tooele would ride the stage to Grantsville to attend dances held there. They had to find a place to stay overnight, so on dance nights the Green household usually had all available beds in the house filled, because they were kind enough to let some stay there until the stage went back to Tooele next day. Many "drummers," or salesmen stayed at their home, because there was no hotel or accommodations in town.

In the wintertime, a bobsled was used on the mail route. Both winter and summer it required the use of two teams of horses, in order to keep the mail on time. One team was kept at Grantsville, where he lived and the other was kept at Tooele in the old livery stable, which was located on Vine Street across the street from where the Kirk Hotel now stands. It took two hours to make the trip, and sometimes longer, depending on the weather. A new team of horses was used on the trip each way.

The arrival of the mail in Grantsville each day was an event of importance; and some of the old-timers were on hand to see if it arrived "on time."

Mr. Green bought the first automobile to be used on this mail route. It was known as the "Buzz Wagon," by the townspeople. It had high wheels, and looked more like a horseless carriage than an automobile. It wasn't as dependable to get the mail "on time" as the horses, because many times it refused to run, and had to be towed in with the horses.

The next auto Mr. Green used on the route was an old Stoddard Dayton. It required a large area to turn it around and drained all its power to pull its own enormous weight, so could not carry much of a load otherwise. The headlights on this car were called Presto lights, and had to be lighted with a match, and were continually going out.

In later years Mr. Green also hauled ice to Grantsville, from the old ice plant in the mouth of Settlement Canyon. This ice was stored in sawdust at Grantsville to prevent it from melting. He also hauled ice cream to the Blue Bird Confectionery.

During the last years Mr. Green drove the mail, he moved his family to Tooele, and lived in the old Horman home on the corner of first south and first east street.

Mr. Green, or "Ted" as he was called by everyone, used many cars on the route, before he finally retired from the job. He relates telling some fellows from Tooele that he made it up the "Rocky ridge," (just below the railroad tracks) in high gear with one of the first cars. They wouldn't believe it was possible. He gave up the mail route to Victor Lawrence of Grantsville, in the year 1925. Mr. Lawrence was evidently the last carrier, because after a short while, the mail came directly from Salt Lake City to Grantsville by bus.

### TOOELE CITY'S OLD CURFEW BELL

Tooele City's old *Curfew Bell* which was rung for more than a generation in the old City Hall tower on East Vine Street to tell children it was time to be home in bed, has again taken its place in the sun in the public affairs of Tooele City.

The old bell was hoisted to a prepared platform on the fire siren tower in rear of the City Hall and given a period of trial which added a new sound tone to listeners of this generation of people and newcomers to this community.

Nothing short of an earthquake, which would completely wreck the siren tower, can now deprive Tooele City of some type of fire alarm. The old bell comes into its own again as a fire alarm, as for years the quick tapping of a special hammer placed under the bell was a familiar sound for the call to a fire.

The city officers then located in the old city hall building were phoned or otherwise conveyed the information of a fire, and a rope which came down through the ceiling near the front door was jerked in rapid strokes to give the alarm. The fire engine was located in the building attached to and immediately west of the Old City Hall.

Each evening exactly at 9 p.m. and by which many set their clocks this bell would ring out in regular rhythm as a curfew toll, with the policeman on duty having this responsibility.

It was a dead-earnest sound for all children under age and kiddies were aware that they were in jeopardy wandering around after that warning unless escorted by their parents or an adult.

The only other time that this bell was permitted to ring was to herald the New Year or at great celebrations such as the Armistice. It may be possible that someone has a more complete history,



including the date of its installation. There is a strong possibility that a bell has been in the Old City Hall tower since the construction of the building in 1869, but it may not have been this same bell.

Bells have played an important role in the early life of this community, and if one will observe closely there is still a bell hanging in the old belfry of the First Ward Church which has a history all its own.

When Tooele was first founded there was but one clock and that was in possession of John Shields, a pioneer of 1852, who also possessed a bugle, and when meetings were called he would blow this bugle thirty minutes ahead of assembly.

It was community accomplishment when the first bell was purchased and we of this generation have again resorted to this infallible device in case the inventions of our modern civilization fail us in an emergency.

This old City Hall bell has been loaned to Tooele City by the Tooele County Company, Daughters of Utah Pioneers.



# *Recreation and Culture*

*By Virginia Alsop and Myrl Porter*

This county was settled by a young people, idealistic perhaps, certainly a people who could give up the dearest associations, the choicest possessions for the opportunity to live a new life in a new country. They were builders and creators and humble artists using the empty sage covered valleys as a canvas to draw their dream upon for the glory of their Lord. Long before the homes were comfortable and the fields all plowed and planted they were building churches and schools. They were a happy people. The big families of fine boys and girls were sometimes the only tangible monument to their lifetime of toil. But how they worked together and laughed together and sang together; they created their Zion step by step in unity.

Now take their parties; they met together often to work and visit and eat together. The quilting bees were attended by all the women and the bright quilts were works of art. These tiny pieces of cloth fitted together with careful stitches into bright patterns were achievements of united skill. The "Wedding Ring," the "Flower Garden," the "Pine Tree" and the "Fan" were patterns traded and set together with patient regard to color and form, bright pictures in cloth. Then there were the memories, the "Log Cabin" with its bits of party dresses and uniforms and even part of Pa's necktie preserved thoughts of good times and far away places full of stories for the little folk of the family. "Round the World" made them think of the men away on the far journeys that did take them around the world. Even the "Crazy Quilt" was beautiful, with the pieces carefully hoarded that not one inch became lost, a warm practical thing of beauty painted with a needle in loving hands.

Then the refreshments; the art of fine cooking was cultivated as simple ingredients became delicious masterpieces. Sad to say, the finest of the foods became the first to disappear. Only memory can preserve those works of art that came from the kitchen. They made play of the work with "log raisings" and threshing parties and the peaches were pitted and set out dry by the young folks with a treat of molasses taffy or biscuits and honey. Every fall after threshing, even the mattresses were filled with fresh straw at a party.



In the wintertime the young folks had a skating pond on Main Street in front of Droubay's home. They all got out and, with homemade wooden runners and the lucky ones with store boughten blades, skated on the big sheet of ice made by the dammed-up irrigation ditch.

Perhaps the best known ice skating pond and swimming hole was Coleman's Pond which was also used for all baptisms until the early 1900's. The John England Jr. ice pond at the north end of town was not only a favorite skating rink but the only supply center for ice. The pond froze over to a depth of about two feet. The ice was cut into blocks and stored in straw stacks, where it kept well into the summer months.

As soon as they had bobsleighs, they had sleighing parties. Mostly they were young folks, but sometimes even grandpa and the tiny baby in mother's arms slid along under the bright full moon on a winter's night. There was hot chocolate and cake for a treat at the hostess's home by the late 1880's. Coasting was fun on Cemetery Hill from the time the first road was made. It got so slick that those who lived on First East street had to cling to the fences to get safely into their lots on a winter's night as they came home from town.

They went swimming in the summertime. Stockton Lake was seven miles away and the Mill Pond about the same distance north of town. There were warm springs at Grantsville and out on Morgan's ranch near Clover. There was so much water that one young man drowned in Settlement Canyon ditch. The irrigation water was so abundant that the little children waded and swam in the deep ditches in the lanes.

They sang together. The first choir was organized by Louis Bowen. Never less than a dozen voices and often more, they learned part singing. Samuel F. Lee had a fine tenor, John Shields a good bass, Robert Meiklejohn and all the others sang for church meetings and every public occasion. When there was not a suitable piece in their repertoire, Mr. Bowen composed the words and music for the special song. He was a very gifted leader.

Before they owned an organ or piano their first accompaniment was a bass viol made by Samuel F. Lee. He went to the canyon and secured the hard wood. A cooper by trade, he carved, steamed and fitted the wood into a beautiful instrument. His brother Thomas Lee made the strings from sheep gut and the bow from hair. It had a true and mellow tone.

Tooele was never without a choir. As the years went by other leaders such as Phares Dunyon, and Edward Penale Cassity took

over. Edward had a rich baritone voice. He sang solos at programs, parties and funerals. The outstanding leader was Ebenezer Beesley. He had been the leader of the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir prior to returning to Tooele for a second time to live here. He used his experience to create a sixty voice choir. All members were given musical instruction until they could sing entirely from the notes in perfect pitch. Such training with the naturally beautiful voices allowed anthems and difficult music to be skillfully rendered. Few buildings in the world have echoed to more beautiful music than has the old South Ward Church.

Mr. Beesley trained some members for solo or duet singing. Samuel W. Lee met his first wife Annie Fredricka Nelson at choir practice. They sang many duets together. Mr. Lee was also a member of a trio with John M. Shields and John Vetterli. Also he sang with Frank and Don Crookston. Ray Kenner sang in duet numbers, too. When Mrs. Lee died, Samuel married another member of the choir—Miss Hilma Lindberg. They sang together at many public programs. Mr. Lee and his brothers Hyrum and Edwin sang at many funerals, giving comfort in song.

A hunger for good music is hard for us to realize now with the radio, phonograph and television available at the click of a



*Tooele Serenading Band. Back row: Wilford McKendrick, Samuel Johnson, James Howell. Middle row: Archie Bevan, Will Green, Willard McKendrick, Joe Craven, John Shields, John Veterelli. Front row: R. M. Shields, S. W. Lee, J. Owen Dunn, Robert McLaws, Alex McLaws.*



switch. The first band in town was organized by John Shields. He had brought some instruments from Scotland when he came in 1852. They were a bugle, fife, flutes, piccolo, trombone and clarinet. Some of the members of this earliest band were Joseph Robertson, Isaac Lee, George Atkin, Charles Warr, Thomas Atkin, Jr., Eli M. Lee, Robert Meiklejohn, John C. Shields, John Shields, Littlejohn Utley, Thomas Lee, and "Geordy" Smith. John Shields taught some of the younger members to play.

About this time a military band was formed. This "Fife and Drum Corp" had about the same membership. Its leader was Robert Meiklejohn. The drums for this band were made by Samuel F. Lee. His brother, Thomas Lee, tanned the leather for the heads. His young wife Ann, put the heads on the drums. She often said it was the hardest job she had ever done in her life.

Littlejohn Utley was an artist on the snare drums. He made his own drum, using a nail keg and the hide of an old yellow dog that had walked across the plains, for the head. He could really make that drum talk. John Shields used his bugle to help the people keep time as he had the only clock in town and would blow the bugle to let folks know it was time for meetings or other gatherings. The largest drum was kept in the old log meetinghouse on



*First Uniformed Band in Tooele, Back row: George Shields, James Gollaber, Herbert Vowles, James Kirk, Richard Henwood. Front row: Solomon Isgreen, Nels Johnson, Samuel Johnson, John Shields, Robert McLaws.*



the southwest corner of Main Street and Vine. It was understood that the beating of this drum alone meant danger and for all men to assemble at the meetinghouse armed and ready for trouble. So far as is known, this was only done once when a little girl wandered from home and was lost up the canyon. John Shields walked and blew blast after blast trying to guide her to her folks. They beat the drum in hopes of scaring off any wild animals or savages who might harm her. At last, early in the morning she was found safe and well.

This first Fife and Drum Band was the one that marched forth to greet Brigham Young when he came to visit. They formed a guard of honor and marched on each side of his carriage all the way from the edge of town to Bishop Rowberry's where he often stayed. They were the ones to get up early on the Fourth of July to serenade the town.

Thomas Croft came from England to Tooele with some band instruments during Andrew Gallaway's administration. From the minutes of Tooele City, June 18, 1872, the following is taken: "A committee was formed to interview Thomas Croft in regards to organizing a brass band, and that the brass instruments belonging to the city be turned over to Mr. Croft for safekeeping." The first concert was played in the City Hall. The membership of this band was: John C. Shields, Robert McLaws, John Bowen, Billy Cassity, Richard Henwood, James Kirk, Sr., Thomas Croft, Jr., Henry Green, John England, John McLaws, Eli Lee, William Elkington Sr., Isaac Lee, Gabriel Uteley, and Bill Burnett.

Alice Gowans tells of going down to Moroni England's home with the other children to listen to the band practice in Mr. England's log house which was located on the corner of Vine and Second West streets.

When Mr. Croft moved to Idaho, Tooele was left without a band for a short time. Then Alvin McCustion asked each member to put in thirty dollars and a new band was organized. This band had new instruments. Alvin McCustion and John M. Shields played first cornet; Dr. F. M. Davis and Robert McLaws, second cornet; Solomon Isgreen played Alto; Nels Johnson, bass horn; Sam Johnson, clarinet; Frank Beesley, trombone; Herbert Vowles, tenor horn; John Marsden, piccolo; James Kirk, cymbals; Richard Henwood and John Fraser were bass drummers; Robert M. Shields snare drums. William H. Elkington, James Gollaher and William H. Vowles were also members.

This band used to go out on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve and stop at the homes of the prominent citizens to serenade



*Tooele Band 1896 or 1897. Taken during a Sunday School outing at Swing Flats, Settlement Canyon. Back row: Richard Henwood, John Frazer, James Gollaber, Frank Beesley, Robert McLaws, Alvin McCustion, John Marsden, John Shields, Nels Johnson, Solomon Isgreen. Front row: James Kirk, Lyman McBride, Frank Davis, Samuel Johnson, William Vowles.*

them. They would be invited in for cake and refreshments. They always stopped at Volenvider's where they were served good things prepared in the prettiest kitchen in town. This kitchen was made like the Swiss homes with woodcarvings on cupboards and woodwork. Sometimes wine was served and the men going from house to house became stuffed with goodies before they returned home. There is a story that one time they went to a home where they were served dried-peach pie. The filling lacked some sugar and the crust was a little tough. When no one was looking the band members slipped the remainder of the pie into the big bass horn. Nels Johnson did not see them do this, so when they were about to leave he said, "Let us play one more tune for these good people." "No, it is too late," one of them said. He persisted, but when he blew into the horn no noise came out. Puzzled, he turned the horn upside down and out poured the pieces of pie. The band never received an invitation to have refreshments in that home again.

In 1898, Alvin McCustion appeared before the City Council and asked for \$150 for band uniforms. The wish was granted and Tooele then boasted a fully organized and uniformed band. This was called the Martial Band. The membership was much the same as the previous band. They gave concerts and the people turned out to hear them and to comment on how well they had learned to play. On holidays the band was up bright and early to ride around town in the bandwagon playing marches and spirited music to set the holiday mood. The bandwagon was a long box on wheels with benches running the length of it. A canopy of canvas sheltered them from the sun or storm. Long lengths of cotton bunting were usually draped along the sides for trim. Their music satisfied the hunger for the beautiful that all felt. Often you could see a woman weeping as she sat and listened; or a small boy jumping up and down for sheer joy as the band played on.

The membership of this band were as follows: John and Robert Shields, James, William and John Gollaher, Nels Johnson, William Vowles, Dr. F. M. Davis, Herbert Vowles, Solomon Isgreen, Robert McLaws, James Kirk, Frank Beesley, Richard Henwood, Lyman McBride, John Fraser, Alvin McCustion and Stanley Johnson. Mr. Johnson was the first high school music teacher in 1913.

When the Opera House was built an orchestra was formed to play for the performances. They played overtures and sometimes set the mood for a scene with a melody. Several operettas were given with the support of the small but excellent orchestra. They played also for the dances held there. The leader was Phares





*Tooele, 24th July Parade.*

Dunyon, who also played the piano. Frank Atkin and Alfred Nelson were violinists; William Gollaher, clarinet; Jim Gollaher, bass violin. After Mr. McCustion left other pianists were Rebecca Atkin Ostler, Edna Nelson Cornue and Roxie Lee.

The pioneers loved to dance. The first dancing party occurred in Bishop Rowberry's house on Christmas Day 1849. Josiah Call whistled and someone had a Jews Harp, and that furnished the music. In the summertime a bowery was built and especially on the evenings of July Fourth and July 24th they danced, sometimes all night. The dances were opened and closed with prayer. They seldom danced the "Round" dances like the waltz, because they were frowned upon by the church authorities. The square dances were both beautiful and lively as they swung through the figures to the tune of the fiddle or often an orchestra composed of band members. Calling the dances was an art, Alonzo Gowans was one of the best. The pleasure of the evening depended upon the rhythm and variety of figures called.

In earliest times the children were taken to the dancing parties and the tiny babies bundled up, slept along the sides on the benches. The small children looked forward until someone called for some "step dancing" or later, "Toe dancing" when some



*Celebration in Settlement Canyon.*

of the old dances learned in Scotland or Ireland were danced by those who had learned them in their childhood.

They danced in homes and the City Hall. Finally when the Opera House was completed they were able to enjoy a highly polished maple floor. This dance music was furnished by Phares Dunyon's orchestra.

Samuel F. Lee donated the present City Park on West Vine and Second West to Tooele City. Here a pavillion was erected and summer evenings spent dancing or watching the moon on the benches in the park while all listened to the music.

## RABBIT HUNTING

*By Mildred Mercer*

Rabbit hunts were a favorite sport of the men and boys during early years and up into the 1920's. Sometimes contests were lively between Grantsville and Tooele. They chose sides, thirteen on each side, then bet on the outcome. In a hunt on December 31, 1875, Grantsville killed 193 and Tooele killed 193. This tie must be challenged so they hunted again on the following January 6th.



*Rabbit Hunt in Tooele.*



This time Tooele won 214 to Grantsville's 207. A week later another hunt put Grantsville ahead 204 to Tooele's 199.

Besides hunting rabbits for fun, they hunted for food, and for a livelihood. Charles E. Warr and his boys hunted for a livelihood in wintertime. They used brass shells and loaded them with shot and gun powder. They hunted south of their home in Erda, all the way to the mountains where the Tooele Ordnance Depot is now; here they would eat lunch, then hunt all the way back. By this time they had about one-half wagon box full of rabbits which they hauled to the old narrow-gauge railroad near the Clegg house. The engine took water here from a large wooden water tank. The rabbits (just the entrails cleaned out) were sent to Salt Lake City where they were sold. They received \$1.50 per dozen for rabbits, \$2.50 per dozen for Mallard Ducks, and \$1.50 per dozen for Teel ducks. Hunting parties were organized later in Salt Lake City and the railroad brought them as far as Clegg's, where the Warr's met them out to the hunting grounds. For this service they charged each man fifty cents.

When they hunted for fun, the married men often challenged the single men, the losers paying for the dance held later in the Erda schoolhouse. But all was not fun. Sometimes tragedy struck the hunters. Miltor Warr was shot accidentally in the head by a hunter who was cleaning his gun just before the hunt. In 1916 William Walker borrowed a gun from John Mercer, rode his horse alone into fields south of Ormes' where he was found dead about midnight by the searching party. It was supposed his horse had stepped into a badger hole, throwing him off and discharging the gun into his thigh.

## TOOELE'S EAGLE BALL TEAM

*By Myrl Porter*

Organized in 1900, no celebration was complete without a ball game played by the Tooele Eagles and an opposing team. Known throughout the county this team named for the Eagle and as swift and cunning, had a most enviable record of "wins."

The team not only played ball locally, but traveled by "hack" and team driven by David Heggie to Ophir, Stockton, Grantsville, Bingham, Pine Canyon, and played request games at Salt Lake's Calder Park and Lagoon Resort.

The merchants of Tooele contributed to the team's support and it was Tooele's first fully uniformed team. The games always packed the grandstand and the winning team as treated to a keg



*Eagle Ball Team, 1908. Front row: Fred England, Oliver De La Mare, Hugh Gowans, Rom De La Mare, Leslie Warburton. Middle row: Roy Lee, Tom Coleman, Azile England. Back row: Rollo Nelson, David Heggie, Alex McLaws, Willard McLaws.*

of ice cold beer. On one occasion "The Eagles" played the Ophir team and after defeating them the Ophir players paraded up and down past the City Park bearing black flags.

Prior to game time at the Tooele Park, a band concert would be presented in the famous pavillion on the corner of Vine and Second West Street. Families from far and near made the ball game a real outing. Alfred M. Nelson umpired most of the games for the Eagle team and Willard McKendrick, then a boy of about 10, was mascot or bat boy. Of the seventeen members of the once famous team were: Max Gordon, William Heggie, William Russell, Arthur Hanks, Willard McLaws, William T. Gordon, Elmer Herron, Frank Martin, Glen Gee, Oliver Shields, Fred England, Rom De La Mare, Elmer Dunyon, Oliver De La Mare, Willard McKendrick, James Gollaher, Jr. Thomas Coleman was manager for some time.

#### Tooele's Little League

During the early 1880's Tooele boasted of what today would be called "Little League." Two boy's teams known as the "Mountain Sprouts" and "Knuckle Dusters," played ball with all the vim and enthusiasm of major league. No uniforms or fancy

equipment, only one boy was well off enough to own a ball bat. He would insist on either being pitcher or catcher or he would take his ball bat and go home. Of this team only two or three of its members are living. (Aug. 1961)

## PARTIES OF THE JOHNSON FAMILY

*By Erb Johnson and Luana Williams*

The Andrew John Johnson family was fond of parties. The long kitchen of the family home would seat 24 people, and was often filled twice at the same party.

A party was always held during the Christmas holidays. On the appointed day, the boys would take the team and sleigh and gather chairs and dishes and food from other members of the family. Often several trips were made before the gathering was completed from the homes of Emma, Nels, Hannah, Elof, and Samuel.

Each family would prepare favorite dishes, besides the many delicious foods cooked on the big Home Comfort range in the kitchen of Andrew and Elna.

All of the grownups would sit down to eat first, the meal being served in the middle of the afternoon. The older girls waited on tables, while the younger children played outside. Elof when asking the blessing, would pray for what seemed an eternity to the younger children, peeking in doors and windows. Numerous trips to the kitchen would be made by the youngsters, hopefully waiting for the grownups to finish.

The meal usually consisted of roast pork, stewed chicken, dried beans, dried corn, potatoes, cabbage, plum pudding, and fruit cake. Emma brought mustard pickles and Agnes, the wife of Nels, brought piccalilli.

As soon as the older members of the family finished eating, tables were cleared and reset for the youngsters, and the dish-washing began.

While waiting for dinner, snowballing and racing were the order of the day for the men and boys. Often pranks were indulged in, such as the time Nels bet Elof one dollar that Clarence, 12 year old son of Nels could outrun Elof. Fifty yards were stepped off and the Bowen boys were the judges. Unknown to Elof, Nels went to the lilac bush and cut a willow, hiding it behind him. When the race commenced Nels brought out the willow and tanned Clarence as he ran, making him run faster. Elof laughed so hard he lost the race.



Some of the men would bring instruments, and the organ would be brought from the Nels Johnson home. Rebecca Atkin, daughter of Emma, or Mabel, daughter of Nels, would play the organ. John Bowen Sr. played the viola, his son John Andrew, played the violin. Nels played the bass horn, and two of his sons also played: Stanley the cornet and Clarence the slide trombone.

The group sang hymns and different ones would be called upon to sing solos or recite.

In the evening, Nels would go into the bedroom and dress up in a sheet and straddle a broom, being what was called "Goola." The children would run and scream and jump for cover, because he would switch the broom from side to side trying to hit them or knock them down. The room would resound with laughter. This was an old Swedish game.

The party would last until about 11 p.m., but it took until after midnight to deliver everyone home in the sleigh.

At other times people from Vernon would drive to Tooele, on the way to attend conference in Salt Lake City. It took an entire day for the trip to Tooele, and they stayed overnight here with friends, often with Andrew and Elna. The horses would be cared for and word spread to other Swedish families in the area. All would gather and dance quadrilles and other dances in the large front room of the Johnson home. The next day they would all continue their journey into Salt Lake City.

As Andrew and Elna grew older, the parties usually were held at the homes of either Emma or Nels Johnson.

As the Nels Johnson family enlarged, they held their own parties. Nels and Agnes had a large dining room and would invite their family home for Thanksgiving and other festive occasions.

Ice was put up in the winter in sawdust in an icehouse. Always for parties and on Sundays there was ice-cream, made in a freezer just about like the ones in use now for hand-turning.

Agnes was an excellent cook. She had a way of browning the chicken before it was stewed that gave it a delicious and unusual flavor. Daughters and daughters-in-law tried in vain to duplicate it. They all opined that it was the black three legged kettle she used for cooking that gave it the delicious flavor. Dried beans were boiled, then backed in the oven. Nobody, according to her son, Erb, could make mincemeat pies like his mother.

Whenever the young people had been out to dances or parties, pies would be left out for them to eat when they came home.

At the family gatherings, the family would always sing and play their instruments.

Erb Johnson has carried the tradition on down so far as parties are concerned. His family gathers at his home near Christmas Eve. A buffet dinner is served, but gone is the tradition of the adults eating first. All are served at once, the house bulging with tables, from the upstairs to the kitchen. After dinner the smaller children present a miniature pageant of the Nativity, directed by one of the mothers. Gifts are exchanged, and as the evening comes to a close, Santa's sleighbells are heard. What a scramble for coats and hats so the children can be safely tucked in before Santa reaches their house.

In the summertime, bonfire parties are held, the family gathering to roast potatoes, toast weiners, and delight in the huge bonfire.

## EARLY DRAMA

Tooele has been favored perhaps more than many cities with its abundance of talent and especially is this true in the field of drama.

From the time of its earliest settlement Tooele's home talent, actors and actresses were as colorful as any troupe that ever faced an audience. The variety of plays they produced is proof of this because of the nature of these plays, it took not only great acting ability, but also required the ability to memorize, as all parts were fully costumed. The job of costuming was no easy matter in those days. It took both originality and ability. There was no great abundance of material with which to work. Money was scarce so the costumes that were used were masterpieces of economy as well as originality and were also very authentic.

Like all small isolated communities, Tooele depended almost entirely upon its own people to furnish its amusements and nearly always these were under direction or approved of by the church. Our pioneers being a fun-loving people as well as builders of a western empire took great pleasure in all amusements and celebrations as is proved by the following article of a Fourth of July celebration, taken from a diary written by Lysander Gee.

"The procession moved through the city to a spacious bowery which had been erected for the occasion, when the assembly was called to order. Prayer was offered by Chaplain William G. Gollaher, Hon. Eli B. Kelsey delivered an oration, followed with an address by Elder William C. Martindale, after which toast and



Tooele Dramatic Club. Harry Vowles, John Tate, Thomas Nix, Sarah Green Howell, Alvin McCustion, Cal De La Mare, Henry B. Dolling, Harry B. Haynes, Emily Caldwell Adams, Molly McCustion, Moroni England.



sentiments were given. This was followed by music by the band. From 2 to 6 there was dancing under the bowery.

"At 7 p.m. the doors of the city hall were opened and the house was filled to excess to witness the opening performance of the Tooele Dramatic Association, which continued till 12 o'clock.

"In the evening of the following day the Dramatic Association gave another performance which passed off pleasantly.

"The members of the association performed admirably well and are deserving of much credit. As yet the association is in its infancy but from it may be expected stars to arise whose light may possibly be reflected by larger bodies."

Lysander Gee again writes under date of August, 1863 as follows: "We of Tooele City are somewhat fun-loving people and suppose the idea has become prevalent; hence the Salt Lake City Thespian Assn. made us a visit and gave "The Rose of Ettrick Vale" and the farce "Don't Forget Your Opera Glasses." On Wednesday and Thursday they performed "The Lucky Horseshoe" and "Diamond Cut Diamond." Friday evening was "Robert's Wife" and "The Irish Post" and on Saturday "The Idiot Witness" concluding with "The Irish Rose."

In all performances the characters were well sustained. Mr. J. A. Thompson, the manager, did exceptionally well in his parts. John S. Lindsay was another favorite. The best lady characters were portrayed by Miss Victoria Clayton, Miss M. Huntington, Miss Jeanette Park, Miss Isabella Park and Miss Susan Paul.

Probably the first dramatic club in Tooele was in about 1860. John Rowberry was the bishop of Tooele. Among the members of the dramatic troupe were: Hugh Gowans, George Atkin, James Dunn, Andrew Galloway, Annie Wright, Caroline Nelson and Jane Dew.

Along about this time William Foster, a school teacher organized a dramatic club, using some of the members of his class as the members for his dramatic club, among whom were Thomas Nix, Harry Haynes, who also had the distinction of playing with Maude Adams and Julia Ward Howe in the famous old Salt Lake Theatre, John McLaws, Alvin McCustion, Henry Dolling, LaVenias Adams, Moroni England, John W. Tate, Tyson Gollaher, Robert McClaws, Elizabeth Green Gillespie, Henry Green, Mary De La Mare McCustion.

The old rock city hall was then the amusement center of Tooele. Ordinary farm lanterns were used for footlights and were borrowed from all over the city. A small admission fee was charged and the proceeds from these early plays were used to help mis-



*Harry Vowles is "held up" by Brigham H. Rowberry.*

sionaries and the worthy poor, the players themselves never receiving any pay for their services. Elizabeth Tate recalled playing the page boy in "Sherlock Holmes."

Early in 1876, the Library Association and Relief Society united together in commencing the erection of a Social Hall for amusement and reading rooms. The old Opera House building was erected in 1877 and was built on the south side of Vine street between Main and First West. It was used for amusements the following winter, the women making a house-to-house canvass to gather means. After its erection, the owners were in debt and finally the whole affair with books went into the Ward Ecclesiastical Board. From 1900 on, it was used for theatrical performances, dances, day schools, etc.

The work on this old building was done by George Bunn, Thomas Whitlock, Isaac Elkington, Edward Broad and others. There was a rough floor of boards 12 inches wide, but the new building was the pride and joy of the residents of Tooele. Later, the building was improved and a new stage built and a new dance floor which at that time was the largest in this state.

Mr. Foster moved away and Lysander Gee took over the management of the dramatic club. Among those to join the troupe

were Henry Dolling, who painted some of the early scenery, Sarah Gee, Emily Caldwell, Mary Kirk, Lois Lyman, Florence McLaws, Nellie Lee, Mrs. Frank Shields, Alonzo Gowans, Brigham Rowberry, Tot Lee, Cal De La Mare and her sister.

This troupe became widely known for its superb acting and accepted many invitations to play in Mercur, Grantsville and surrounding towns. As time went on new names and faces were seen among the dramatic troupe. Among them were: Sam Johnson, Sarah Gee, Emily McLaws, Annie Marshall, Ida and LaVern McBride, Annie Green, Herbert and Harry Vowles, Bill Heggie.

Alvin McCustion was a leader in music and dramatic circles in Tooele from the early 70's until 1908 when he moved away. He recalled some of the plays played in Tooele in the early days, among them were: "Green Bushes," "Jack O'Diamonds," "Golden Giant Mine," "Captain Racket," "Arizona," "Wa-Na-Ton," "Heroic Dutchman of '75," "Chimney Corner," "Comrades," "Confederate Spy," "Lynn Wood," "East Lynne," "Velvet and Rags," "Stormbeaten," "Nevada," "A Celebrated Case." In or about 1885 the Social Hall passed to the ward and up until 1903 was under direct supervision of the church, Thomas Atkin, bishop.

In 1904, the Tooele Lyceum Company composed of Alvin McCustion, Pharis Dunyon, Alonzo Gowans, James Gollaher, Henry Dolling, Harry Haynes, Tyson Gollaher, Archibald Bevan, Frank Atkin, and A. M. Nelson took it over.

It was then that the new stage was built and the new swing floor. The stage was real large and often teams of horses, and wagons and even cows were used in some of the plays. The first performance on the new stage was "Wa-Na-Ton," an Indian play.

Makeup was still in its early stages, flour and starch, stove black and shoe black, sulphur, and mustard were used. Prior to the advent of electricity, kerosene lamps were used for footlights.

Brigham Rowberry was one of the best known local actors of his day and it is said his favorite role was "Danny Boy" in the "Two Orphans." In this same play Molly McCustion gave her masterpiece of acting, portraying the hateful old hag and then the heart-rending side of her role as the mother with tears rolling down her cheeks.

Brigham Rowberry painted much of the old scenery, and the last curtain to grace the old opera house was painted by him and was a most beautiful piece of art. All these were destroyed by fire in 1924.

"Brig" had a talent for painting and art work of various kinds. When the South Ward Church was remodeled, he had the contract



for the painting and it was at this time the beautiful free-hand painting was done on the ceiling of the assembly room of the new chapel. Many have expressed regrets at its removal for a more modern idea.

Harry Vowles played in Tooele dramatic circles for 15 or 20 years, his first performance when he was 16 or 17. His roles were usually the comedian with darkies, his specialty. In "Wa-Na-Ton" he portrayed the character of "Roaring Rickey."

Bert Lee, Alonzo Gowans usually played the heavy parts, Brigham Rowberry the villain, although it is said Brigham could memorize and play any part with ease and skill. "Deseret" a play written and directed by him always played to a full house.

The last and perhaps the most fully organized troupe consisted of Alvin McCustion, Harry Haynes, Bert Lee, Brigham Rowberry, Florence McClaws, Bill Heggie, William H. Cassity, Lois Lyman, Gertrude Hanks, Harry Vowles, and Ernest Barlow.

Traveling troupes came to Tooele in the early 1900's gradually replacing the dramatic clubs. These plays were always well presented by a talented group of players. The plays ranged from light comedy to the most heavy tragedies.

Later, musical comedies and operetta's came into their own. Alfred Nelson, Mr. Bowden and Stanley Johnson were among some of the well known directors of these fully and elaborately costumed operettas. Weeks of practice were required for rehearsals of songs, speeches and chorus. One of the most loved and best remembered of these musical shows was the immortal "Snow White," with Katherine Gillespie Johnson playing the lead.

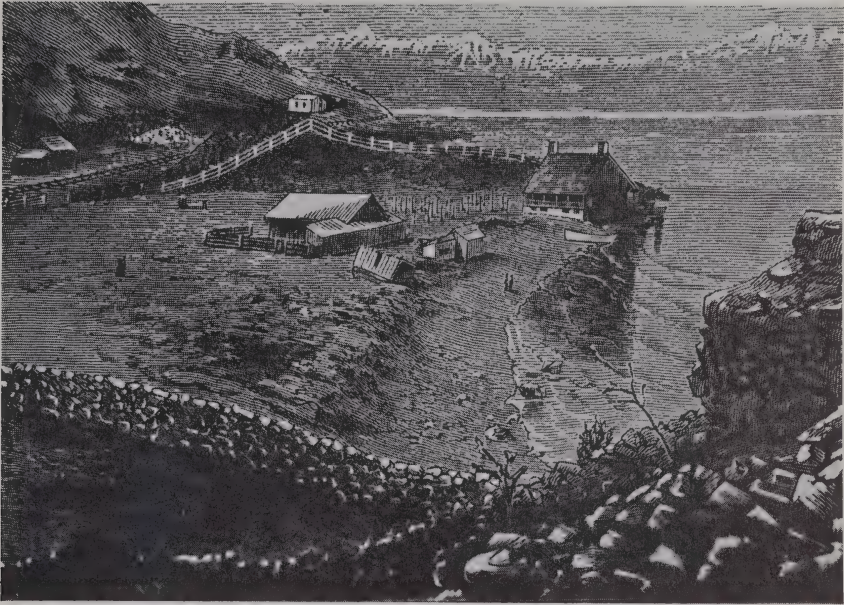
Time marches on and only in our memory dwells the plays and players of yesterday who so nobly did their part in building up the Drama of the West.

## BLACK ROCK

*By Mildred Mercer*

Black Rock is an isolated rock about 90 feet long and 40 feet wide, standing some forty feet above the water near the southern shore of the Great Salt Lake, nearly 21 miles west of Salt Lake City, at the entrance to Tooele County. It was for a time, a favorite resort for pleasure seekers and was reached by the Utah and Nevada railroad from Salt Lake City.

On July 27, 1847, three days after the arrival of President Brigham Young into Great Salt Lake Valley, he, accompanied by the apostles and Sam Brannan, and others, traveled westward to



*Black Rock, Great Salt Lake.*

the lake. The cavalcade consisted of one carriage, several horses and mules, and they carried some provisions and blankets. The company enjoyed a bath in the lake and continued the journey as far as Tooele Valley, passing Black Rock en route.

Records show that in 1849 three or four herders camped in the vicinity of Black Rock with government stock belonging to Captain Howard Stansbury, who was making a survey of the Great Salt Lake and the general area. Lt. Gunnison, at the time of the Stansbury survey, recorded that Charley White and his wife had built a hut at the lake shore and were conducting a thriving salt business. There was rarely a time from 1849 on when fires were not burning under the big iron kettles on the shore. Charley, reportedly told Gunnison that in his six kettles, holding perhaps 60 gallons, he could boil 300 pounds of salt a day, obtaining a pile of salt from four of water. In winter he got one of the salt from three of water.

In 1851, a newspaper account said a considerable number of stock owned by Charley White were driven off by Indians.

"The first excursion in which the entire community participated came on July 4, 1851. This particular glorious Fourth at Great Salt Lake City was ushered in at daybreak with three rounds





*Heber C. Kimball house at Black Rock. Built about 1860.*

from the artillery on the Temple Block. While an immediate far, faint echo sounded from Black Rock, the townspeople set about lighting their fires, milking their cows, watering their horses, and attending to all other chores from which even holidays could not exempt them. By 7:00 a.m., as the contemporary newspaper quaintly puts it, "the city began to be in motion," with much rattling of carriages, rumbling of wagons, trampling of horses and loud preliminary blarumphing of Captain Pitt's Brass Band. After the throng was assembled, the cannon fired again, echoed faintly from Black Rock, and, at 8:00 a.m., the population of Great Salt Lake City arranged itself for the procession to the Salt Lake.

"Out in front went the military escort, followed by the band carriage drawn by sixteen mules four abreast, with which rode six mounted guards. Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, with their expansive families, were third in the line of march, and after them came three of the apostles with their families. The gentiles in town, invited to join with the community in this patriotic celebration were fifth in line, and following them came the lesser dignitaries and the townsfolk themselves. Fifty mounted men were designated to remain in town as an armed guard, and ad-



ditional watchmen were stationed here and there to safeguard the city.

"It required four hours to reach the lake, where the Stars and Stripes in all its glory flew from a tall liberty pole that had been raised for the occasion. The carriages were corralled, horses unharnessed and given in charge of the herdsman, and then the citizenry could give themselves up to the occasion.

"After eating a picnic dinner embellished with snow brought down from the Oquirrh canyons, they assembled for the customary orations. The wind blew so hard, however, that the orators could not begin to compete and the oratory was adjourned till evening. Everybody scattered to find their pleasures along the lake shore.

"At 6:00 p.m. the orators were given another chance, and they did nobly through four hours. The cannon then summoned everyone for prayer, after which dancing continued till a late hour. Early next day the cannon summoned everybody for the homeward departure, and at 2:00 p.m. the procession was safe within the city limits again. There had been no drunkenness, no violence, no discord, nor even any accident, except the upsetting of the carriage of Ben Holladay, the future stagecoach King."<sup>1</sup>

Because of a popular concept in the minds of many people, the rock house (now in ruins) at Black Rock has been referred to as "the Charley White House." Research has failed to find the exact location of the "hut" Charley and his wife built, or to find evidence that he ever lived in the big house credited to him. The following description by John A. Bevan, written in 1924, may clarify some points. He does not say the Whites lived in the rock house. The entire story is quoted as he wrote it:

"I believe that I am the only person now alive in Tooele County that saw Mother White and this was in 1858 or when I was seven years old. It was when we were on our way to Lehi at the time of the Move.

"We were camped at some springs just beyond Black Rock near where Garfield is now. She had her girl with her who I think was about my age. Mrs. White and her husband Charley White had a good number of cattle on the range there at the time and she was around among these cattle. I remember that she carried a double barreled shot-gun with her. She was a rather large woman and seemed to be quite well acquainted with my father, as he had

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<sup>1</sup>From THE GREAT SALT LAKE, copyright (c) 1947 by Dale L. Morgan, used by special permission of the publishers, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.

hauled firewood to their place to boil salt with, as they lived at Black Rock and made salt which Mr. White hauled to Salt Lake and sold. Their house was on the shore of the lake just opposite the Black Rock and they used the Black Rock for a corral. They had a sort of highway made from the shore to the Rock and when the cattle was there they could put up bars on the little highway and keep them there. So that this rock made a very good corral both in summer and winter.

"These people had two small children, a boy and a girl, the girl was the oldest of the two. One day in the summer probably 1856, these children waded out onto the reef of rocks about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of Black Rock and after playing there a while, the wind turned into the north and brought large waves in so that when the little girl and the little boy undertook to wade back to the main shore the little boy was knocked down into the water and was drowned before the girl could go and get their mother, and when the mother got to him he was dead. His little body was buried just south of their house and when the first railroad was built through there, they ran into his grave.

"Mr. A. F. Doremus, now of Tooele City, was the civil engineer on that road and now knows the whereabouts of this little lonely grave. As I have already said, these people had quite a number of cattle, both milch cows and range cattle, which grazed along the Lake shore mostly east of where they lived. Their nearest neighbors was Huntsmans about three miles to the west and at the milestone point about five miles to the east. As I remember, Mr. White and his wife, did not get along together very well in their domestic and business affairs judging from a conversation I heard between my father and Mr. White and I believe they separated as man and wife. Mrs. White staying on the ranch with her girl and the cattle, but I don't know what became of Mr. White, he was always known as Charley White.

"However, probably about the year 1861, when Johnson's army abandoned Camp Floyd over in Cedar Valley, many of his soldiers went East to take part in the war of the Rebellion. General Johnson himself took sides with the South and was killed leading an army of Southerners in the first battle that he fought. I say about this time, Mother White went amissing and it was believed that she had been murdered by white men to get her cattle. It was also believed that the men that did the killing lived in Tooele Valley (not in Tooele City), as some of her cattle were afterwards seen in their possession. As to her daughter it was said that she was taken East by some of Johnson's Army men. It was generally

believed that Mrs. White's body was sunk in the Salt Lake but in more recent years, it is claimed that a certain person, who claimed to know, said that her body was not put in the Lake but was buried in the hills just south of where she was killed, which was at her home at Black Rock on the line between Salt Lake County and Tooele County. But so far as I know, she was never heard of neither dead or alive. I believe the theory that she was murdered for her property is the correct theory. It may be asked how such things as this could happen and no one ever be apprehended for it. It will be remembered that in these days there was no telegraph, no telephone and no established mail service. A deed like this could be committed at such an out of the way place as this and no one know of it for many days; and as her body was not found, a month or more might pass by and no one suspect what had really happened."

The rock house probably was built about 1860 by Heber C. Kimball and was used as a ranch house. Visitors to the lake were often entertained here. A sturdy rock fence enclosed the house, bunkhouse, barns, other outbuildings and much of the farm land of the ranch.

In the spring of 1880, Alonzo Hyde and David John Taylor leased the property in the vicinity of Black Rock with the anticipation of converting it into a fashionable bathing resort. A bowery was built for picknickers and about 100 bathhouses, an amusement park with a merry-go-round and swings for children. People rode in open cars of the Utah and Nevada Railroad from Salt Lake to the beach to spend the day or to stay longer at the rock Half-Way House. The year following, William G. Davis became joint owner with Alonzo Hyde. He was a shipbuilder by trade and constructed a steamboat which added to the attractions.

For several years the ores from Oquirrh mountain mines were loaded at Black Rock onto the boat and hauled to the railroad at Corinne (*see* "Steamboats on Great Salt Lake") but when sandbars appeared in the channels the boat was anchored at the shore. In the 1890's the resort and boat were destroyed by fire.

## GARFIELD BEACH

*By Myrl Porter*

Garfield Beach was one of Utah's famous pleasure resorts which enjoyed great popularity from 1875 to 1893. It was located on the southern shore of Great Salt Lake, in Tooele County, and was named for General James A Garfield who visited the location in 1875. About this time the Utah and Nevada Railroad line was





*Garfield Beach.*

extended and ran near the shore where the bathing resorts of Black Rock, Garfield and Lake Point were established, bringing many local people and tourists to these famous amusement places.

Garfield Beach boasted a magnificent pavilion, 165 by 62 feet, built entirely over the water about 400 feet from shore. A pier 300 feet long was built from the pavilion, the posts that supported the pier can still be seen. A lookout tower was also constructed from which the picturesque mountains and lake could be viewed. An orchestra played for dances and concerts, the Magnus Olsen orchestra being the most popular. Well-known artists came to appear on the programs. A saloon, restaurant, lunch stand and picnic bowery were there to give the excursionists every convenience. A hotel and bathhouses were erected. During the 1880's, the resort was partially destroyed by fire but was later rebuilt at a cost of \$70,000. On June 28, 1887, a celebration was held there, attended by some twenty-five hundred people. For many years the beach was a famous picnic and bathing spot and early in the morning, wagons loaded with boys and girls and older people could be seen wending their way to the beach to enjoy a swim in the unique waters of the lake. Enroute the caravans would stop at the cave along the road which was located near the present site of

Garfield. Hundreds of graceful gulls and other waterfowl inhabited these areas.

When Garfield Beach was at the height of its glory the famous steamboat *City of Corinne*, which had been built in 1869, was christened the *General Garfield* and was anchored to the pier. It became very popular as a restaurant and hotel. The huge anchor for this boat was made by two Tooele County blacksmiths, Philip De La Mare and Samuel Lee. During the late 1880's the boat caught fire and burned its moorings and the proud "City of Corinne" was no more.

Garfield Beach continued to hold the limelight until Saltair opened and the waters of the lake continued to recede. Then it, with other smaller beach resorts, was forced to close.

### "CITY OF CORINNE"

Among the hopes of the ambitious founders of Corinne was the dream of the beginning navigation on the Great Salt Lake, via the Bear River. At least four sizeable boats were constructed for the purpose of carrying on commerce with the south end of the lake. Discovery of gold in Tooele county made the water route to Salt



*Garfield Beach, 1887.*

Lake City and vicinity seem the most practical means of transportation at that time from Corinne, as boats could serve to haul the ore while also carrying passengers.

As the plan took shape, the enthusiastic citizens, fired perhaps by the zeal of some early day soap-box orator, donated \$4,000.00 to build a steamboat of the Mississippi type, which was to help build a brilliant future for their own. It was the year 1869. The Golden Spike had just been driven at Promontory Point and transportation history was being made. General Connor, who some six years before had quelled the last Indian uprising at the battle of Bear River, and to whom Utah owes much for his interest and development of the mining industry, was interested in building a smelter on the west bank of the river a short distance south of the railroad bridge. Other men from Corinne who were prominent in business enterprises in California before they came here with the railroad, were also interested in the project of building a boat. No one seems to know just who was responsible for starting the plans, but once started they gained momentum rapidly. Captain C. A. Dahl, of whom even his family knows little concerning his early life, was in charge of the building. It was he who went to San Francisco to order the engines for the boat. They had been built in Chicago by marine engine makers serving the Great Lakes trade, and shipped by water around Cape Horn to the Pacific Coast, being brought to Corinne on the railroad. From California also came the redwood for hull and beams, considered the finest wood for boat building.

Practically the whole valley turned out to watch the launching when the boat was completed. A boat landing had been constructed close by where the railroad skirted a bend of the river. The boat was about 150 feet long and three decks high and, at its stern, a huge paddle wheel. It was christened the *City of Corinne* by General J. A. Williamson, who had been the mayor of the town. His daughter was named Corinne. There are rumors that the first launching was unsuccessful, but shortly the boat churned its way down the river. It was hoped that it could make its way up the Jordan River to Salt Lake City, but it is doubtful if it ever made the complete trip. It did, however touch Black Rock, where ore from the Oquirrh mountains was loaded and carried back to the smelter at Corinne.

Then the waters of the river sank lower, sand bars began to appear in the channel, and after a few trips the *City of Corinne* could no longer navigate the river with its heavy load of ore. It was stranded out in the lake away from its home port. Still in



charge of Captain Dahl, it was anchored at Black Rock and turned into a pleasure boat to take visitors on cruises over the lake.

Early settlers along the east shore of the lake between Salt Lake City and Ogden often saw the boat, ablaze with lights, and heard music from the orchestra on board. In the daytime the American flag proudly preceded the boat's two smokestacks. Lower decks served a more practical purpose, transporting herds of cattle and sheep to the islands in the lake where they were pastured during part of the year.

Sometime during the next few years, the proud *City of Corinne* lost its identity, and was christened the *Garfield*, after General Garfield, later president of the United States. And also during this period it was raffled off by Captain Dahl, who appears to have finally become the owner of the boat. Chances were sold at \$25 each. Black Rock's beaches were becoming famous for bathing and a resort was constructed on the lake shore. The boat was moored to the end of a long pier of bathhouses and became the hotel and restaurant of the project, and, more important, giving the resort its name, Garfield. The paddle wheel and smokestacks disappeared and the flag no longer fluttered above it. Then, when water transportation to Corinne had proved impractical, a smelter was built on the south shore of the lake near the resort to handle the ores from the Oquirrh mountains. Both the smelter and the town which grew up around it appropriated the name of Garfield.

Sometime in the 1880's the resort boat caught fire and was destroyed. It was burned to the water line. As the water of the lake receded, the remains of the boat were left high and dry on the beach. Meanwhile the smelter at Corinne, which had handled ore hauled from Montana and Idaho after the water experiment failed, found operations unprofitable and closed down. Long after its closing, mining men brought up its slag piles and resmelted them by improved processes, securing \$20.00 a ton in gold, which indicated the richness of the original ore.

- Mrs. C. H. Hayward -

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## CLINTON BEACH AND BUFFALO PARK

*By Mildred Mercer*

The railroad had come to Utah in 1869 and the Tooele county mines were producing great quantities of ore. A steamboat, *City of Corinne*, had been built to haul ore and passengers from a spot

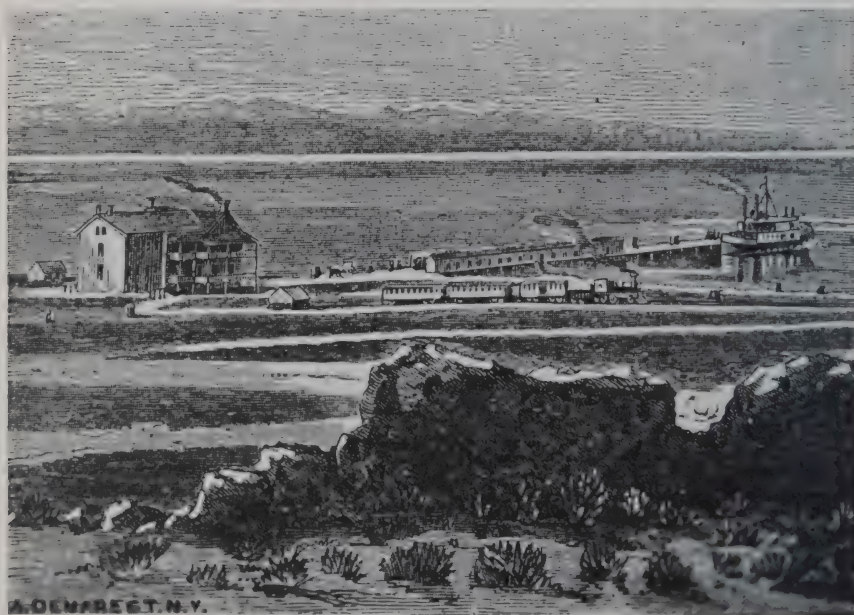
near Black Rock to Corinne, across Great Salt Lake. This boat played an important part at Garfield Beach but will be mentioned here only as a prelude to Lake Point Beach.

With the inception of steamboat service, what could be more opportune than building a resort at a convenient point? It was Dr. Jeter Fielding Clinton who seized upon the idea and promoted it. Late in 1870 and spring of 1871, he built his "Lake House," located about one and one-half miles north of E. T. City. A pier was built to the waters edge, bathhouses and other attractions were built and the steamboat anchored here. Remains of this pier are still visable.

The resort, the second commercial venture built on the shores of Great Salt Lake, (Lake Side Resort had been built by "Prince John Young") was variously called Lake Point, Steamboat Landing, Steamboat Point, Clinton's Landing, and Short Branch.

In the fall of 1874, Dr. Clinton replaced the Lake House with a large three-storied stone hotel built on the small hill just above the beach and north of his house. The *Deseret News* reported "the hotel is elegantly furnished and fitted up for parties."

The *Kate Connor*, a steamboat owned by General Patrick Connor, navigated the waters of the lake and was used as an



*Lake Point Resort (Clinton Hotel)*



*Clinton Hotel at Point of the Mountain.*

excursion boat from Lake Point Beach to Stansbury Island, with as many as 300 passengers on board at times. It was built by Gammon Hayward, a convert from England, especially for General Connor and named for his daughter. It was used to carry ties across the lake to Promontory at the time of the building of the railroad from California in 1868. The anchor, made by Philip DeLaMare, weighed 500 pounds and was fashioned from the axles of the old Santa Fe wagonwheels that brought the first sugar machinery to Utah. After the Garfield Smelter began operations the *Kate Connor* was used to haul ore, and on one of these trips sank. The remains could be seen for years after, mired in the sand of the shoreline near the smelter.

The first Old Folks Sociable was held at Clinton Beach. The *Deseret News* reported, "Charles R. Savage conceived the idea of a free excursion for the aged people to the lake. It was readily agreed upon by the leaders of the Church, therefore, that on Friday, May 14, 1875 the first of the annual excursions be held. Early in the morning of the day mentioned the veterans and their attendants assembled at the Utah Western Railway depot in Salt Lake City, and as the train left exactly at 8 a.m., there was considerable waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the groups of





*Steamboat docked at Clinton's Landing.*

people along the street on the line of the railroad. The train consisted of a baggage car, seven regular passenger or box cars, and three flats, filled to capacity. On arriving at Clinton's Hotel, they partook of refreshments and then adjourned to the large dancing hall and other rooms on the second floor, where an excellent and appropriate program was rendered. Among the numbers given were an address of welcome by Dr. Jeter Clinton, the proprietor of the hotel; a song entitled "How Sweet the Union of the Souls" by Dr. Ezekiel Lee, eighty-one years old. Most of the company then adjourned to the steamer "*City of Corinne*" and enjoyed a pleasant sail of a couple of hours on Utah's salt sea, a gentle and pleasant breeze prevailing. The company returned to the hotel, where refreshments were again in order after which music, dancing and singing finished the program for the day.

This hotel became well known all over the Utah Territory. It was here the Overland Stage stopped on its cross-country route from Missouri to California, bringing visitors and news from the outside. People came from all sections of the state to bathe in the exhilarating waters of Great Salt Lake, and to enjoy the pioneer food and hospitality offered at Clinton House. By 1874 visitors could arrive on the Salt Lake, Sevier, and Pioche Railroad. For years it carried 40,000 to 50,000 tourists during the summer season. The train stopped here, took water from a large wooden tank, then made a turn on a "Y" just south of Dr. Clinton's residence which was built a little southeast of the hotel. This rock home still stands directly south of the present Lake Point Service Station.

In 1876, Lake Point Beach was renamed *Short Branch*, obviously a pun upon New York City's watering place, *Long Branch*. The name, however, never caught on for it remained Clinton's Beach.

Although the interior of Clinton House was elegant, the land surrounding it was described in the *News* as follows: "The one great lack is a grove. An acre or two of trees, or an avenue a few hundred yards long, would add immensely to the attractiveness of the place. As it is, Short Branch may be termed wholly a marine pleasure resort, and as such, to many, it has no mean charms of its own. There are the extensive water and mountain views, and the refreshing, moist and cool breezes from the Lake, the steamer and rowboat rides upon the waters, the bracing baths in the same, and the general calmness and quietude of the locality, all of which combine to render it an attractive and beautiful place to while away a few hours, days or weeks as the case may be, in the

pursuit of recreative pleasures and renewed health. There are those who claim that nowhere do they receive so much benefit to their health as at the lake, and to those who have shaky nerves or are slightly invalid from many other causes and in many other ways, an occasional visit to the lake or a stay there of a few days or weeks might prove of signal benefit."

By 1885 sandbars appeared so extensively in the lake the resort was doomed. It took two enterprising men from Salt Lake City to visualize great possibilities in the area around the point of the mountain. Mr. William Glassman and Mr. Lynch bought some of Clinton's holdings in December, 1889 and some in 1890. Dr. Clinton returned to Salt Lake, where he died May 10, 1892 at the age of 80 years. His son, Lafayette, lived in his father's house. In September, 1892 Melissa D. Clinton (Jeter's wife) sold all the remaining property to the Buffalo Park Land Company of which Mr. Glassman was the promoter.

Old Buffalo Park was planned as a showplace for Garfield Beach, and Mr. Glassman, who was a real estate man, planned a grandiose resort town on the lake. He named it *Garfield City*. It was located one and one-half miles west of Garfield Beach. The Glassman family moved into the Clinton house so he could personally supervise selling of lots, planting trees and improving the scenic value of the land. The area was mapped out into streets (a copy of map in Tooele County Recorder's Office) and a few cabins built. About 5000 trees were planted. Six artesian wells were drilled and produced three kinds of water; pure white sulphur, one strongly impregnated with iron, and a third one referred to as the "Giant Spouter" which was said to flow 500,000 gallons of water per day, enough to irrigate the land and make the "desert bloom as a rose." One well was advertised as a globber well which produced a fizzing, healthful drink.

In a promotional booklet published in 1891 by Messrs. Glassman and Lynch, they reported the progress of the proposed town-site as follows: "About a year ago Mr. Glassman made a contract with Buffalo Jones of Manitoba to deliver 100 head of buffalo here. In December, thirty-five of the number reached here in such a deplorable condition after passing through a wreck which had killed all but that number, not one of the few who survived could walk. They revived however, and soon accommodated themselves to civilization, and have grown quite gentle. There has been an increase of four calves this season." The buffalo grazed in a pasture south of the Glassman house.



The neighbors complained about the Silver Foxes kept at the ranch saying they got out of their pens and ate the chickens in E.T., so Mr. Glassman soon disposed of the foxes.

Notwithstanding the attraction of the herd of buffalo, Buffalo Park made no hit with the public. The buffaloes were finally transported to Buffalo (Antelope) Island on Great Salt Lake when Garfield Beach was abandoned. There, they flourished, growing at one time to a maximum of 400 head. It was on the island that the stampede scenes for the "Covered Wagon" were filmed in 1922.

## EDUCATION

*By Mildred Mercer*

Early in the spring of 1850 the settlers built a small log building which was used as a church and schoolhouse. With the constant threat of Indian trouble they decided to build a fort, and when they moved their homes into the fort they also moved the schoolhouse they had built the year before. When the town-site was surveyed and laid out into blocks in 1853-54, the meeting and schoolhouse were moved again and placed in the block now occupied by the First Ward Church.

"This building was 28 feet long by 18 feet wide, and was a log house with a dirt roof, a fireplace in each end, stood lengthwise north and south, facing the east with one small door and two small windows in front. The chimneys were built of adobies. The fireplaces were large so that the wood could be stood up in them end ways, and made a good fire to give both heat and light. The head of each family made a bench for his family to sit on. These benches were generally made of slabs with four legs put in on the round side of the slab, the holes being bored with a two inch auger. There were very few of these augers in Tooele so they were loaned around from one neighbor to another. Besides the fire for light, they had tallow candles (home-made) and each family was supposed to furnish a candle. The house was used for all public purposes, both religious and otherwise. It was the schoolhouse, the meetinghouse and amusement hall, it had a pulpit on the west side near the center. This pulpit, or stand was about large enough to hold three men. In the earliest days there was a large bass drum kept here for the purpose of giving an alarm; in case of danger, the men would gather to this house. Near the year 1860 the above house was replaced by a larger adobe house. It was probably 60 feet long by about 24 feet wide."—John A. Bevan.

The first schoolteachers were William B. Adams and his wife Mary Angeline Tuttle. He taught first at the old fort. He was a



#### TOOELE SCHOOL OF 1894

*First row: George F. Richards, Roy Nix, Dan Parry, Fred Montieth, Joseph Tate, Peter G. Droubay, Harry Vowles, Alfred M. Nelson, Lyman A. McBride, Lawrence Stewart. Second row: Frank Martin, William F. Tate, Algie Harrison, Percy H. Marshall, Edna Mae McBride, Libby Kirk (Rich), Mary Nix (Stephens), Orson McKendrick, Lottie Martin (Dunn), Frank Hoagland, Mathias Nelson, William Nelson. Third row: Stella Robinson (Lee), Jennie St. Clair, Edith Herman, Nellie Herman, Alonzo J. Stookey (teacher), Agnes Isgreen (Elkington), Agnes Adams (Lindholm), Mollie Martin (Lougy), Matilda Henwood (Hart). Back row standing: Maggie Fraser (Rogers), Eva Dunyon, Ella Parry (Williams), Susie Coleman (Dunn), Mary Walters (Phillips), Annie Peterson (Gundry), Mary Ann McLaws (Shields), Clara Elkington (Walters), Lottie Coleman (Kislingberry), Annie Bowen (Campbell), Edna Martin (Gillespie), Willard G. Atkin, Walter Adams, John P. Tate, Bert Smith, Alma Lindberg.*



*Tooele Opera House when it was used as a school.*



beautiful penman and left valuable records of the Council Bluffs Branch of the L.D.S. Church. Some of the early teachers following them were Daniel Williams, James I. Steele, Eli Lee, William Lee, Ann Ide, George Bowring, Charles Herman, William C. Foster, Mr. Peck, Porter N. Niles, James Ure, Naomi Gillette and Sarah Crook. D. H. Harris, father of Sterling R. Harris, was an early teacher and most instrumental in organizing the class work of the school.

There are some who wonder why no records were kept of the struggle and heartbreak of these early years. These people were trying to exist in a hard land that challenged every hour. They fought Indians, subdued the land, built houses and worried about their children just as much then as now, but merely obtaining materials to record their words was next to impossible. Books and paper were scarce and expensive and the people could not afford such luxuries.

It was the exceptionally fortunate person who owned a lead pencil. Slates were made from slate rock and slate pencils made from chalk formations found in the nearby foothills. Eli Kelsey taught John Adams to write in the sand. Mr. Adams became proficient enough to keep a daily diary which has proved a rich source of information about daily happenings in Tooele.

In the late fifties, Eli Lee taught church Sunday School which all the people could attend if they desired. Many oldsters whose education had been interrupted during their travels took advantage of Eli Lee's Sunday School and the academic subjects he taught.

Susannah Dunn who came to Tooele when she was a baby, but spent part of her childhood in Salt Lake, said the children were required to study their lessons even while traveling. She owned a precious slate which had come from England. She also owned a Webster Speller which not only contained the words but also their definitions.

Salaries paid to teachers were small and usually collected in produce. The school term sometimes lasted ten weeks. They charged 50 cents to \$4.00 per term and any one in the family could avail himself of the paid tuition. In the Heggie family there were nine boys and four girls who took turns going to school on one \$4.00 tuition. All of them succeeded in learning the rudiments necessary to earn a good livelihood.

School was not taught consistently during those early years. Sometimes they had no money for teachers salaries, or people lost interest in the effort. Qualified teachers were limited but there



*Central School. Sunday School group in front.*

were people in all Utah settlements who could read and write; some had been well educated in their native lands but merely lacked facilities with which to teach. Mostly, they spent their time making a living.

The office of County Superintendent of Schools was created in 1860. E. M. Green was elected to the office on March 6, 1860. Since 1905 the office has been appointive.

In 1867, Tooele had a population of about 1200 persons, there were two schools with an enrollment of two hundred children. In 1869 there were three schools, taught by E. Bowen, Charles Herman, and Miss E. Foote, the latter teaching a school especially for young ladies. The schools were well attended and were supplied with Guyat's Wall Maps and Geography, Pierce's Magnetic globes and figures, and a small school library. The subjects taught were the Deseret Alphabet, geography, reading, writing and spelling. A marked influence on the education of Tooele was felt by the creation of a City Library (see History of Tooele City Library).

In 1872, the schools had increased to four. The little school where the school board office now stands, had been erected. Other places were used at various times; Porter B. Niles had a school in a saloon building on the Caldwell Hotel corner, according to Peter M. Clegg. Another was held upstairs in Dunyon's Store building.

The Methodist Church opened the Tooele Academy on September 7, 1871, with an enrollment of 13 pupils. Erastus Smith was the teacher. In 1875 he was succeeded by Miss Herman, but shortly after, the school was closed until 1880. When it reopened, J. P. Morris and Mrs. Morris and Miss Zilpha Oakes were the teachers. From 1883 to 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Gillilan, Miss Venora Bridwell and C E. Copeland taught.

The land where the little schoolhouse was built, on Vine Street between Main and First West was bought August 21, 1888 from Mr. Barelson according to the only record kept in the Court House. There is some disagreement, however, as some say it was bought from Thomas Dew. It was made of adobe and built for a schoolhouse. Some of the early teachers there were James Ure, Annie Marshall, Emma Monteith, Sarah Gee, Addie Dunn Vowles, Clara Adams and others. When the Central School was built they had no further use for this building so it was sold to the Relief Society, when Mrs. Mary Ann Atkin was president.

It was in a terribly run-down condition and required a lot of work and expense to put it in condition, but like all true pioneers they put in new floors, porches, windows, a back room for kitchen,



and new plaster both inside and out. Trees and lawn were planted. The expense was met by money saved from the sale of wheat, lawn parties and other entertainments. Each member furnished her own chair. When the present South Ward meetinghouse was built, the old one was sold to the school board for the sum of \$2,000. Each of the two wards received \$1,000.

In his annual State report in 1901, Alonzo J. Stookey wrote "Salaries in this county are not as high as they should be, but we are in hopes of better times. I do not know of a teacher who is getting less than \$40.00 per month, and none I believe, are receiving over \$80.00, or \$85.00 at the outside. . . .

"I would suggest the employment of the very best teachers within our reach, and, if at all possible, make their salaries such that they would not care to leave and go elsewhere. . . .

"The general condition of the school buildings could be improved. 'What is everybody's business is nobody's business,' is an old saying, and it comes too near the truth in relation to our school buildings. . . .

"Each of the 12 districts in this county, has an average of about \$150 worth of apparatus. Some of this is absolutely useless, while the remainder is fairly well adapted for use in the school. . . .

"The salary of the county superintendent is so low that his attention has to be divided in order that he may make a living, but I believe in the past the duties of this office have been well attended to." (In 1898 the salary was \$300 a year).

It is to be regretted that records of our schools previous to 1915 are unavailable, however, from other sources we glean that in 1893, a fine two-story schoolhouse was erected at a cost of \$20,000. Later, an addition was added at a similar cost. (Tooele Stake History). This was the Central school. For many years only four rooms were used in this building.

Mr. O. T. McCormick was principal in 1897-98. Also, "Miss Jennie Bradford Huffaker began teaching in the fall of 1901. In 1913 she taught in the elementary school at Brigham City. In 1914 she taught at Brigham Young College in Logan. Had it not been for these two breaks in her teaching life, it could be said that every child born in Tooele between 1895 and 1913 had been enrolled in her school room." (Vasco Huffaker).

Joshua Reuben Clark, Sr. was County Superintendent of schools from 1870 to 1880. In 1898, Archibald Bevan was superintendent of schools. Others mentioned in various records were Alonzo J. Stookey in 1901, and in 1912 to 1914. Mr. Raymond came to office June 3, 1915.

Alfred M. Nelson became principal of the Tooele School in 1906. He became the Father of the Tooele High School, and taught the first year of high school in 1908. He repeated it in 1909 and added a second years' curriculum in 1910, the third year in 1911, and 1912, the fourth year, adding to the faculty as the demand required. Some teachers of this period were Stanley Johnson, Mary E. Young, J. W. West, Bess E. Judd, A. L. Christiansen, Nathaniel H. Webb, M. J. Andrews, Marie Clark, Lois Wallace. B. A. Fowler was principal in 1915.

Classes were held in the hallways and siderooms of the grade school building until 1911, and in 1912 space was rented above the Dunyon Store building (Walgreen Drug today). The Tooele City Library building was used during morning hours and rooms in the grade school building were all utilized for classes.

On February 17, 1914, the cornerstone was laid for the first high school building.

In a special report given for the period 1912-1914, A. J. Stookey said, "the salaries of the teachers range from \$60 to \$80 and \$100 per month, according to the position and place. School boards realize now, more than ever before, that the quality of teachers must govern the salary to be paid. . . .

"Teachers are encouraged to use the latest and best pedagogical methods. . . . The use of elaborate devices is discouraged. . . .

"County superintendents should be consulted in the employment of all teachers. More interest should be manifest at school elections."

The board of schoolteacher examiners was created by the legislature in 1852. Under this provision, Tooele County, July 3, 1852, appointed John Rowberry, Peter Maughan, and George Bryan as examiners. This board gradually lost authority in the years of school development. In 1896, the county superintendent, together with two other competent appointees of the board of education, was to constitute the board of schoolteacher examiners.

# *Medical History*

## CARE OF THE SICK

*By Olla Hiss*

Dr. Luke S. Johnson, born in Pomfret, Windsor county, Vermont, November 3, 1870, was chosen to be one in the first company of pioneers into Utah. He had studied medicine for four years in Claybell, Ohio and was the first doctor to come to Tooele county, according to early historical documents.

He also saved many lives in Laramie, Wyoming, being the first doctor to cross the dangerous Platte River, he came to settle in Shambip, Tooele county, later called Johnson's Settlement. Luke reared fifteen children here, and died at the age of 54. His wife, America Clark Johnson, worked as a nurse with him.

Dr. William Bovee Dodds, son of Dr. John Bovee Dodds, was born in Union, Maine, June 2, 1820. His parents moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it was from here that Dr. Dodds left for California during the Gold Rush of 1849. He graduated from the University of Tennessee at Nashville, receiving his M.D. degree about 1860. He went into the Civil War as a surgeon in charge of the Gangrene ward and, in this field received his official citation. After the war he went to San Francisco and practiced for six years, coming to Utah and Tooele in 1872 or 1873. He and his wife came together with a small son who died when very young. His wife died later and her body was shipped East for burial.

He was known as Tooele's first practicing physician. He was a big man, weighing around 250 pounds, with a head of beautiful white hair. His kindness and generosity were as big as he was. He drove a buggy with a white horse named "Crowder"; old-timers said his white hair was as white as his white horse. In rain, snow or heat of summers' sun, he never refused to answer a call, whether to the rich or the poor. After the death of his first wife he married Emily Atkin Warburton about 1880, she at that time was working with Barbara Bowen, our first telegraph operator. To Dr. Dodds and Emily were born five sons.

No anesthetics were used in those days and all his nerve-racking surgery was done without aid of modern drugs. His true worth to the community was summarized when one pioneer said,



"The people loved him." He died September 30, 1895, at the age of 75 years. His wife Emily also helped him as his nurse.

Dr. Frank Marion Davis was born in Clinton, Indiana, April 10, 1858. He was married to Annie Lang by whom he had two children, Marion and Minnie. His father came with them on May 17, 1892, when they came to Utah but he didn't stay long in Utah. About this time there was wild talk of Klondike and the Gold Rush. His brother came later to Tooele so they planned to go to the North together in 1897 or 1898. He and George and wife Mary and Dan Lynch made the trip to Alaska. They didn't stay long but came back to Tooele and in 1901 he married Phoebe Elkington; they raised a family of four daughters and one son. He traveled between Stockton and Grantsville to care for the sick, then opened a hospital at 300 South Main Street which operated for several years. He was county doctor until his death. When the Utah State Medical Society was organized at Knutsford Hotel in Salt Lake City, Dr. Davis of Tooele was a member of this group. He died August 31, 1937, after serving Tooele for many years and receiving very little monetary returns for his effort.

Dr. Joseph Allen Phipps, was born in Missouri about 1865, was graduated from Rush Medical College, branch of Northwestern University, Illinois, in 1898. He came to Tooele county in 1899 at the request of Dr. Walter Stookey, a Tooele son attending the same school. Dr. Stookey took up his practice in Grantsville and Dr. Phipps settled in Tooele. He married Clara Gundry of Stockton in 1901.

He went back for postgraduate work in 1906 and returned afterward to perform his first operations here. In 1910, when the smelter opened he built a hospital in New Town, at the corner of First North and Broadway. He worked here several years until the early twenties then left for Salt Lake to practice, but many of his patients still went to him for treatment there. He was on the faculty board of the Holy Cross hospital and on the staff of the L.D.S. hospital. In 1948, he said "Twenty years ago I stopped counting the babies I had delivered, when I reached 3,000." He was very successful with all the surgical operations he performed. The first Caesarian operation in Tooele was on April 27, 1921; Bill Daniels was the baby delivered.

Dr. Phipps died August 2, 1951 in Salt Lake City.

Dr. Walter Monroe Stookey was born March 25, 1869, in Clover, Tooele county. He was the son of Enos Stookey and Jemima E. Child. He was educated in country schools and later

at the University of Utah; also graduated from Marian Sims School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1897.

He married Mary Ann Caldwell. Started his medical practice in Grantsville in 1904, then moved to Lehi. He went to Europe for additional study in ophthalmology and otolaryngology, then established his office in Salt Lake City. He was instrumental in establishing landmarks and monuments along the Pony Express Trail. He wrote "Fatal Decision," a history of the Donner party of 1846.

Dr. Stookey died in Salt Lake City on November 20, 1951, at the age of 82.

Dr. George W. Goins was born in Hancock county, Tennessee, the son of Berton M. Goins and Sara Wight. He graduated from the Marian Sims College, and came to Tooele in November 1912. His first wife and mother of his oldest children died, and he later married the wife that came to Tooele the spring after the doctor came. They remained here four years. He and Dr. Phipps had offices together on North Main Street where Ed Gillespie's service station stands. They were doctors for the smelter. When the war started in 1917, he offered his services and left Tooele, but he died in March 1919, while still in the army and was buried in Breckenridge, Missouri.

Dr. Joseph Howard Peck was born in Breckenridge, Missouri, August 11, 1885. He was the sixth child of Joseph R. Peck and Elizabeth C. Peck, natives of West Virginia. Dr. Peck was graduated from Ensworth Medical College in 1913, served an internship at Ensworth Hospital, St. Joseph, Missouri, and at St. Marks at Salt Lake City, Utah.

He located at Gunnison in 1915, where he met and later married Ruth Kearns. In 1917 he enlisted in the army and served most of his time at Post Embarkation, New Port News, Virginia. He achieved the rank of Captain. Following his discharge he came to Tooele to practice with Dr. Phipps, beginning in 1919 and remaining here 27 years. He was father of two sons, now living in California. During his practice here he delivered more than 2000 babies and lost only three mothers. He left Tooele in 1945 to make his home in Auburn, California. He was selected by Governor Dern to serve as a member of the State Board of Health; he served one term as city councilman, and was active in city and county affairs. He has also written and published three books.

Dr. Tura Merrill Aldous was born in Huntsville, Utah on May 2, 1892. He was the son of Charles N. and Maryett Felt

Aldous, who at one time lived in Grantsville. He married Jessie Spafford of Springville, Utah on 21st of February 1918.

Dr. Aldous graduated from the State Agricultural College in 1916 with a Bachelor of Science degree. In 1917 he entered World War I and served as 1st Lieutenant of Infantry of the U.S. Army until 1919. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with Doctor of Medicine degree in 1924. His practice began in Gunnison, Utah where he lived from 1925 until 1927. On March 19th he came to Tooele and worked with Dr. Peck who was for many years, chief doctor for the International Smelting and Refining Co. He is the father of five children.

Other doctors who were from Tooele or practiced in or around Tooele were: Dr. Shipp, Dr. L. O. Elliott, Dr. Benedict, Dr. Mollay, Dr. A. N. Leonard, Dr. A. Z. Tanner, Dr. E. G. Cowans, Dr. George A. Cochran, Dr. Logan who practiced in Ophir and Tooele, Dr. Lusk, Dr. Dillon, Dr. Merriett, and others we have no record of.

## NURSES AND MIDWIVES

Mrs. Mary Ann Weston Maughan arrived in Tooele November 15, 1850. Soon after she says, "I received a letter from Dr. Willard Richards, appointing me midwife for Tooele. The first time I went to Salt Lake City, I called at his offices and was ordained to that calling and to be a member of the Council of Health. This caused me much sorrow, for I had a large family to take care of and felt that I needed rest. The doctor gave me a blessing and said that no harm should come to my family in my absence, and this has been a comfort to me many times, for no harm has happened to me or mine."

She worked in Tooele and E. T. City until the family moved to Cache county in 1856.

Mary Meiklejohn came to Tooele in 1855 from Scotland. There being no help for women in their confinements, she started to care for the sick. In October 1855, she brought her first baby into the world. She was also successful in vaccinating people for smallpox. Her last confinement was just before her death in 1879.

Jeannette M. DeLaMare came to Utah in 1856 when she was about 15 years old. Years later she married Phillip DeLaMare. President Lyman called her on a mission to labor among the sick. She went to Salt Lake City to study under Dr. Pratt and was graduated in 1880, so she could help the people of Tooele. She carried on her work until the 20th century when her health failed. She died March 26, 1905 after having raised her family and helping so many other families.





*Hilda Erickson, 1883.*

Mrs. Sadie Nickerson Edler, born April 19, 1890 who lived in Grantsville all her life, was a practical nurse for many years. She raised a family of six children and died at the age of 68 years.

Hannah Potter Huggins Nay, born at Toms River, Ocean county, New Jersey, June 8, 1844, moved to St. John, Utah in 1892. Being trained in nursing by her grandmother who was a doctor, she was doctor and midwife for St. John, Clover and surrounding communities for many years, assisting in the birth of 400 babies. She died March 2, 1933 at St. John.

Hilda Anderson Erickson was born November 11, 1859 in Sweden, the daughter of Pehr Anderson and Marie Katariana Larsen. She married John Erickson and moved to Deep Creek where she cared for the sick. Feeling the need for more training she went to Salt Lake where she studied obstetrics under Dr. Romania Bunnell Pratt. When she received her certificate a year later she went back to Ibapah to give both Indians and white people the benefit of her knowledge. She did minor surgery, extracted teeth and delivered babies or did anything that needed to be done. Her later years were spent in Grantsville where she still maintains her home (1961).

Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Lee, came to Tooele in about 1863. She was born in Salt Lake City May 22, 1850, the daughter of Phares and Maria Wells, pioneers of 1849, who were among the first saints driven from Nauvoo. On March 18, 1872, she married Eli Lee, and had two sons. She studied nursing in Salt Lake City and graduated as a midwife, first practicing in Logan, then moved back to Tooele. She was familiarly called "Grandma Lee" or "Aunt Libby."

She nursed for 55 years and had the credit of not losing a single mother, and helping to bring 2000 babies into the world. She had established the price of \$10 for delivery and 10 days care and called twice a day. She always walked to and from her cases even in bad weather to the extreme sections of the town, all hours of day or night.

Lydia DeLaMare was born in Salt Lake City, on March 2, 1865. She was the daughter of Phillip DeLaMare and Jeannette Meiklejohn DeLaMare. When she was 12 years of age she cared for the family while her mother took care of her grandmother. During her early childhood she also helped care for the children while her mother attended Medical School in Salt Lake City.

She studied nursing in 1888 under direction of Mrs. Martha Hughes Cannon. In 1908 she turned her home into a hospital with Dr. J. A. Phipps as supervisor, this being Tooele's first



*Funeral of Apostle Francis M. Lyman's second wife and little son, in front  
of First Ward Church, Tooele.*



hospital. She never married but was a nurse and mother to many people and especially loved by children.

Sadie J. Green was one of the best loved nurses of our community, known to her many friends and neighbors as "Sadie." She worked at many places in Tooele and Juab Counties, having graduated in nursing from L.D.S. Hospital. She served with Dr. Steele Bailey of Mammoth, Dr. J. A. Phipps, Dr. F. M. Davis and Dr. Peck; she married John W. Green, February 6, 1924. She died April 21, 1956.

Josie Coleman Shields was a prominent nurse in Tooele. Born July 23, 1879, at San Francisco, California, she was adopted and reared by foster parents Henry and Susan Gilbert. After her husband died and she was 38 years of age, she began a 40 year nursing career, being a graduate nurse from Pocatello General Hospital in Idaho. Later, she married Frank Shields. In Tooele she was a noted obstetric nurse with Dr. Phipps and Peck, and was active in her profession for more than four decades.

Naomi Chappell Gillette came here in 1860, living first at E. T. City, then in Tooele. She was one of the early nurses and schoolteachers.

Diana Jane Clarke Kramer was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland and came to America in 1910. She was a graduate nurse of Holy Cross Hospital in Salt Lake City, and acted as Red Cross nurse after her graduation in 1913 and was chairman of nurses in Tooele County during the influenza epidemic of 1913. She worked with Dr. Phipps in his hospital. She was the wife of L. E. Kramer whom she married in 1917, and was the mother of seven children. She died August 30, 1944.

Graduate nurses and practical nurses listed but on whom no histories have been compiled are: America Clark Johnson, Inger St. Jeor, Sarah Farr LeCheminant, Mrs. Charles, in St. John and Clover; Martha Ann Toman Barrus, Rush Valley; Mrs. Jane Hickman, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Kate Mitchner, Stockton; Martha Morris Cook, Maja Olson Anderson, Mary Ann Farnes House, Elizabeth McQueen Orr, Martha Erickson, Ellen Victoria Clark Hale, Margaret Judd Rydalch, Rose Clark Hammond, Grantsville;

Sarah B. Forsyth and Martha Maxwell, Lake Point; Mrs. Edward Cuddahy, was a graduate who served to the point of exhaustion during the flu epidemic in the county. Mrs. Sadie Smith, Myra Bowen, Nina Williamson Goins, Sarah Rowberry, Emily B. Dodds, Jean Dunn, Sarah Gillette Marsden, Helen Coucher, Annie Clark, Mary Murray Haynes, Elizabeth Craner Bowen, Elizabeth McKellar Russell, Grace McKellar Adams.

John Wexels was nurse at the smelter for 30 years and was familiarly known as "Doc Wexels."

To Harry Haynes goes a special thanks from Tooele county for his courage in entering homes of contagion and epidemic when others were afraid to go. Many people would have suffered even more sorrow were it not for his thoughtfulness.

William Lee vaccinated the people of Grantsville against small-pox.

## DENTISTS

The first dentist was Dr. George R. Davis who was born August 31, 1860 in Indiana, and came to Tooele in 1895 as a young dentist just out of school. He had worked as a carpenter to make enough money to complete his schooling. He married Mary Rydalch of Grantsville in 1897. Together with Dr. Frank Davis, his brother and Dan Lynch, they left to go to the Klondike on the Gold Rush; they did not stay long and he and his wife came home earlier than Dr. Frank and Dan Lynch. He then started his practice in the East Vine Street Transcript Building, later opening an office on North Main Street where they also built their home. He died November 16, 1928.

Dr. Sharp, came to Tooele in 1887 or 1888. He had a wife and two daughters and practiced dentistry in his office in the old Tate home on North Main.

Dr. F. M. Davis did some extracting in connection with his medical practice.

Alfred Lee, son of Samuel Lee and Elizabeth Gilham, was proficient as a doctor, surgeon or dentist. According to family history, he could set a bone as well as any trained doctor. When his son Eli had a badly broken leg, he set the bone so accurately it healed without a limp. He set his own jaw by holding a mirror up in front of him, and sewed up his own face.

F. M. Lyman, C. R. McBride, Dr. Rudy, Dr. Lewis Anderson, Dr. L. A. McBride, Dr. G. M. Howard, Dr. C. A. Lamb, Dr. John Steele and others. Hilda Erickson acted as dentist around the Deep Creek area.

## DRUGGISTS

In 1859, George Bonelli came to the United States from Switzerland. He was then thirty-two years of age. He had studied chemistry and pharmacy besides his regular subjects. Also he

had learned the weaving trade and when he first arrived in Salt Lake City, he helped his father with his weaving business.

In 1880, he came to Tooele and purchased the Kelsey home on Vine Street. In a large front room he opened a general merchandise store with the usual line of groceries, yard goods, etc., and later added a few drugs. In 1888, he built a large store on the corner of his property and carried on a larger business. In the drug section he carried many kinds of drugs and patent medicines such as Bromo Seltzer, Peruna, Sarsaparilla, etc. The room he had for his laboratory contained a large grinding machine for herbs, and the usual mortar and pestle, together with an assortment of bottles, labels, measuring glasses, balances, scales and other equipment. I can remember the equipment, his alcohol lamp for heating and even the smell of the drugstore. During much of this time there was no doctor in Tooele, and as he was a licensed pharmacist, the people came to him with their ailments and he mixed prescriptions for them.—Olla B. Hiss.

Archibald Bevan, son of James and Mary Shields Bevan, was born September 8, 1868. His father was a member of the Mormon Battalion, and an early Tooele pioneer. He married Christina Lundsteen of Levan, Utah, on September 7, 1892, in the Manti Temple.

In 1906, Archibald Bevan graduated from Highland Park College in Des Moines, Iowa, having studied to become a pharmacist while there. He had purchased one half interest in the Crystal Drugstore (Tooele, Utah), in 1898. The other half was owned by Dr. Lusk who helped look after the store at busy times. Later Dr. F. M. Davis bought the interest of Dr. Lusk. Two years after that, Archibald Bevan bought Dr. Davis' interest in the drugstore and became sole owner. He was the pharmacist and owner of the Crystal Drugstore for sixty years.

He was a former schoolteacher, and in 1898 was superintendent of Tooele County schools. He was appointed by Governor Mabey to the State Board of Pharmacy and held his position for nineteen years. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Tooele City, and again in 1929. It was while serving his second term as mayor that natural gas was piped into the city for the first time, and its streets paved with concrete. He was appointed to the State Legislature in 1917 where he served for four years. He delivered the mail by horseback from Tooele to St. John and Vernon for one year. He also served on a mission to the Southern States.—Alice B. Herron.



There were probably two drugstores in Mercur. One was owned by the Luff Brothers. It was reported that the Luff Brothers later became affiliated with a national chain of drugstores and became millionaires. We have no record of the other drugstore or who operated it.

Stockton Drug Store was owned by Dr. F. M. Davis and was operated by Elmer Elkington from 1904 to 1906. Mr. Elkington received his pharmacy degree from a San Francisco school. In July 1908, he opened the Tooele Drug Store on the west side of Main Street. Later his property was used for other purposes, and the drugstore was moved to property previously owned by John W. Tate. This store was operated by Elmer Elkington until 1941. Brant Caldwell worked in this store as pharmacist for many years, then established his own Caldwell Drug.

## EARLY DRUGS AND REMEDIES

Since there were no doctors in the early days these plants and many native varieties were used extensively. The pioneers introduced medicinal plants from various states and European countries, such as burdocks, catnip, spearmint, dandelion, and many others. Some of these afterwards became a nuisance but were considered very choice for many years. We have listed only a few but hope they will inspire some readers to browse through an old doctor book and enjoy a chuckle or two about the "science and art of medicine."

### HERBS

Marshmallow: Used for poultice in case of Gangrene. Its tea is served to children for Bright's disease. Also used for Mucous Membrane of lungs and bowels. Leaves are used for sprains.

Hops: The roots are ground in a powder making pills to soothe irritations of the kidneys or bladder. Hop tea quits drink craving and settles stomach, useful in producing sleep. Also for poultices.

Garlic: Onion leeks are used for Bronchitis and chronic cough. Garlic is good for worms.

Hedge Nettles: Good for Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach. Relieves Neuralgia.

Tansey: Tea. Dose is tea cup twice a day, promotes Menstruation.

Fennel: Seeds and leaves are used for colic and cramps.

Wood Sorrel: For poultice in case of cancer. Tea is also used.

Carrot Seed: Ground into powder relieves colic and will increase flow of Urine.

Horse Chestnut bark: Used to substitute for quinine in Malaria.

Pennyroyal: Used for colic.

Saffron: Tea is used in the beginning of Measles, chicken pox, scarlet fever, to bring out eruptions.

Dandelions: Roots are gathered in Autumn either leaves or roots made into tea is good for yellow jaundice or sluggish liver.

Digitalis or Foxglove: Locally used for joint inflammation. Its chief internal use is for the heart and often used for bleeding.

Buttercup: Known as crow foot: Used only by a physician as it is very poisonous.

Peppermint: Oil of Peppermint or spirits of peppermint used for pains and gas.

Iris: Used for Dropsy, stimulating both for kidneys and bowels.

Horehound: Used for colds and producing sweats for lung trouble:

Tobacco: For cuts and bruises.

Turpentine: To stop bleeding at nose also for colds in chest.

Flax seed: For poultice.

Barley Water: Settling Stomach.

Pumpkin Seeds: Used for tape worms.

Senna or Sena: A tea used but makes violent carthartic.

Chillblains: Use equal parts mutton tallow camphor, olive oil and brandy.

## UNDERTAKERS

*by Elsie Eastman*

In most or all pioneer villages the dead were taken care of in the best manner known as here in Tooele County, and was graciously given by those who felt it a duty to care for those dear ones who had passed away. Many had to be buried soon after death according to the cause and not having ways of embalming or any knowledge of the profession.

Hannah Larson, at the age of sixteen washed and cared for a corpse and from that time on, was called on to care for many cases and helped both living and dead.

As early as 1880, Moroni England and his wife Hannah were called to care for the dead. Harry Haynes and his wife Mary helped in many cases.

The method of preserving bodies at that time, was the use of fruit bottles filled with ice arranged around the body and cloths soaked in salt-petre wrapped around the face, arms and hands, making it necessary for folks to sit up all night to keep the clothes wet. The bodies could not be dressed until the day of the funeral. I have seen my Mother sit up all night, sewing clothing for the dead.

Edward Broad made the coffins for many years, some were covered with a black crepe cloth, others just a coat of dark paint. Later Mr. England sent to Salt Lake City and bought coffins from Joseph E. Taylor, one of Salt Lake City's first morticians. By that time they were called caskets and much improved. Mr. Taylor gave 10 percent of cost which made a small profit.

In 1906 and 1907, Moroni England went to Salt Lake City and attended Dr. Barnes School of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, received his diploma as a licensed embalmer and kept his license paid up until the time of his death in 1927.

For many years the work was done in people's homes as they wouldn't hear of their dead being taken from the home until time to be taken to the church for the service. Later some would let them be taken into the England home for preparation.

In 1914, Mr. and Mrs. England built a business place, consisting of a large room for services for those not wishing church service, an embalming room and show room and a shop where they lined and trimmed caskets. This was at 185 West Vine Street next to their home.

On April 22, 1907, Mrs. Jennie Mickeljohn Shields was my Father's first case to embalm.

In 1908, a company was formed and a horse-Hearse was purchased, which was a real pride to our county.

Morgan Mecham furnished a fine team of horses and did the driving for many years.

As the town grew Mr. England bought a motor-powered hearse. The first corpse was Andrew Russell.

In 1923, Mr. England sold his business to Earl Christensen.



In 1914, George Lindberg started a business for a short time, *Larkin's* were in business on Main St. for six months. Deseret Mortuary started up a business managed by C. Alvin Orme, on Vine St. Mr. Trueheart; then Herbert Smith, all had funeral homes at the Richards Home on Main St. where our present undertaker, LaVar Tate and Co. is now located.

In Grantsville, it was John Adreas Anderson, known as "Curley John," who laid out the dead and helped with funerals. (See history in biography).

# Religion

## EARLY HISTORY OF TOOEELE L.D.S. STAKE

*By Myrtle Allsop and Sherman A. Lindholm*

The saints who settled in Tooele Valley were organized April 24, 1850 into a branch by Ezra T. Benson, with John Rowberry as president. Sunday, May 15, 1850 Phineas R. Wright and Judson Tolman were chosen counselors to John Rowberry, with Mr. Wright acting as clerk.

In 1854, Bishop John Rowberry moved his family to the Mill on Twin Creek. Previous to this, William Henry Sagers had succeeded Judson Tolman as second counselor to Bishop Rowberry. Eli B. Kelsey was appointed local president of the Tooele branch at this time, while Mr. Rowberry still continued as bishop of the whole valley. Alfred Lee succeeded Phineas R. Wright as counselor to Bishop Rowberry.

When Eli B. Kelsey was appointed to preside at Tooele, Thomas Atkin, Sr., and Alfred Lee were appointed his counselors. Mr. Kelsey presided over the settlement until the spring of 1856, when John Rowberry, who had been located temporarily at the mill, returned to Tooele and again took charge of the ecclesiastical affairs of Tooele, succeeding Eli B. Kelsey. He retained Thomas Atkin, Sr., and Alfred Lee as his counselors, however, Alfred Lee soon moved to Salt Lake City and then William C. Gollaher died, and Hugh S. Gowans succeeded to position of second counselor.

In 1856, the foundation for a new meetinghouse was laid in Tooele the intention being to erect the same the following season. At this time there were 756 members belonging to the church in Tooele.

The materials for the new church house were gathered, with the rock to erect the walls being taken from the mouth of Settlement canyon. This rock was hauled from the canyon by several men, including Andrew Jens Isgreen, and he also constructed his own home from this same material a short while later. Bishop John Rowberry was in charge of the construction work, George Atkin being superintendent of work and Richard Kennington, David Adamson, John Pickett, James Hammond and Edward Broad, active in construction work. All members of the com-

munity did their part in helping in every way to hasten the completion of the building, but it was not until 1869 that the church was completed.

The new meetinghouse was something of which everyone was very proud, and the following article was written by Andrew Jensen, church historian of the L.D.S. church at Salt Lake City, describing the completed building:

"The Tooele meeting house presents a very fine appearance built of blue limestone. The walls are 25 feet high and are surrounded by neat gravel walks and grounds designed for flower gardens, with a row of young shade trees around the entire lot, the whole enclosed by a neat picket fence. On the east end of the house in a recess in the wall is 'Holiness to the Lord' in large letters of gilt, in a half circle of twelve and one half feet, beneath which are the words 'Erected in 1869.' The cornice is very heavy and neatly finished. The hall is 40 by 60 feet with a gallery at the east end 18 by 40 feet, supported by two paneled marble painted columns, 21 feet between floor and ceiling, in which are four ventilators; two very neat center pieces from which chandeliers are suspended; eight 18 light windows, doors and window casings are of oak, and the pulpit is of rosewood and oak finish. The seats are patterned after those of the new tabernacle, and stained walnut, capable of seating 800, with room for 1,000 people. A communion table, 3 by 4½ feet, semicircular, with imitation marble top, and 'Holiness to the Lord' in cut and gilt letters around the border. The vestry is 18 by 18 feet surrounded on three sides by a six foot veranda and walls and ceilings are hard lime finish. The pillars and railings neatly painted green and white. A prayer room above the vestry, 16 by 18 feet with a two foot wardrobe, all carpeted and finished."

On April 29, 1870, President Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, John Taylor, Orson Pratt and Wilford Woodruff journeyed to Tooele to dedicate the new church. The populace turned out with horses and carriages and many afoot, went as far as the mill pond to meet the visiting authorities of the church, and escorted them to Tooele.

The church was dedicated by a series of public meetings covering a period of three days in April 1870. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Daniel H. Wells, with Elders Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, William Jennings, Alonzo H. Raleigh and Henry J. Faust preaching and bearing their testimonies. After the Sunday meeting, the party which also included President Brigham Young, but who did not take an active part



in the dedication ceremony on that day, returned to Salt Lake City, and were accompanied some distance on the return trip by Captain George Atkin and company of Tooele, bearing the Stars and Stripes.

Bishop John Rowberry served as the first bishop of Tooele ward, with George Atkin and Hugh S. Gowans as counselors.

On Saturday morning, June 23, 1877, Elders John Taylor, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards and George Q. Cannon, of the quorum of the apostles, with others, arrived in Tooele City for a two-day conference. The next day (June 24) Tooele Stake was organized. Francis M. Lyman was sustained as president of the stake, with James Ure as his first and William Jefferies as his second counselor.

Up to the time of this conference all the settlements in Tooele County existed as mere branches of the church under the general direction of John Rowberry as the bishop of the whole county, but when the Tooele Stake was organized, six of these branches, namely: Tooele, Grantsville, St. John, Vernon, Lake View and E. T. City, were organized into regular bishop's wards. Norton Tuttle was ordained bishop of Tooele City with Thomas Lee as first counselor and Thomas Atkin, Jr., as second counselor.

At a conference held October 31, 1880, Heber J. Grant was sustained as president of the Tooele Stake, in place of Francis M. Lyman who had been called to fill a vacancy in the quorum of Twelve Apostles. At the same time Thomas Atkin was ordained bishop of the Tooele ward and Thomas W. Lee as first, and Moroni Pickett as second counselor. For some time after his appointment, Heber J. Grant acted without counselors, but in January 1881 Hugh S. Gowans and Thomas W. Lee were chosen counselors.

October 29, 1882, Heber J. Grant was released from his position because he had been recently chosen as a member of the quorum of Twelve Apostles. Hugh S. Gowans was sustained as president of the Tooele Stake with Charles L. Anderson as first and Thomas W. Lee as second counselors.

January 26, 1890, Thomas W. Lee was honorably released on account having moved from the stake, and George F. Richards was sustained as second counselor to President Gowans. President Gowans was succeeded by C. Alvin Orme, who was succeeded by Alfred L. Hanks. Alex F. Dunn succeeded him as stake president.

April 24, 1890 George Craner was chosen as first counselor to Bishop Atkin, Thomas Lee having been chosen as a counselor in the stake presidency.

October 29, 1892, Robert Skelton was chosen as a second counselor to Bishop Atkin.

Robert Skelton died February 1, 1895, and Samuel Washington Orme was chosen as second counselor in his stead.

February 26, 1897, Joseph Cross Orme was chosen as second counselor to Bishop Atkin, his brother, Samuel W. Orme having moved to Idaho.

December 31, 1900 the following bishopric was serving:

Thomas Atkin, bishop; George Craner, first counselor; Joseph C. Orme, second counselor; John W. Tate, ward clerk.

Bishop Thomas Atkin and counselors were released January 29, 1905. Bishop Atkin having served as bishop for thirty years.

Silas C. Orme was ordained bishop with Peter M. Clegg first counselor and Albert Lindholm as second counselor; John W. Tate as ward clerk.

In April 1906, Albert Lindholm was released as second counselor and Alvin A. Walters was ordained to fill his place.

In 1911, Edward M. Atkin was ordained with Peter M. Clegg and John J. Gillette as counselors.

Succeeding bishops were Peter M. Clegg, M. H. Ostler, Samuel Park, Theodore Johnson, Sr., Ross Gowans, Sterling R. Harris.

## Tooele in the First Fifty Years of Sunday School

In the fall of 1856, Bishop John Rowberry called Elder Eli Lee to organize a Sunday School in Tooele. Assisted by his wife Elizabeth Caroline Lee, he collected a few children and immediately began operations. Slow progress was made for some time, but by the exertions of these two leaders, there began to be such an interest awakened that many adults identified themselves with the school forming a class and educating themselves in matters with which they had not had the privilege of becoming acquainted, during the early settlement of the valley. All felt the need of a more perfect organization and accordingly on the 7th of January, 1857 such was effected with Eli Lee as Supt. with P. R. Wright and Thomas Lee as assistants; Richard Warburton and William B. Adams as writing masters; John Shields Sr. as clerk and the following as teachers: George Atkin, Norton R. Tuttle, George Craner, Littlejohn Utley, Thomas Atkin, Jr., Mary Ann Atkin, Jane Meiklejohn and Elizabeth Caroline Lee. Thus organized, the school with 145 members, made rapid progress.

The call for men to go to the Echo Canyon war interfered with the school and during the move in 1858 the school was discontinued for a time. After the return the school was resumed.

On May 25, 1861, the marriage of Clerk John G. Heggie and Martha Smith is recorded as being performed by Supt. Eli Lee, in the presence of the school assembled in Jubilee capacity. In the summer of 1861, very little interest was taken in the school, so the superintendency and teachers thought it best to discontinue until parents became more interested in sending the children to school. So for about three years there was no school held.

Another effort was made on April 17, 1864 by Elder Eli Lee, with Eli B. Kelsey, George Atkin and John Shields as assistants to re-establish the Sunday School. Much interest was taken in the work until the illness of Supt. Eli Lee, August 29, 1867, when it was entirely discontinued. Bishop John Rowberry made a third call on the Sunday School workers in October, 1867. The Branch Council then appointed Thomas Lee superintendent with James Dunn and Charles A. Herman as assistants and John Shields, Sr., as clerk. On November 3, 1867 the school met with about 89 members but in about two weeks the enrollment had increased to 148. Thus the school has grown in interest and membership until today (1899) the Tooele Ward Sunday School is considered one of the best in the church and its work is regarded as being essential in the work of the Lord.

Succeeding superintendents were: Thomas Atkin, Jr., George Atkin, John W. Tate, Alfred M. Nelson. The Tooele Ward was disorganized in December 1913.

(Taken from notes from the 50th Jubilee 1899)

By Alfred L. Nelson

## METHODISM IN TOOEELE

The first Christian work ever done in this beautiful valley was by Erastus Smith. His commission dates from July 13, 1871. The circuit included the whole county. The first organization was in August, 1871, when a little band of five children gathered themselves together in the home of the pastor and a Sunday School was formed. In the following month, September 7th, the Tooele Academy was started with an enrollment of thirteen pupils. After struggling with the opposition incident to such work at that time, Brother Smith succeeded in closing the school year with an enrollment of thirty-six students.





*Old Methodist Church*

The year following, Ophir was added to the work; a Sunday School was organized in each place with a total enrollment of 109 scholars and teachers. Two members were also added to the church that year by letter. The following year there were eighty-eight Sunday School scholars and teachers reported and nine members of the church. The next year the membership of both the church and Sunday School remained the same. In 1873, a site was secured and a church was built in Tooele and dedicated on the first Sunday in December; the cost of the building was \$2,000. After four years of hard struggling in this exceedingly difficult field, Brother Smith retired with the consciousness that he had done his duty and "declared the whole counsel of God."

From 1875 to 1880, the work almost entirely neglected, due to a cut in the missionary appropriation. E. W. Pierce supplied it in connection with Bingham for months during the year 1876, after which it stood without any appointment until 1880.

On July 11, 1880, J. P. Morris came upon the ground and endeavored to gather up the fragments which had been scattered during the five years in which the work was neglected. His work, like his predecessor's, was difficult but monumental. He found upon his arrival one member. The Sunday School could not be



*New Methodist Church*

found. By his Christian fortitude and assistance of his gifted and consecrated wife, he was able by throwing all his energies into the school work to make it the most successful school in all its history. Brother Morris remained three years and reported an increase of two in membership.

Probably the most successful work ever done on the circuit was during the pastorate of J. D. Gillilan from 1883 to 1887. The pastor reported in 1883, one church, five members, two probationers, twelve non-Mormon families, and one day school with seventy in attendance. In 1887, the pastor reported. "Tooele circuit is now as it was at the last conference year. Then we had one church and two Sunday schools; and now we have three churches and four Sunday schools. We owe largely, to the Extension Society, and Mr. F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, for erecting the church at Stockton, (\$1,280.32) while the Church Extension built the one at Grantsville entirely (\$850)."

During this time a society was organized at Stockton. In 1886, a church was built and dedicated September 6th. This was during the "boom" days of the Stockton mines, when men and means were plentiful. The church at Grantsville was built the same year.

David T. Hedges followed J. D. Gillilan and was reappointed in 1889 and 1890, when G. T. Wetzel followed in 1891. After being without appointment for a year, D. T. Hedges was again appointed to the work and remained until he was relieved in March, 1893, by Samuel Hooper, who remained until conference.

J. G. Clark was appointed for the year ending June, 1894. During the period from 1887 to 1894 the mining industry suffered a great depression and in consequence the membership was depleted. The published minutes of the mission for 1894 show a total membership in all the circuit of six full members and eleven probationers.

T. J. Hooper was appointed to the Tooele circuit in June, 1894. Simultaneously with his appointment there was a perceptible revival in the mining industry at Stockton, and the new gold mining camp at Mercur was opened up. In the spring of 1895, a very gracious revival was held in Stockton and Tooele, resulting in many conversions and increasing the membership to twenty-four, with twenty-one on probation.

The school work on this circuit was opened by Erastus Smith in 1871. After teaching for four years he was succeeded by Miss Herman. The school was then closed until 1880. For the next three years J. P. Morris, his wife and Miss Zilpha Oakes taught. From 1883 to 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Gillilan, Miss Venora Bridwell, C. E. Copeland, S. P. Lasater and Miss H. Ella Young were the teachers. David T. Hedges, Miss Denison and Miss Dailey taught from 1887 until the school was closed in 1892.

The school was opened in Grantsville by C. E. Copeland in 1884. He was succeeded by the Misses Wilma Burton, Lois Smith, Mattie Dimock and Della Murphy.

The date of the opening of the Ophir school can not be obtained but it is known that the Misses Willie Anderson, Winfred Soule, May Franklin, Dr. D. T. Simms and Jennie McCoard taught there.

The New West abandoned Stockton in 1886; since then the following teachers were appointed in order as follows: L. M. Gillilan, May Franklin, Miss Lathrop, Jennie Angel and Stella Herbert. The school work was given up there in 1890.

In 1915, action was taken authorizing the local Board of Trustees to sell the church property and to purchase another site. The new parsonage was completed and occupied in 1917 and was modern except for heating. The parsonage was erected on the west side of the lot, leaving a place for the new church on the east. The parsonage and lot were valued at \$6,500 with a debt of \$300.



The present beautiful little church building consisting of "auditorium, full basement, kitchen, furnace room, coal bin, and ladies parlor," was dedicated by Bishop Mead, who was assisted by Dr. Charles Hancher and Thomas Manwaring in October 1928. The cost of the structure was \$14,500.

Pastors of the Tooele Methodist, others than the above mentioned were:

G. W. Rich—1896 to 1897	H. E. Boughey—1934 to 1935
Frank J. Bradley—1897 to 1899	Paul W. Antle—1935 to 1936
C. H. Campbell—1899 to 1900	W. M. Monroe—1936 to 1937
A. H. Fielder—1900 to 1902	Paul L. Ross—1911 to 1913
F. T. Kelly—1902 to 1904	H. W. Driver—1913 to 1914
C. F. Smith—1904 to 1905	F. W. Bross—1914 to 1918
C. P. Cook—1905 to 1911	Ray W. Smith—1918 to 1919
E. E. Mork—1919 to 1923	Milton G. Terry—
Royden D. Zook—1923 to 1925	H. M. Glazier—
Thomas Manwaring—1925 to 1931	Thomas Evans
W. W. Kintner—1931 to 1934	

The Epworth League Institute of Utah was located in Middle Canyon, in the Oquirrh Mountains east of Tooele, in 1922, the ground was leased and five frame buildings purchased for two thousand dollars. The Institute was held at this place through the year of 1931 with Dr. Hancher serving as Dean.

The State League Cabinet decided not to hold the annual institute in 1932, due to the depression. The next year, it was decided, on account of the condition of the league property in the Oquirrh Mountains to select a new site. A committee consisting of H. M. Merkle, H. T. Morris and Dr. C. W. Hancher was appointed to select a new site for camp. The Girl Scout camp up Ogden Canyon was secured and used for three years.

## THE HISTORY OF ST. MARGUERITE'S CHURCH<sup>1</sup> TOOELE, UTAH

Prior to the year 1907, no Catholic services were held in the town because there were no Catholics residing in the district.

There were, however, several mining camps in the territory now embracing the parish of Tooele and these places enjoyed the ministrations of a priest at regular intervals from the very early days.

The camp of Stockton was first visited by Father Patrick Walsh in October 1871 and since that time services have been

<sup>1</sup>*One Hundred and Fifty Years of Catholicity in Utah*, by the Reverend Louis J. Fries, S.T.B.

held occasionally when a priest was available and when the exigencies of the place demanded. At times there were many Catholics in the district. Then the number would dwindle down to a very few families. At the present time there are well over 400 Catholic families in the parish.

In 1872, one of the best known and most prosperous mining camps of Utah was Ophir. On the 24th of September of that year it was first visited by Father Walsh who celebrated mass in a small hall. From 1874 to 1878 services were held monthly. In 1875, a mission by Father Dwyer and Father Brady of the Paulist order attracted a large congregation and five converts were received by them into the church. In 1878, the principal mines in the district were either abandoned or worked only a small scale and the town became well-nigh deserted.

In the early seventies of the nineteenth century prospecting was done at a small place called Mercur and smelters were built for reducing its ores. Father Scanlan visited this camp in 1873. Two years later Father Kiely with Sisters Augusta and Raymond went to Mercur to collect funds for the building of St. Mary's Academy. At that time there were only a few houses in the town and very little work was being done. Mercur was not visited again until 1894, when Bishop Scanlan went there and arranged for regular services. In 1898, the Reverend A. V. Keenan who conducted services there once a month appealed to the Catholics of the place for funds for the erection of a church. To his appeal he received a generous response from all classes of citizens, especially from mine owners and superintendents. In May 1904, the Church was blessed and the first public service, a Missa Cantata, was held by Father Keenan.

In the year 1907, a syndicate of mining men bought a large tract of land between the town of Tooele and the foot-hills four miles away and commenced the erection of smelters. Many of the employees of the smelters were Catholics who petitioned the Bishop for mass at least once a month. Their petition being granted, the next move was to build a church. A suitable site was secured and by subscription a neat church was erected in the year 1910.

This church, built in honor of St. Marguerite, was dedicated by Bishop Scanlan on Sunday November 20th, 1910. The church bell which called forth the people of Tooele to this dedication service was the same bell which had rung nearly forty years before to summon the Catholics living in Salt Lake City to the first church erected there.

After the dedicatory ceremonies, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Bishop Scanlan. He was assisted by the Reverend Timothy Brennan of Bingham as deacon and the Reverend William K. Ryan of Salt Lake City as sub-deacon. Music was furnished by the choir of the cathedral of Salt Lake.

For some time after the dedication of the church no priest was stationed permanently in Tooele, the parish being looked after by a priest from the cathedral in Salt Lake City. For a time in the year 1913, the Reverend J. A. Homan resided there and two years later the Reverend James O'Grady was pastor. In the year 1917, the Right Reverend Joseph S. Glass, Bishop of Salt Lake, sent the Reverend Frederick A. Murphy to Tooele as pastor. Father Murphy resigned his parish in May 1918, to become a chaplain in the United States Army. He was succeeded in Tooele by the Reverend C. Bache, who remained only a short time. The next pastor was the Reverend H. Connery. In 1920, the Reverend Frederick A. Seifert was in charge of the parish.

In 1922, the Reverend Morgan O'Brien, who had come to the diocese of Salt Lake in the year 1920 and since that time was stationed at the cathedral, was sent to Tooele as pastor. Father O'Brien labored there until his death on October 23, 1923, at Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City, after a brief illness.

The Reverend Joseph P. Donnellan became Father O'Brien's successor at Tooele and for two years continued the work so well begun by his predecessor. In September of 1925, Father Donnellan was transferred to Bingham and the Reverend William Kennedy, was assigned to St. Marguerite's.

Since Father Kennedy's assignment the priests in Tooele have been:

The Reverend John Sanders  
The Reverend Charles Freegard  
The Reverend James Claffey  
The Reverend Valmour Marceau  
The Reverend John Sanders  
The Reverend Charles Freegard

In 1953, the Holy Family Sisters of San Francisco, in California, came to Tooele, Catechetical and Social Work.

—Mrs. Raymond E. Murphy  
St. Marguerite's Ladies Guild Historian





# *Civic History*

## PIONEER POLITICS

*Compiled by Mildred Mercer*

Up until the opening of the mines in Tooele County in the late 1860's and early 70's the county government as well as all civic affairs were governed by the Mormon majority.

The first formal organization of any kind was religious, effected on April 24, 1850, when Ezra T. Benson visited the settlement and established a branch of the Church. John Rowberry was appointed presiding Elder with Phineas R. Wright and Judson Tolman as counselors.

This ecclesiastical organization served all political purposes for more than a year. Political organization was not, at this time, especially important to the pioneer settlers who were concerned with wrestling a livelihood from the desert soil. Emphasis was placed on church and school.

On May 10th, 1851 the real work of organization was begun by John Rowberry, as probate judge, and Alfred Lee and Alexander Badlam, associate judges, and Peter Maughan, clerk of the court. By the order of Judge Rowberry, Tooele's first election was held June 10, 1851, at which time the following were elected to serve. Each candidate received 41 votes, none opposing.

Francis Lee—Sheriff

Peter Maughan—Recorder

George Bryan—Justice of the Peace

Wilson Lund—Road Supervisor

Thomas Lee, Robert Skelton and Harrison Severe—  
Constables

John Rowberry and Alfred Lee—Judges

This organization was conducted under the mandate from the legislature of the State of Deseret. Governor Brigham Young proclaimed August 4, 1851 as a day for general election and caused an enumeration of the residents of the territory showing 85 males and 57 females, or a total of 142. Each district had the right to send one or more representatives (according to population) to the territorial legislature. Tooele County had the right to send one; John Rowberry was elected representative receiving 40 votes. He



*One of the first Tooele City Councils. Front, left to right: Andrew Galloway, Abel Parker, George Atkin, Robert Skelton, Hugh S. Gowans (mayor), John Gillespie, William Lee, Frank Hamblin, Richard Warburton (in front). Tooele County Officer elected in 1874. Enoch F. Martin, Recorder; E. C. Chase, Selectman; W. Schuyler, Probate Judge; D. W. Mitchell, Sheriff; L. A. Brown, Prosecuting Attorney; W. C. Rydalch, Selectman; E. L. Bird, Treasurer.*



attended the first territorial legislature on September 22, 1851 in Great Salt Lake City. After considerable research it appears that at both of these elections held in Tooele there were no opposing candidates. How the candidates were determined cannot be definitely said, but it is probable that the first elections were a holdover from the old ecclesiastical authorities. After John Rowberry was chosen, objections arose to his holding the office as a number of the citizens proved he had not taken out full naturalization papers, whereupon Brigham Young called for another county election for November 12th and in the meantime Rowberry perfected his naturalization and again was the only candidate when election time came and was unanimously elected to office.

In "Ezra Taft Benson" by John Henry Evans (pub. 1947) page 213, Mr. Evans says, "During the legislative years 1853-1854, 1854-1855, and 1855-1856, Ezra Taft Benson served in the lower house, or assembly, as the representative of Tooele county-three sessions consecutively."

The first civil political rule in the county was formed early in 1852. On February 7, the legislature of the territory of Utah appointed Alfred Lee as probate judge of Tooele County, he becoming the first person to hold political office appointed by the State. He was asked to go ahead and organize the county. He appointed Peter Maughan as clerk of the probate court and Perry Durfee, John S. Gleason and Elias (Esaias ?) Edwards as selectmen.

The election in April 1852 approved the reappointment of those elected in 1851, with William Harrison Sagers as Tooele County's first assessor and collector. These men were chosen to serve until next election.

During July 3rd, 1852 the county was divided into three school districts, namely: Tooele, Willow Creek (Grantsville), and Mill (Lake Point) and appointment of a school board consisting of John Rowberry, Peter Maughan and George Bryan.

In January 1855, by State Legislature, Richville (Mills, Milton) was named as county seat. This was the seat of all county court and civil government and held its first court meeting there in March 1855. It is interesting to note that the first thing they did was to recommend that the road at Point of the Mountain be made more passable. Richville continued to be the county seat until January 18, 1861, when the people voted to make Tooele City the county seat.

## THE TOOELE REPUBLIC

*By George Tripp*

Ever hear of the Tooele Republic? If you had happened to be living in Tooele County, Utah Territory, between 1874 and 1878, you would have heard of little else. During these four years Tooele County was literally a house divided and more than once on the brink of civil war.

Today, only a few people know of, let alone remember, the bitter struggle for political control of Tooele County's politics that began eighty-four years ago.

From John Rowberry's and Cyrus Tolman's first settling of Tooele County in 1849, until 1862, when stragglers from General Connor's California Volunteers began prospecting for precious minerals in the Oquirrh Mountains south of Tooele, the county's only residents had been Mormon Emigrants. These original settlers belonged to the People's Party, which was the only political party in Tooele Valley. But with the arrival of the prospectors, things began to change rapidly.

Several promising strikes were made by the newly arrived miners and when the news spread, sour-doughs and camp followers from all over the west packed their few belongings and set out for Tooele's Oquirrh Mountains.

The town of Stockton, the first non-Mormon settlement in Tooele County, was laid out in 1864 in the northeast corner of Rush Valley, only a few miles south of Tooele. Stockton was followed by other mining towns; those of Ophir and Jacob City being probably the best known.

By 1874, the population of Tooele County was almost evenly divided between the original Mormon settlers and the newly arrived miners. Because a significant percent of the county population was miners, these felt they should be entitled to some representation in county politics.

A delegation of miners was selected to meet with members of the People's Party in Tooele to determine if something could be worked out to give the mining interests of the county a measure of political representation.

The People's Party felt the miners' Liberal Party petition was just, and agreed to run James Lynch, a Liberal Party member, for sheriff of the county on a general ticket.

State officers of the People's Party strongly disagreed with this liberal action of its Tooele representatives and requested that they call a special county meeting and reconsider their decision to



*Tooele County officers elected in 1874.  
Left to right: Enock F. Martin, E. C. Chase, W. Schuyler, D. W. Mitchell,  
L. A. Brown, W. C. Rydalch, E. L. Bird.*



run Mr. Lynch for the office of sheriff on a general ticket. It was reluctantly agreed in the meeting by a majority of Tooele leaders that they may have acted in haste, and in spite of strong opposition within their organization, now agreed to remove Lynch's name from the ballot.

The miners felt, with some justification, that they had been betrayed by the People's Party, and swore the conspiracy would not go unrevengeed. They immediately began laying plans to enable them to take political control of the county.

A vital part of the Liberals' strategy depended on a loose interpretation of an act of the Utah Territorial Legislature of January 21, 1859, defining the qualifications of a voter. Only two requirements were specified. The first said, "To vote a person must have been a resident of Utah Territory for six months. Loosely interpreted, it could be argued that nearly everyone in Utah Territory was eligible to vote in Tooele County's elections.

The miners received ardent support from George S. Woods, governor of Utah Territory. Woods actively campaigned for the Liberals and made several speeches in their behalf throughout the county.

Arrangements were made with Wines and Kimball Stages, which ran between Utah's capital city and the mining camps of Tooele, to carry free, all persons agreeing to vote for Liberal Party candidates in the coming election. Arrangements were also made at stopping places along the route to provide free drinks for the thirsty travelers. These logistics proved to be so effective that voters came from as far as Corinne, the wild, wide-open Burg-on-the-Bear in Box Elder County, to do their bit for the Liberals.

Even though the People's Party polled its highest percentage in the history of the county, it was no match for the volume of ballots cast by the opposition. In spite of photographic proof that the miners had brought many non-resident voters into the county illegally, Third District Court Judge McKean declared the Liberal Party the victor. (Subsequent investigation revealed some 980 illegal votes had been cast.)

Mr. Lawrence A. Brown, Liberal candidate for the office of probate judge, now appeared at the first session of County Court following the election and presented his commission from Governor Woods to Judge Rowberry, and demanded that Rowberry vacate the office of probate judge forthwith.

Judge Rowberry countered by asking the selectmen if they considered Mr. Brown to be a member of the court; and received a negative reply to his question. Not one to take "No" for an

answer, Mr. Brown left the courtroom and bought a ticket on the first stage to Salt Lake City, determined to bring back any authority needed to enable him to assume the office of probate judge.

Not far behind Mr. Brown, and also enroute for Salt Lake City, followed Judge Rowberry with a delegation of People's Party members to meet with state party heads for advice on how to meet the Liberals' threat to take over political control of Tooele County.

A day or two later, at the point of the mountain, while on their way back, the Rowberry party was met by a messenger from Tooele with the news that Deputy Marshall Kingsley and a party of Liberals had taken possession of the county recorder's office.

On hearing this news Rowberry's party detoured to Grantsville where a meeting was held to decide on a plan of action. John Gillespie, a member of the Rowberry party, continued on to Tooele. The next morning Gillespie met Marshal Kingsley and offered to show him around the county. While Kingsley and Gillespie were absent, members of the People's Party took possession of the recorder's office and records.

When the People's Party refused to surrender their barricade of the recorder's office the Liberals appealed to the Third District Court; and Marshal Maxwell at the head of the posse was sent to Tooele to take possession of the office and the records. To the marshal's chagrin, he found that word of his mission had preceded him, and all the county records had been hidden by the People's Party.

By this time, tension among the county residents had reached an almost unbearable pitch. Some members of each faction were armed, and with violence threatening to erupt any minute, Marshal Maxwell called for a meeting with leaders of both sides for the purpose of talking over their grievances and to see if a peaceful settlement might be made.

Neither side was in any mood to talk compromise and nothing was achieved through the marshal's peace efforts.

When things looked blackest a messenger arrived from Brigham Young in Salt Lake City advising the people to abide by the decision of the court and to recognize the Liberals as victors of the county election.

The People's Party brought the county records from their hiding places, dusted them off and turned them over the Marshal Maxwell, who in turn handed them into custody of the now jubilant Liberals.

Lawrence A. Brown was presiding as probate judge instead of John Rowberry when the court convened September 21, 1874, and

M. G. Chamberlain was acting as county clerk by appointment of Judge Brown.

One of the first acts of the court was to hear official protests against the seating of Liberal members. The protest was read by selectman Lysander Gee and it was entered on the court record.

When the court convened again in December, similar protests were again read by George W. Bryan.

Judge Brown, seeing no end to the fight between the two rival parties, resigned sometime between December, 1874 and April, 1875. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Liberal E. C. Foote by Governor George S. Woods.

By 1875, control of Tooele County had been wrested completely from the People's Party. One by one the People's Party selectment were ousted on technicalities and replaced by Liberals, leaving the miners free to run the county as they saw fit.

In 1878, the Utah Territorial Legislature passed an act requiring registration of voters. Under this new act, every elector was compelled to make an affidavit of his qualifications, and stability of domicile had to be shown.

This new registration act caused the People's Party members to take heart, and a good deal of grass roots work got under way by the local leaders to prepare the people for the county elections coming up in August. Tooele County officers in 1877 were: W. B. Schuyler, probate judge; Enoch F. Martin, clerk and recorder; Edward Bird, treasurer; D. W. Mitchel, sheriff; and selectmen were E. C. Chase, M. G. Chamberlain and W. C. Rydalch. (Rydalch was the only one of the People's Party holding office.)

A check of the registration books prior to the election showed only 250 known Liberals who were registered to vote, so it seemed that all the People's Party had to do was to go through the formality of voting to recapture control of the county.

On August 16, 1878, members of both parties met at the court house as was customary to hear the county clerk announce the election returns. This time, however, County Clerk E. F. Martin announced that he refused to count the ballots.

On August 2nd the Third District Court of the Utah Territory, in answer to proceedings instituted by the People's Party, ordered Clerk Martin to count the ballots and declare the results of the county election. This decision was appealed by the Liberals and action delayed until March 1, 1879 when the district court's action was upheld by higher courts and in obedience to a preemptory writ of mandamus, the county court convened to count the contested ballots.



Rather than admit defeat at the hands of the People's Party, the court made and passed the following motion:

"On account of insufficiency of what reports to be returns from all precincts of this county, we reject all the returns except those from Ophir and Lakeview precincts and declare them."

By this count (a total of 108 votes) the Liberals claimed a victory of the majority of from 18 to 26 ballots. This manipulation of ballot counting was the final straw as far as the People's Party was concerned. Back they went to the district court in protest. The court ordered that all legal ballots cast be counted and the results made public. On March 26, 1879, nearly eight months after the election, the "Tooele Republic" came to an end, with the announcement that the People's Party had carried all county offices by a landslide majority.

Summing up: During the four years that the Liberal Party was in control of Tooele County, from 1874 to 1878, script of the county fell from par to 10% of par, a loss of 90% in value. The \$2000 surplus of the county was replaced with a \$14,000 indebtedness, and of \$51,000 spent during the Liberal incumbency, the only benefit left in repairs to the court house in amount of \$2,500.

Sequel: After leaving Tooele, Mr. Lawrence A. Brown, the county's first Liberal probate judge, moved to Dillon, Montana, where he later married Mrs. Caroline Chapelle Woodward Nelson; whose son, William Woodward Nelson, married Eliza Rowberry, daughter of John Rowberry, leader of the People's Party during the struggle for political power of Tooele County.

## TOOELE CITY OFFICERS

On January 20, 1853, Brigham Young signed an act which the House had approved previously (Jan. 12) incorporating Tooele City. It is not known just how soon elections were held. The records of the city council that are now available commence in 1871. Some facts concerning city government have been obtained from other sources. Three "authoritative" sources disagree. This list does not entirely agree with one made by E. B. Bonelli in 1928. We hesitate to publish it but in so doing, hope a correct record may be forthcoming.

### Mayors

1. 1853 John Rowberry - Mayor
2. Recorder: William B. Adams 1853 to 1859.  
(See Mar. 2, 1856 Nauvoo Legion Muster Roll,  
Mayor John Rowberry)

2. 1855 (Aug.) Eli B. Kelsey - Mayor (*Deseret News* 5:189  
says he was elected Magistrate of the County on  
this date)
3. 1857 Eli B. Kelsey - Mayor
4. 1859 John Rowberry - Mayor  
Recorder: Richard Warburton
5. 1861 William C. Gollaher - Mayor  
" " "
6. 1864 Thomas Lee - Mayor  
" " "
7. 1866 Hugh S. Gowans - Mayor  
" " "
8. 1867 " " " " "  
" " " "
9. 1869 " " " " "  
" " " "
10. 1871 Andrew Gallaway Elected Mayor pro-term Nov. 16,  
1872)  
Alderman: Andrew Gallaway and Robert Skelton  
Councilors: George Atkin, Abel Parker, William H Lee  
Note: After the election of Aug. 7, 1871, the City Council  
was organized.
11. 1873 Andrew Gallaway - Mayor  
Alderman: Charles A. Herman and Robert Skelton  
Councilors: Abel Parker, George Atkin, William H.  
Lee  
Recorder: William C. Foster
12. 1875 William H. Lee - Mayor  
Alderman: Charles A. Herman and George Craner  
Councilors: Philip S. DeLaMare, Peter Phister, John  
Gillespie  
Recorder: Charles A. Herman (Dec. 11, 1875)
13. 1877 William H. Lee - Mayor  
Alderman: James Dunn  
Councilors: George Spencer, Thomas Atkin, Jr.,  
Matthias Nelson  
Recorder: John W. Tate (20 Feb., 1877)
14. 1879 Robert Skelton - Mayor  
Aldermen: Hugh S. Gowans and James Ure  
Councilors: Matthias B. Nelson, George Atkin,  
George Coleman  
Recorder: John Dunn

Note: Nov. 3, 1880, owing to the removal of Alderman Ure, John Gillespie was appointed to the vacancy.

15. 1881 John Rowberry - Mayor  
Aldermen: Hugh S. Gowans and George Atkin  
Councilors: Matthias E. Nelson, Philip DeLaMare, Heber J. Grant  
Recorder: John Dunn  
Note: March 9, 1883, Peter Phister was appointed council to fill vacancy of Heber J. Grant.
16. 1883 George Atkin - Mayor  
Aldermen: Samuel F. Lee and John McLaws  
Councilors: Thomas W. Lee, John W. Tate, Peter Phister  
Recorder: John Dunn
17. 1885 Samuel W. Orme - Mayor  
Aldermen: John McLaws and John W. Tate  
Councilors: Peter Phister, Matthias B. Nelson, James S. Dunn  
Recorder: Alvin J. McCustion
18. 1887 Matthias B. Nelson - Mayor  
Aldermen: Alexander Herron and Thomas Speirs  
Councilors: Alvin J. McCustion, Alvin A. Walters, Joseph M. Dunn  
Recorder: Francis X. Lougy  
Note: Reference, Tullidge Hist. Vol 2 pp 95-98
19. 1889 Matthias B. Nelson - Mayor  
Recorder: James Gowans
20. 1893 S. W. Orme  
Recorder: William H. Cassity
21. 1895 S. W. Lee - Mayor  
Recorder: John W. Tate
22. 1896 John C. Shields - Mayor  
Recorder: George A. Bonelli
23. 1898 John C. DeLaMare - Mayor  
Recorder: Mary J. Hammond
- 1900 John C. DeLaMare - Mayor  
Recorder: Albert Lindholm
24. 1902 Louis Strasburg - Mayor  
Recorder: George Hammond
25. 1904 Archibald Bevan - Mayor  
Recorder: H. H. Vowles



26. 1906 William H. Caldwell - Mayor  
Recorder: William H. Vowles
27. 1907 A. A. Walters - Mayor  
Recorder: William H. Vowles
- 1908 A. A. Walters - Mayor  
Recorder: L. E. England
- 1910 Harry Marshall - Mayor  
Recorder: Elmer J. Elkington  
Note: August 1855 the following were elected to city  
offices:  
Constables: Albert W. Noble and George Marshall  
Poundkeeper: Albert W. Noble  
Fence Viewers: Francis Lee and Peter Gillespie  
(*Deseret News* 5:189)

### County Officers

- 1856 Peter Maughan - Representative to Legislature (Also  
Probate Judge)  
William Gollaher - Sheriff  
Eli B. Kelsey - Notary Public
- 1857 John Rowberry - Representative to Legislature  
Lysander Gee - Selectman  
Andrew Blodgett - County Recorder  
Francis Lee - Sheriff
- 1858 William Gollaher - Selectman  
Lysander Gee - Selectman  
William Martindale - Selectman  
Andrew Blodgett - County Recorder  
E. M. Green - County Clerk  
A. C. Brower - Sheriff
- 1860 Ormus E. Bates - Probate Judge  
Lysander Gee - Notary Public  
William Lee - Acting Sheriff
- 1862 Richard Warburton - Sheriff  
Evan M. Green - Judge  
James Sterny - Clerk  
George W. Bryan - Clerk (?)
- 1863 John Rowberry - Representative to Legislature  
Lysander Gee - Clerk  
William C. Gollaher - Selectman

- 1864 John Gillespie - Sheriff  
Lysander Gee - Clerk  
William C. Gollaher - Selectman  
George W. Bryan - Selectman  
A. W. Sabin - Selectman
- 1865 John Rowberry - Judge  
Lysander Gee - Clerk  
John Gillespie - Sheriff  
George W. Bryan - Selectman  
William C. Gollaher - Selectman  
A. W. Sabin - Selectman  
Note: W. C. Gollaher resigned his office as Treasurer.  
Richard Warburton was appointed in his place.
- 1877 W. B. Schuyler - Probate Judge  
Enoch F. Martin - Clerk and Recorder  
Edward Bird - Treasurer  
D. W. Mitchell - Sheriff  
M. G. Chamberlain - Selectman  
E. E. Chase - Selectman  
W. C. Rydalch - Selectman
- 1878 Francis M. Lyman - Representative to Legislature  
H. S. Gowans - Probate Judge  
S. W. Wooley - Selectman  
D. H. Caldwell - Selectman  
John Pickett - Sheriff  
John Gillespie - Coroner  
W. R. Judd - Assessor and Collector  
Thomas Atkin - Treasurer  
F. M. Lyman - Recorder  
Joshua R. Clark - Sup't. of District Schools  
Lysander Gee - Prosecuting Attorney
- 1883 William C. Rydalch - Probate Judge  
S. W. Wooley - Selectman  
George W. Bryan - Selectman  
E. J. Arthur - Selectman  
C. R. McBride - Sheriff
- 1889 Charles A. Herman - Probate Judge  
A. G. Johnson - Selectman  
M. B. Nelson - Selectman  
W. R. Gillespie - Sheriff  
Elijah Spray - Clerk

- 1894 C. A. Herman - Probate Judge  
Thomas H. Clark - Selectman  
Paul Droubay - Selectman  
Gus Anderson - Selectman  
Elijah Spray - Clerk  
John M. McKellar - Sheriff
- 1896 Arthur Bryan - Clerk  
George R. Judd - Treasurer  
Emily B. Dodds - Recorder  
Brigham Davies - Assessor  
A. J. McCustion - Attorney  
A. J. Stookey - Surveyor  
John M. McKellar - Sheriff
- 1896 Compare with above list for 1896, also with Minutes  
of County for August 1898 at bottom of list.  
John C. DeLaMare - Probate Judge  
Arthur B. Bryan - Clerk  
Charles R. McBride - Attorney  
John C. Shields - Treasurer  
W. B. Dodds - Physician  
A. C. Shields - Fish and Game  
John M. McKellar - Sheriff  
Louis Strasburg - (First County Commissioners,  
March 2, 1896)  
Martin Mahnken - (First County Commissioners,  
March 2, 1896)  
Eugene T. Wooley - (First County Commissioners,  
March 2, 1896)
- 1896 L. L. Baker - Attorney  
Emily B. Dodds - Recorder  
A. J. Bruneau - Clerk  
Mary Herron - Treasurer  
W. R. Gillespie - Sheriff  
J. W. Mahaffery - Assessor  
A. J. Stookey - Surveyor
- 1900 R. W. Watt - Commissioner  
Andrew Benson - Commissioner  
Edward Dalton - Commissioner  
A. J. Bruneau - Clerk  
Franklin Whitehouse - Treasurer  
J. B. Hickman - Recorder  
R. M. Shields - Sheriff



- T. C. Rowberry - Assessor  
 Louis L. Baker - Attorney  
 A. J. Stookey - Surveyor
- 1903 Ivor Ajax - Clerk  
 Franklin Whitehouse - Treasurer  
 Frank W. Frailey - Recorder  
 Robert M. Shields - Sheriff  
 Edwin Orme - Assessor  
 Louis L. Baker - Attorney  
 A. J. Stookey - Surveyor
- 1905 Ivor Ajax - Clerk  
 Frank W. Frailey - Recorder  
 Edwin M. Orme - Treasurer  
 O. E. Evans - Sheriff  
 A. J. Stookey - Surveyor  
 John B. Gordon - Attorney

## SALARIES:

"It is ordered by this Board that the Annual Salary of the said Superintendent of Schools be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of \$300.00 (Three Hundred Dollars) to take effect at 12 o'clock M. on the first Monday of August A.D. 1898. Upon motion of Commissioner Hammond the claims of Peter Anderson and John W. Mahaffey in the matter of Inquest held over the Body of Robert Carr deceased were tabled for the present.

Upon motion the salaries of the following County Officers were allowed and appropriated to wit:

- John A. Bevan, County Commissioner \$13.30  
 Commissioner Bracken \$13.30  
 Commissioner Hammond \$13.30  
 John McKellar, Sheriff \$100.00  
 Brigham Davies, County Assessor \$62.50  
 Emily B. Dodds, County Recorder \$83.30  
 Arthur B. Bryan, County Clerk \$83.50  
 A. J. McCustion, County Attorney \$66.65  
 Geo. R. Judd, County Treasurer \$75.00  
 Wm. S. Marks, County Supt. \$37.50 out of county school funds  
 W. A. Lusk, M.D. County Physician \$25.00  
 A. J. Stookey, County Surveyor, Salary for Feb. and Mar. \$16.65

## COUNTY COURTHOUSE

*By Mary Parsons*

At a regular meeting of the county commissioners, consisting of John A. Bevan, William Bracken of St. John, and George Hammond of Grantsville, a Resolution of Order was written into the minutes of April 5, 1898.

They had thoroughly investigated the matter of building a county courthouse and found all conditions favorable. John P. Hill had submitted plans and specifications and was employed as architect at a commission of five percent of the estimated cost. Fred Lionberg, was given the general contract. Robert Scott received the contract for \$1120 to excavate, furnish material and put in the basement. John Martin was awarded the contract to furnish 115,000 brick at \$6.75 per thousand. James Gollaher and Sons Company did the difficult job of shingling, which because of the steep pitch, necessitated their being tied to the roof while they worked.

It was resolved that the county courthouse be erected upon what was known as the County Poor House lot. It was also motioned that George R. Judd, County Treasurer, be allowed to use the County Poor House as an office, free of rent, because he had to furnish his own office room.

The building was of the typical modern day architecture, two story with a basement, constructed of sandstone foundation, brick walls, and wood floors. In 1899, the building was ready for occupancy.

For a number of years after its erection the courthouse stood on a bare plot of land, but in 1905, Sheriff Ophir A. Evans persuaded the commissioners to plant lawn and trees. The landscaping was under the direction of Fred Hansen and Jimmy Cairescio. Lawns and maple trees were planted; gravel walks were constructed.

Across the front of the grounds they erected an ornamental iron fence which stood many years before being removed. Our county courthouse with its shaded grounds and handsome edifice is still a tribunal and sanctuary for our community.

## OLD CITY HALL TO 1941

*By Myrtle Allsop*

The Tooele City Council in 1941 erected a new modern City Hall; upon the completion of this new building the council decided, upon the request of the local Company of Daughters of Utah

Pioneers, to turn the Old City Hall over to this organization to be used as a meeting place and an amusement hall for the Daughters of Tooele County.

It is very fitting that this decision should have been made, as this building is the most outstanding landmark of pioneer days still remaining in Tooele City.

The building was originally built in 1867. Its purpose was to serve as a general amusement hall and also to house the county and city records, and to accommodate the general community for practically all public gatherings or entertainments.

On February 13, 1865, the original bids were submitted to the county officers of Tooele for labor and material to erect the county court house, as it was first called. Isaac Lee, James Hammond, W. C. Gollaher, and John Gordan, were the men who entered favorable bids for the various construction needs, and were approved to start construction on the building.

On following days, it was decided to excavate the foundation and basement for the building and to install cells that could be used in case criminals might be apprehended. This work was completed and then construction of the building was continued. A two-room building, started by Isaac Lee was purchased by the county and placed on the foundation, this being considered the cheapest and fastest method of erecting the building. The two rooms were plastered by George Atkin and George W. Bryan.

Upon the completion of these two rooms, it was decided that the building might serve as the general entertainment and amusement center for the community, inasmuch as no such building was then available and could also be used for purposes of holding court or transacting any city or county business also. A committee was appointed to consider any suggestions or offers from anyone who might be interested. An offer of leasing the building to present home dramatic plays and entertainments was made by William C. Foster and Thomas Croft, and was considered favorable by the council.

On December 25, 1870, the first entertainment was held in this building and the leasors offered a rental of \$400.00 for the building. However, due to hard times the financial end of the project was not so good, and in April of 1871, the leasors appeared before the council and petitioned them to be merciful, and offered all the furnishings they had acquired for dramatic purposes in payment of the overdue rent. This petition was accepted and the building was from then on used as a court house except for special entertainments given on very special occasions.



Due to considerable disturbance among some mining men who had located in Tooele County, it became necessary to build onto the building to enlarge the jail quarters. The Tooele City officials then petitioned the county officials to permit them to use a portion of the building for city offices. This was granted.

The building then continued to serve both as county and city court house as well as a jail; the rear part of the building having been converted into a very substantial jail, until finally it became necessary to enlarge the county quarters. The people became more prosperous, and it was decided to erect a new county building and to turn the whole building now used, over to the city officials for their use.

This building has served for this purpose since that time until 1941 when the new city hall on North Main Street was completed and the city offices moved to that building.

The total expenditures made over a period of years in erecting and completing and furnishing the old city hall amounts to better than \$600.00. It is very substantially built, and although very typical of pioneer architecture, still a very warm, serviceable building and the Tooele County Company of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers hope to make it into a building that will be a fitting memorial to the tradition and efforts of those public spirited men who erected the old city hall.

## TOOELE'S FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire fighting and fire equipment in Tooele City in early days were about the same as in any other pioneer town. In case of a fire, someone would sound the alarm bell on the City Hall, everyone would grab a bucket or two and head for the fire. When they arrived at the fire they would take their place in the bucket line and try to control the fire. The city marshal or the night watchman acted as fire chief.

As the city grew, the demand for better methods of fire control increased and a hand pumper, now mounted on the south side of the City Hall, was purchased. The pumper was generally kept in a livery stable or near a saloon where men and horses were available. Still there was no organized department. The pumper would be hauled to the fire, men manned the pump and hose and the work commenced.

About 1890, the Tooele City Water Company was formed and water piped to certain parts of the town. The water company installed five fire hydrants for which the city gave them an annual



*Tooele Fire Department — Charter Members*

*Robert Pichle (chief), John Remmington, Ernest Barlow, Robert Remington, Charles Green, Layton Ossgood, S. J. Boyle, Samuel Gollaher, Frank Gaily, Archibald Dunn, William Faulds. Boys: Edwin Green, Lawrence Green.*

bonus of \$300.00. The water company to furnish all water used at a fire.

On February 12, 1894, a committee from the city council was instructed to investigate the cost of securing some hose and a hose-cart. On March 21, 1894, the committee recommended to the council that a hose-cart and 250 feet of 2-inch hose be purchased. After some discussion the committee was authorized to purchase a hose-cart, nozzle and 300 feet of 2-inch hose. The cost of the entire outfit being \$180.50. On May 8, 1894, the council instructed the city marshal to build a suitable shed to store the hose-cart, hose and large enough to have drying tables for the hose.

On May 2, 1896, the council authorized the purchase of an additional 200 feet of hose and started a long fight with the water company for more hydrants. From this time until the city finally bought the water system, this question was argued and fought over every year with the water company always refusing to put in any more hydrants.

In June of the same year, Mr. P. A. Droubay appeared before the council and stated that if the council would let him, he would move the hose-cart from its location by the City Hall to a more convenient place next to his store on Main Street, free of charge. The council agreed to this as it was a good move for both the city and Mr. Droubay—Mr. Droubay's principal business being a high class saloon.

No more fire hydrants had been installed and on November 12, 1900, the council petitioned the Water Company for additional hydrants. (No soap—same old story—company losing money and couldn't afford any additional expense.)

In February 1902, the hose-cart was again moved to the City Hall (a dry council had been elected). It was during this year that the old rock city hall was purchased for the county for \$1,000. Down payment was \$500.00, and 500 dollars a year from date of purchase. Also an electric light plant for the city was being considered.

## EARLY FIRES OF TOOELE

*By Myrl Porter*

One of the first fires in Tooele of which any information could be found was that of the old Grist Mill at the mouth of settlement canyon. This mill was one of the first of its kind in this locality, having been built not so many years after the first families settled in this valley. Alex Frazier was the first miller. This old mill



burned some fifty years ago. Mrs. Hannah Taylor Gillespie was a young girl at the time of the fire and was living across the street from the old mill. She relates that it was completely burned and a wind came up blowing charred shingles as far as the Coleman Pond. The mill was rebuilt and a few years later was destroyed again by fire. Another mill was built on the same foundation, but was never considered a paying proposition.

C. R. McBride told of a fire occurring in 1881 or 1882. It was the home of Alex Dunn's grandmother and was located in the southeast part of town near the Tooele Cemetery. The reason he recalled the fire so well was because of an incident that took place at the fire. The people were all standing around the smoking ruins, for the house and belongings were all burned, and everyone was remarking that it was very sad that a widow should be left so bad off. A stranger was among the group and he turned to the one next to him and said, "Yes, I'm sorry too, in fact I'm sorry that much," and reaching in his pocket drew out a \$20 gold piece and added, "Just how much are you sorry?" The result was of course beneficial.

To Mrs. Ed Bonelli I owe much for the information she gave to me on early fires. This information she gleaned for an old diary, that her late husband Ed Bonelli, Sr. kept from the year 1909 until the time of his death. This old diary and others like it are indeed priceless, because they are a connecting link with the past.

The first fire recorded in this diary is August 13, 1910, at 12:55 a.m., when the old fire bell rang and the old Droubay Building (located on North Main about where the Tooele Hardware and J. C. Penney buildings now stand) was destroyed by fire. This building housed a store, and over the store a dance hall. The water pressure was low, and the handle on the old hand pump broke; the result was the total loss of the building. This building was the only dance hall and with its burning was destroyed an early landmark.

It is of interest to note that, recorded in the minutes of Tooele City, November 12, 1900, the mayor stated that complaints had come to him of the unsafe condition of Droubay Dance Hall in regards to exits in case of fire. The council passed a motion to compel Mr. Droubay to have all doors in the dance hall swing outward and that a stairway six feet wide be built in the southwest corner of the hall, said improvements to be completed on or before December 20th or Mr. Droubay's license would be revoked. In the minutes of the council meeting of September 1910 a resolution was passed thanking all citizens and especially the firemen

for their assistance at the Droubay fire. On December 3, 1910, Mr. Droubay's license fee of \$35.00 was returned to him.

On February 8, 1911, the home of Luke Pocock, on South 1st West Street was consumed by fire. Mrs. Pocock was not at home and Mr. Pocock was in the house asleep. He was awakened after much difficulty and escaped, minus his trousers with only slight injuries. The house and its contents were all destroyed.

Thursday, July 8, 1912, was the day when the old Anderson Saloon (located where the Tri-State Lumber Co. now stands) caught on fire. It also burned the roof off the old city jail in the rear of the saloon and Mr. Bonelli tells us that the firemen forgot the hose wrench which caused a delay of ten minutes making the loss greater than it would have been otherwise.

On March 2, 1922, the *Bulletin* office burned. This building was located about where England's Market now stands or perhaps a little to the east. The *Bulletin* office was a printing press then owned by Mr. Cramer. The siren was in use then and the fire was under control in 17 minutes; although the entire contents of the building was burned, including the printing machine and other fixtures. The walls of the building were left standing and the estimated damage was over \$2500. The building, prior to this, had housed Tooele's first picture show.

Willard Peterson told me of a rather humorous although costly incident. He said that when a young boy attending school in the old Relief Society hall where the Board of Education's office now stands, a fire broke out upon South 1st West Street. The fire bell rang and Willard McLaws hitched the old hand drawn hose-cart to his delivery wagon and proceeded to rush to the fire; he endeavored to turn south at the corner of West Vine Street and 1st West, the wagon and team made the turn all right, but the cart capsized, damaging it considerably and by the time they got the cart righted and to the fire the building had completely burned.

Sunday, September 21, 1924, brought to Tooele a fire which ended the career of one of Tooele's oldest and most colorful landmarks, the Old Opera House. The building had stood for some 50 years as a monument to pioneer builders. It had been the main center of amusement for two generations, serving as a school house, as well as a theatre and dance hall. Upon its stage had walked many of our home talent groups, its old balcony echoed the words of many famous plays. Upon its floor the feet of many people young and old had danced the dances of bygone days as well as the modern steps and from its wings nearly all of us in

this organization have laughed, cried and courted. Strange as it may seem Tooele has never boasted of a truly successful dance in Theatre hall since flames destroyed this dear old landmark.

Two days after the fire of the old opera house, fire destroyed the dance hall and skating rink, known as the Auditorium. This building was located across the street east of the Dr. Phipps' hospital in Plat C (New Town). It has been quite definitely agreed that a "fire bug" was responsible for both fires.

Other fires of early days were the Tommy Morgan Livery Stable, Cassity Home, Peter Clegg home in Erda, Brig Gillett's barn which burned a beautiful team of horses and a cow, pigs and chickens. The exact date of these fires was not available.

Again on October 19, 1932, the *Transcript Bulletin* (a paper then owned by Alex Dunn) was burned with almost total loss.

### MERCUR FIRE

First fire occurred in 1896. A large number of buildings were destroyed including a two story hotel. One man William Barnet was burned to death. There was very little water and no equipment so that all they could do was to save surrounding buildings. They had the old hose-cart and hand pump.

Second fire occurred June 26, 1902. The fire broke at 9:30 and by noon every house in town was gone. A call for help was sent and Salt Lake sent a carload of food, bedding and furniture. Everyone did all they could to help people who had suffered loss. Some of them who suffered loss were: Parley Bryan, Walt Johnson, Ray Hall, Charles Bracken.

### MILITARY

*Compiled by Mildred Mercer*

There was a military organization in Tooele as early as 1852. It was a continuation of the Nauvoo Legion, consisting of a company of infantry under command of Thomas Lee, and a company of cavalry under the command of John Gillespie. John A. Bevan gives the following account:

"My father was captain of Ten. They used to have regular muster days, I think once a month, then in connection with that they would go down to Camp Stansbury (now Erda) for a week's Encampment. Here they would have sham battles and participate in all sorts of military maneuvers. Of course, they had no uniforms like soldiers have. No two men were dressed alike. Some had caps, some straw hats and any kind of headgear that they could get. Their guns were of a very primitive make. Some had wooden



guns, some shot-guns, some lugers, some muskets and some the old-time flintlock guns. They were also required to learn sword exercises so they had some wooden swords. I belonged to Company "A", as a drummer boy, was drafted into the service when 18 years old. Ammunition was very scarce. Both powder and lead had to be hauled across the plains a thousand miles with ox-teams. So that while there was a considerable game here, the settlers had to keep their ammunition to defend themselves against the Indians."

"On the occasions when President Brigham Young was expected to visit, there would be a company of cavalry (members of the state militia) go down as far as Black Rock (the east county line) to meet the company who came out from Salt Lake City in carriages. Here the horsemen would join the company and ride double file both in front and in the rear of the carriages, as a military escort. There would be a man up here on the masthead of the Liberty Pole with spyglasses in hand watching the road between here and the E. T. Hill, and as soon as he saw the company come over the hill, the procession would start down Main Street with the Martial Band playing and the banners flying. When they reached the north end of town they would form a double line on each side of the road. When the company had all passed through between the lines, the procession would again form a line behind the rear horsemen with the band taking the lead and march back up town. All the Sunday School children and, in fact everybody, would take part in this celebration. President Young generally stayed with Bishop Rowberry down on the west side of North Main Street. As there was no public house large enough to hold all the people on these occasions, there was built a bowery on the south side of the church for the accommodation of our people and the military guard of infantrymen who stood guard the entire night. I don't think all this was really necessary as a protection of the president's life, but it was considered the safest thing to do under the then existing circumstances."

Muster Roll of Company (A) of the Tooele Top Battalion of Nauvoo Legion, commanded by Captain Thomas Lee. Mustered into service this day March 2nd, 1856 by Mayor John Rowberry, Tooele City, Utah Territory.

No.	Name	Rank
1.	Thomas Lee .....	Captain
2.	Lysander Gee .....	1st Lieut.
3.	Fame Blavins .....	2nd Lieut.
4.	Richard Warburton .....	3rd Lieut.

1. Andrew J. Blodgett.....	1st Sgt.
2. Ensign Riggs .....	2nd Sgt.
3. Olson Hamblin .....	3rd Sgt.
4. James Smith .....	4th Sgt.
1. A. W. Nobles.....	1st Cpl.
2. Moses Martin .....	2nd Cpl.
3. Henry Green .....	3rd Cpl.
4. John Gillespie .....	4th Cpl.
1. John Shields .....	Batl. Musician
2. Robert Shields .....	Fifer
3. William H. H. Sagers.....	Drummer
1. Adams, Wm. B.....	Private
2. Adams, John .....	Private
3. Atkins, Thomas .....	Private
4. Atkins, George .....	Private
5. Brice, Ebenezer .....	Private
6. Booth, Mesiah .....	Private
7. Cumings, Cooper .....	Private
8. Crainer, George .....	Private
9. Clegg, Benjamin .....	Private
10. Corbridge, William .....	Private
11. Charles, David .....	Private
12. Charles, Griffith .....	Private
13. Chamberlain, Thomas .....	Private
14. Dew, Thomas .....	Private
15. Edwards, George .....	Private
16. Enough, Thomas .....	Private
17. Gardner, John .....	Private
18. Gillespie, Peter, Sr.....	Private
19. Gillespie, John .....	Private
20. Gee, Orlando .....	Private
21. Gunnell, Francis .....	Private
22. Hamblin, William .....	Private
23. Hamblin, Francis .....	Private
24. Hardey, John .....	Private
25. Hardey, George .....	Private
26. Kelsey, George .....	Private
27. Lee, Francis .....	Private
28. Lee, Wm. H.....	Private
29. Lee, Isaac .....	Private
30. Lee, Samuel .....	Private

31. Lee, Joseph .....	Private
32. Logey, Francis .....	Private
33. Marshal, George .....	Private
34. McKellar, John .....	Private
35. Maparvey, Joshua .....	Private
36. Morgan, H. G.....	Private
37. Morgan, Thomas .....	Private
38. Morgan, Evans .....	Private
39. Mallett, Thomas .....	Private
40. Nix, Thomas .....	Private

Muster Roll of Company "A"

March 2, 1856

I certify on honor that this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of Captain Thomas Lee Company "A" of Tooele City Battalion of the Nauvoo Legion for the rec'd herein mentioned that the Commander has deposited in name each officer and soldier are accurate and just and that recapitulation exhibits the true state of the company.

Andrew J. Blodgett, 1st Sergeant

Tooele City

March 2, 1856

Note: The total number of arms listed was 17 (16 muskets and 1 bayonet).

## HISTORY OF THE OLD LOG CABIN

*By Bernice Adamson and Violet Porter*

This cabin was begun in 1855, the logs having been brought and put up by Zachariah Edwards in that year and on the spot on what is now South Main Street, where it stood until 1933. It was purchased from him by Andrew Gowans and Hugh Sidley Gowans, grandfather and father of Barbara Gowens Bowen. The cabin was completed by these two men during 1856.

The cabin was purchased by Barbara G. Bowen from her father, Hugh S. Gowans, and it remained her property until given by her to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers.

During the winter of 1933, with the help of the American Legion, it was moved from its familiar place on South Main Street to the courthouse grounds, where it was substantially set and repaired and now houses pioneer relics of local interest dating from 1849.

Thirty-one couples made their home in this cabin at different times dating from 1856 to 1917. There were also 16 children born





*Lewis Bowen home. Left to right: Beatrice Marsden, Pearl Bowen, Benjamin Bowen, Sadie Smith, Annie Campbell, Bernice Adamson.*

in the cabin during that length of time. One set of twins were among them.

The following enterprises were carried on in the cabin: George Speirs had a store there in 1883, a private library by W. C. Foster in 1893, Lewis G. and Benjamin Bowen a shoe store in 1912. A shoe shop by Miles brothers, a dressmaking shop by Nettie Atkin and Emma Orme in 1903. Five hundred turkeys were raised there by Lewis Bowen.

Five deaths occurred in the cabin.

The American Legion with Dr. T. M. Aldous as Commander in charge did the work of moving and repairing the cabin.

Renovations have been made occasionally since the cabin has been located on the Tooele County courthouse grounds, from its original site at 82 South Main St.

The ravages of time and weakening of the roof made it necessary to protect the cabin with a shelter over it. In the fall of 1956, the year of its hundredth anniversary, a shelter was built over the cabin through the support of the Tooele County Company, Daughters Utah Pioneers and the Tooele County Commissioners. The cabin is visited each school year by children from

the local schools who enjoy its pioneer atmosphere and its relics and representation of a pioneer home.

### TOOELE'S OLDEST HOUSE

There's a little log house in Tooele,  
The oldest house now in town.  
It has a huge fireplace in it  
With a dirt and grass roof sagging down.

It's now owned by the Utah Pioneer "Daughters,"  
But at one time my parents lived there;  
And there I was born in December,  
The coldest worst night of the year.

That little log house was a palace  
To my parents that cold winter night.  
They had waited for years for a baby  
And my birth was their joy and delight.

Now the little log house holds the relics  
Of our dear Pioneers passed away,  
And you're welcome to go there and visit  
With a D.U.P. guide any day.

Written by Alice B. Anderson  
June 19, 1947

# *Growth and Development*

## GRANTSVILLE CITY

*By Virginia Alsop*

The first permanent settlers of Grantsville were two men who were brothers-in-law, James McBride and Harrison Herman Severe. They were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They had known severe suffering and privation in the years since their marriages. Twice they had abandoned prosperous farms to the mobs. Mrs. Severe's father, Thomas McBride, has died at the Haun's Mill Massacre; her brother had died from abuse of a mob. James' baby son had died of exposure and hardship, as had two baby cousins, near the Des Moines River. They had arrived in Salt Lake City on the fourth of October. They heard of opportunity for farms and possible employment in Tooele. The two families reached Tooele October ninth, where they found a few families living along the Settlement Canyon stream. The valley was dry and golden in the morning sun of October tenth. On the hillsides they saw the glory of autumn leaves and crimson maple in the mouth of the canyon. The elders had sent a report to Brigham Young that there was water enough to support ten families. Across the valley to the west they saw a pattern of green at the mouth of South Willow Canyon. James McBride says, "Harrison Severe and myself concluded to move to the more favorable appearing place, twelve miles to the north and west from Tooele."

The afternoon of October 10, 1850, the two families made camp in a grove of willows. The McBride family consisted of James, his wife Olive Mahetable Cheeney McBride and their two sons, Thomas Aaron, and Amos. The Severe family also had two children, Ann Jannette, who was six, and her baby sister Arminta.

At the north was the Great Salt Lake and on the west the Stansbury Range of mountains lifted their snow-clad summits to the sky. The lake, which in ancient times had covered the whole valley, had left long fingers of alkali soil running up into the fertile soil washed down from the mountains. The two large creeks from North and South Willow canyons watered these pretty meadows among the willows.



It is said that the first homes were made of willows. They stuck the ends into the ground and wove them together and coated them with mud. This made a warm weathertight shelter. Soon after, two log homes, sixteen by sixteen feet, were built. These had stone chimneys and windows of muslin soaked in oil. There was no door the first winter, but a blanket was hung over the opening and a piece of furniture pushed up against it at night.

The two families thought, at first, they were the only inhabitants. However, they soon met two men who were living in a wagon box and herding cattle. Their names were Thomas Ricks and Ira Willis. They too built a log house, but it was of a temporary type.

The first winter was a hard one. Their food mostly was the wild game "such as deer, antelope, rabbits, wild fowls" along with fish from North and South Willow streams. They named the place Willow Creek. To earn a living, the men burned charcoal from cedar wood in pits, then hauled it to Salt Lake City, some thirty-seven miles away. This was a trip two days long in each direction and a lonely anxious time for the wives left alone at home. They received cloth and other commodities in payment. They fenced in a small field and plowed it for a garden; then looked forward to spring, but on awakening on March 20, 1851, they found that Indians had stolen the cattle. "Only two were to be found of Harrison Severe's. Mine were all gone but one." This is how James McBride tells of his loss in his autobiography. They secured the aid of Willis and Ricks and four other men who were camping to gather logs, and followed the Indians westward into the barren valley now called Skull Valley, then onward to the Cedar mountains sixty miles to the west of their home. Here they found several of the cattle killed and the Indians gone. They took what meat they could carry, and with four biscuits apiece, started the long walk home.

Without the animals to plow with, they decided to go east to a settlement called Pine Canyon. Here men were engaged in getting out logs for Ezra Taft Benson's sawmill, located on what is now known as the Mill Pond, ten miles northeast of Grantsville. This summer they worked hard, planted a garden and raised some potatoes, beets, and twenty bushels of wheat. They paid ten dollars a hundred for flour, and other foods were equally high in price. Still they saved two hundred and eighty dollars to buy oxen. The first week in December they went back to Grantsville; other families joined them. Some of those who came to Grantsville that winter were: Benjamin Baker, his wife and family, the families of Thomas Watson, William Davenport, Samuel Steele, Wilford

Hudson, James Wrathall, James Davenport, Perry Durfee, and Mr. Davis.

Benjamin Baker, president of the Willow Creek Branch, wrote to President Brigham Young on August 30, 1852. His letter stated that there were only eight white men with their families and forty-five Indians. He asked that a dozen more families might be sent there to strengthen the settlement. This would add sufficient children to make a good school possible. His request was granted at the next October Conference 1853, when Elders Ezra T. Benson and Wilford Woodruff were called to gather up fifty families to enlarge the settlement of Tooele Valley. More than twenty families settled at Willow Creek.

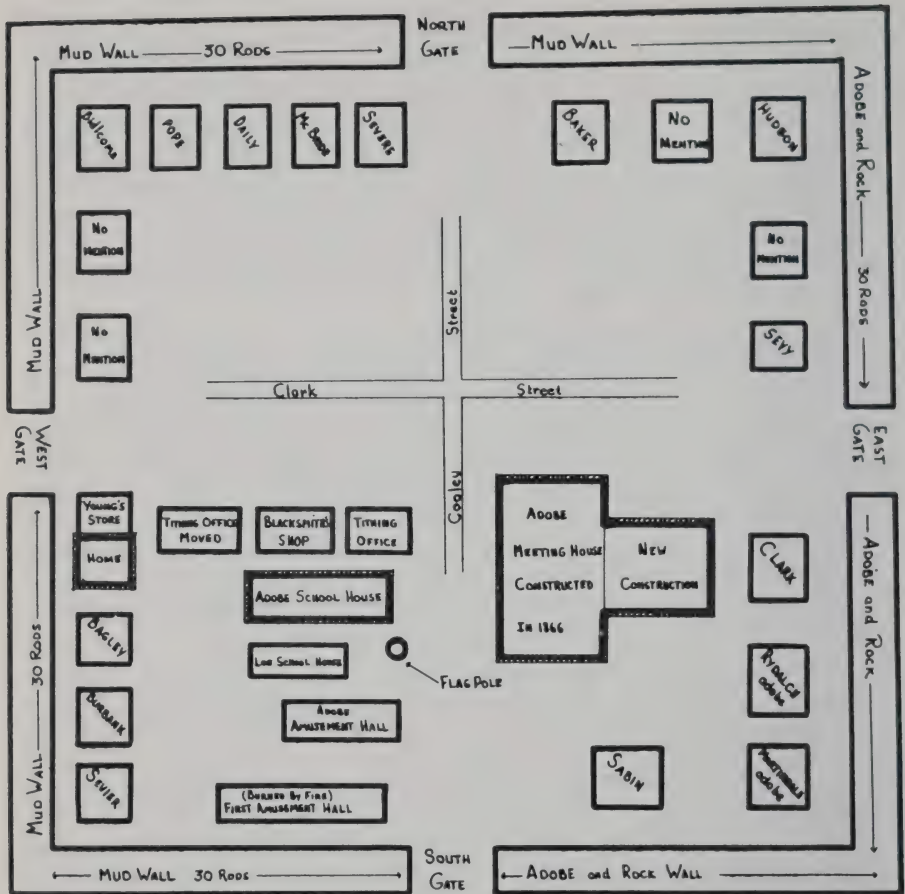
The most important happening in 1852 was the birth of the first child in the settlement. Hyrum Severe was born 6 February 1852, the son of Dorcus McBride Severe and Harrison Severe.

Willow Creek became a political entity that summer. The county court divided the county into two precincts, July 3, 1852. In August an election was held; Benjamin Baker became magistrate, James McBride pound keeper, Harrison Severe selectman. The referees were Wilford Hudson, Samuel Steele, Benjamin Baker, and James McBride. The fence viewers were James Davenport and Benjamin Crosland. The school trustees were Perry Durfee, Harrison Severe and Benjamin Baker.

The survey of the townsite was done by Jesse W. Fox, a Salt Lake City man, who worked under the direction of George D. Grant in 1852.

The Indians were a constant problem to the settlers because they not only stole cattle and horses but did a lot of malicious mischief. During the years of 1852 to 1854, the cattle had to be kept under constant guard both day and night. Even though the pioneers gave the Indians meats and grain, they could ill afford the forays that seemed to be a form of sport to the Indians. Hundreds of cattle were wantonly killed and only a small portion was used for meat. Mr. Vernon and Mr. Custer had been killed in different parts of the valley. An appeal for help led to the arrival of George D. Grant with a company of twenty-five men on February 19, 1851, and on June 20th another group, led by William H. Kimball, came. These companies followed the Indians and killed two of them. Major Grant returned to Salt Lake and the *Deseret News* states, "They had killed eleven Indians and burned up tons of beef laid out to dry by the Indians." In gratitude, the name of the settlement was changed from Willow Creek to Grantsville in honor of Major George D. Grant.

Map of early Grantsville mud wall



Drawing of the old Grantsville Fort showing the construction of wall sections, the several dwellings, and other buildings.

#### Notes:

The original drawing was made by William Clark Jefferies of Grantsville, Utah, from records in his own files and from records received from Vergie Cooley, now deceased.

The heavily outlined buildings still stand and are used. According to Mr. Jefferies, most of the homes were log structures and were of about the same size—11x16 feet, 11x18 feet, 16x18 feet, and one 16x30 feet. John W. Clark's home had the first shingles; the others had dirt roofs.



They decided to build a fort for their protection. The wall was constructed, on the north and west sides, of dirt dug from the outside of the wall and pounded hard with hand mauls. This part of the wall was five feet thick at the bottom and stood twelve feet high. The south and east walls were built of a rock foundation, with adobe bricks, three feet thick and standing twelve feet high. This wall was 120 rods long and enclosed a plot of ground thirty rods along each side. The homes were moved within the wall. Each man was responsible for a section of the wall. Its cost at that time was over three thousand dollars. A man's wages were less than a dollar a day so the cost was enormous for the settlers. William Clark Jefferies has drawn the following map from authentic records:

A stockade of cedar logs stood upright with their ends stuck in the ground to hold the cattle at night, on the west side of the fort. This fort was located where Clark Street intersects Cooley Lane.

Vergie Cooley, in her history of Grantsville, says, "Portholes were built into the wall in case of an attack. These were larger on the inside, tapering down to small holes on the outside. As an added protection, the houses were built with all openings on the



*Block School House in Grantsville.*

inside of the fort. These were built closer together on the east side than the other sides."

The combination church, schoolhouse and amusement hall was built in 1853. This was a double-log building, thirty-two feet long and sixteen or eighteen feet wide, with a fireplace in the south end, a door at the east side, and windows on the west end. It was lighted by the fireplace and candles. For candleholders, two pieces of board were fastened together in an L shape. In the long piece was a hole to hang it on the wall. In the short piece three nails were driven to hold the candle. Sometimes when excitement was high, these candles would be forgotten and the tallow would burn down and drop off the board. If anyone chanced to be underneath, he was burned or the tallow ran onto his clothes. At times, even the wood candleholders were burned. This building was the scene of many a gay party, as well as sacred meetings. It was the only general gathering place until the completion of the adobe schoolhouse and church in 1861.

The community hall was just south of the garage now owned by F. T. Burmester. North and a little west was the small log room used as a blacksmith shop. People went here to sharpen their tools and do other repair work. Aaron Sceva was the chief blacksmith. A few nails were made; these were square with one end drawn slightly to a point. Steel was scarce and the actual process was so slow as to make them almost prohibitive. Even horseshoe nails were made in this crude manner.

A Liberty pole was erected on the Fourth of July 1853. It was brought down from the mountains and erected by Messrs. Hudson, Severe, McBride, Lorenzo Mecham, and Dan Bagley. Hudson made the ball out of a piece of pine log. An ax was used to shape it, then it was smoothed with a pocket knife. The pole was stained Spanish brown to preserve it.

A monument to mark the location of the fort was erected on the grounds of the First Ward Church by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and the Utah Pioneers Trails and Landmarks Association on July 24, 1934, with Mrs. H. G. Willis, Captain of the Deseret Camp, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, presiding at the occasion. Descendants of the pioneers, Misses Elsie Hudson, Dolly Johnson, and Frankie Smith, unveiled the marker.

In October 1852, William Lee moved to Willow Creek, moving into the fort that had been erected there. At that time the Indians had become troublesome to the pioneers. Harrison Severe had been taken captive by the Indians and held prisoner, and in all probability would have been killed except that an Indian who

joined the group recognized Brother Severe as the man who had saved his life a few days before. Through his influence, Brother Severe was released and returned to his family in the fort. The Indian situation became so serious that the little band of settlers, under the leadership of Thomas Henry Clark, Sr., fasted and prayed for divine guidance that someone would be able to talk to the Indians and persuade them that the settlers were their friends. The answer to their prayers came in a miraculous way.

In 1853, William Lee was building a chimney on the outside of his cabin which he had erected in the fort, when an Indian appeared and began making signs to him that he wished to help him. William was afraid and retreated inside the cabin, but the Indian kept making signs and finally began carrying rock to the chimney site and mixing up the mud that was used to cover up the rock. He gathered up courage finally and came out to resume his labor of building the chimney. The Indian assisted him. At night he gave the Indian his supper and a blanket to sleep on. Early next morning, Lee made known to the Indian by signs that he was going to the canyon for wood and would like his company as it was not safe to go alone. The Indian agreed to go, so they yoked up the oxen and started for the canyon, William Lee on



*Thomas Henry Clark log cabin. One of the first built in Grantsville.*



the front bolster, and the Indian on the rear bolster. About half-way to the canyon, William found himself facing the Indian and talking to him in Indian language. So engrossed was he in his talk with the Indian that no attention was paid to the oxen and they, left to themselves, circled around and William Lee found himself entering the fort with his oxen, wagon, Indian, but no wood. The language had been revealed to him in answer to the prayers of the settlers. The incident was immediately made known to Thomas H. Clark, Sr., who called the little band together and conversation was held with the Indian speaking his own language and William Lee interpreting, naming the Indian *Ship-rus*, by which he was known from that day on. Ship-rus was told to bring his people to the fort so that they could have a talk with them.

In two days time, the Indians came and William Lee stood on an old chair and talked to them for an hour, telling them of their origin, that the settlers were their friends, and that they would teach them how to till the ground to supply themselves with the necessities of life. All this was told them in their native language. The Indians answered in this way: "The mountains are ours, the water, the woods, the grass, the game all belongs to us, but the Mormons are our brothers. We will share all with them and smoke the pipe of peace together." This ended the difficulties with the Indians, and the settlers were able to move out of the fort onto their farms. Lee was appointed Indian Agent for the United States Government by Governor Doly, which position he filled until the Indians were ordered to the reservation at Ibapah. He tried to persuade them to obey the government order, but part of them said they preferred to remain as they were. Roving bands finally procured a tract of land on Hickman Creek in Skull Valley, where their descendants are at this time. Lee taught them how to build houses and farm the land.

The years from 1853 to 1855 were a period of growth, as many families, many of them from Sweden, came there to live. John Lars Bolinder asked the Church authorities to send him to a place where there were mountains and trees like his native Sweden. They sent him to Grantsville, an oasis of a few acres in the midst of the hot dry sagebrush-covered prairie scorched by the August sun. He stayed, and in his lifetime saw the town grow to be a beautiful place, known everywhere for its long rows of Lombardy poplars, orchards, and flower gardens. No one who has traveled to Grantsville across the desert can help feeling a lift of spirits as they come upon this beautiful place where hard work made the land so lovely to look upon.

The years 1855 and 1856 will always be remembered as the years of famine. George Baker told of the grasshoppers so thick as to darken the sun. One day, like a cloud, they went to fly over the lake when a north wind came up and they settled right on the lake, where the waves washed them to the shore. He says, "I have seen them for miles along the edge of the lake, in some places almost six feet high." They ground the grasshoppers under a roller that someone had contrived and drove the cattle back and forth over the ground. They tried drowning them in irrigation ditches and burning them with brush fires, all to no avail. The green fields were eaten down to the roots in the ground. They did not save enough grain to plant their fields again next spring. What few bushels that were saved were divided equally among them. Jacob Abbott had a sawmill on Fishing Creek, four miles west of Grantsville, where the first lumber for homes was made. A canyon is named for him. His family tells of seeing him stagger from weakness as he tried to walk to and from his work. What little milk they had was given to his little children; he tried to live on boiled greens and roots and the very small amount of game they could shoot. The grasshoppers had starved the rabbits and wildlife, too.



*Grantsville Hearse.*



John W. Cooley had a small patch of barley to ripen first, which he gathered and distributed to all the families. A bowl of grain was ground in a coffee mill and cooked into a mush. It was so delicious to all they remembered it as a banquet. This was the summer of 1855. The winter of 1855-56 was almost as bad; this year the grasshoppers did not get the potatoes, but there was little else to eat. The summer of 1856 continued to be a poor time for crops, but by cooperation everyone was hungry, but no one starved.

The spring of 1857 was full of promise. Snow had been very deep the previous winter, laying six feet deep on the level in Grantsville and even deeper in other parts of the valley. The water running down the irrigation ditches was more than they had ever had before. New arrivals coming into the community had plenty of seed grain to trade for lumber and other supplies. The farms had never looked so prosperous and all happy at last in having plenty to eat.

In a letter to the *Deseret News* regarding the conference on March 1 and 2, 1856, Thomas H. Clark states, "We had good meetings and there was a good spirit among the saints . . . I have never known better feelings among the brethren and sisters than now exists." They had several new families come to live there that fall. A report to the general authorities states that there were 251 members in their ward. About this time they began to build much finer homes. Just northwest of the settlement were beds of fine light-colored clay. This made firm adobe bricks. John W. Clark built the first real house of adobe bricks with a shingled roof on Clark Street.

John W. Cooley and Harrison Severe had started poplar cuttings to grow by the springs where the flowing water ran. In later years they were planted along Cooley's Lane and, in a stately parade, formed two walls of living green, so beautiful in the moonlight that it became a favorite place to drive. Many a happy marriage started there when "he" proposed on "Lover's Lane." Small orchards were being tenderly watched over in the gardens around the doorways of their homes.

Then the dreadful news came. It was the last day of July 1857. The president of the United States was sending an army to subdue the "rebellious Mormons." Governor Brigham Young had issued a call for the Territorial Militia, known at that time as the Nauvoo Legion, to come to Salt Lake City to mobilize for active duty. These volunteers were men of proven loyalty to their country, some of them veterans of the Mormon Battalion in the



Mexican War. Under command of Wilford Hudson, they reached the city within twenty-four hours. At six o'clock they reported for duty. Of the thirty-five men, about twenty were mounted; the remainder had walked the thirty-five miles to Salt Lake City. Poorly clad and almost exhausted, some arrived with feet bleeding from the long hike. There was scarcely a blanket apiece among them. They were told their duty would be to harass the coming troops and prevent them from entering Utah by any means short of bloodshed. They were sent to Echo Canyon, where they spent the winter preparing fortifications. Some of these men were "Aaron Sceva, James Wrathall, James Gurney, John W. Clark, Charles D. Parkinson, James M. Worthington, B. F. Barrus, Festus Sprague, James Kearn, Jackson Redden, Lyman Severe, John Rowberry, Thomas P. Watson, Mathew Bell, Alma H. Hale, Wilford Hudson, Thomas H. Clark, Jr., Samuel Worthington, and Ruell Barrus." Speaking of this winter, one of them told how they built big campfires and stayed up around them as long as they could to keep warm, then pulled the hot embers to one side and lay on the warm ground, turning frequently the first hour to keep from being scorched. It was a winter of anxiety for the families at home. April brought instructions for the people to leave their homes and travel south. The cattle were placed in the large church herd with men to guard them so the Indians would not steal them. Most of the Grantsville people stopped at Spring Creek south of Payson. They had plenty of food but were poorly clad. McBride says, "Men, women and children were almost naked. Perhaps an old shirt and pants, a ragged dress, and a few rags for the children would make up the family clothing. Some were more destitute." The great trial was fear of the future. Orders had been given to prepare to burn all buildings, destroy all crops, to leave no tree standing if the army should seek to occupy their homes. They loved their country and would not take up arms against her; rather they would flee to the Grand Canyon country or even to Mexico. Men from the battalion who had been over that country knew it would mean certain death to take their wives and babies to such desolation. The people from Europe who had come recently to the United States were equally loyal. Obedience to God and prayer were their only refuge.

A joyous end came to their suffering. A treaty with the government representatives called a halt to the "Utah War" and the army under General Johnston, traveled down to Cedar Valley and made camp. Bishop William G. Young brought the word to go home June 30, 1858. Most of them were home by the Fourth



*Early 24th of July parade in Grantsville.*

of July. The homes were just as they had left them and the crops were green and growing.

Bishop Young was appointed to deal with the soldiers, who needed milk, eggs, green vegetables. They had brought supplies for an army of ten thousand men. They were actually two thousand five hundred in number. In spite of forays to harass and delay them in reaching Utah, most of these supplies reached here. Trade was established. Hay was sold to the army for \$40 a ton; ox teams were sold to the people for thirty dollars. The soldiers had no further use for them. Butter and eggs were exchanged for used uniforms, which were washed, turned and small coats, skirts and trousers for the children were made from them. When school convened that fall all the little "Rebellious Mormons" were pledging allegiance to the flag each morning warmly clad in Army Blue.

Grantsville grew rapidly during the next few years. Many families came there to make their home. They were attracted by the fine orchards and the prosperous farms. Cattle and sheep did so well that fine large herds developed. William C. Rydalch and James Wrathall were representatives of the cattlemen who built up herds of excellent blooded stock. Choice animals were

imported for parent stock, and nowhere in the west were found better stock and sheep. On Sunday, April 28, 1867, Elder Stevenson reported to the L.D.S. Church, "Bishop Rowberry raised three hundred pounds of grapes from a few grape vines last year. Brother John W. Cooley took from a field of wheat an average of  $87\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. Ara William Sabin said 5,850 pounds, or  $99\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of wheat came from one acre of his farm, while the average was forty bushels per acre. John W. Cooley took 150 tons of good hay from a thirty-five acre meadow." James McBride's orchard raised apples weighing a pound apiece. Sugarcane was raised and later sugar beets were grown.

A great improvement in housekeeping came when Benjamin Franklin Barrus brought some seeds for broom cane. He raised this successfully and made brooms, a wonderful improvement over the twig brooms they had been using. He made most of the brooms used for years.

Orrin Eleaser Barrus had a very big orchard. He allowed people to gather fruit on shares. This way the crops were harvested and the poor received their winter supply of fruit.

Wallace Severe wrote the following concerning the trees, vineyards and orchards: "The planting of trees was one of the



*Cooley's Lane.*



vital necessities of the early settlers of Grantsville, not only for the beautifying of the community, but to supplement their food supply. Many of the pioneers took pride in the many varieties of fruit they raised. Harrison Severe, Emery Barrus, John Bolinder might be classed as leaders in this enterprise. Bolinder supplied all the kids in Swedenburg, Barrus furnished the fifty-seven varieties of apples for Stringtown boys and girls, and Severe was in Cooley's Lane.

"In the early summer the cutting and drying of fruit began; this continued until the harvest was over. A large amount of this fruit was dried on shares, not only apples but peaches and apricots, and most homes had a lean-to room or a shed where the fruit was spread to dry. When this project was finished, one-tenth was taken to the tithing office as the Lord's tenth.

"A few of these farms were planted to grapes of various kinds, and there was a wine press or cider mill at hand to use with the grapes. The most important and best known was on the Severe farm where five or six hundred gallons of wine was pressed each year, as well as barrels of apple cider, made from the small and cull apples. This work went on for about three weeks and furnished work for boys and girls who gathered the grapes. There was always a tin quart-cup available for anyone who wished to imbibe.

"The first juice that was pressed was called *white wine* because it became clear after settling for a few months. The pulp was allowed to ferment for two or three weeks, then pressed again; from this pressing came the red wine. Notwithstanding all the apples that were wasted during the summer months, the cellars were bulging with plenty in the fall. The best apples sold for fifty cents a bushel. Wherever there were apples there were facilities also for making cider. The greatest blessing prevailing in those days was time. Had it not been for the time on their hands these things would never have been accomplished.

"John W. Cooley had a poplar grove on his farm, as did Harrison Severe also. The groves were started by sticking cuttings by the springs or where the flowing water ran. In a few years these cuttings had grown large enough for transplanting. Cooley planted the east side of the lane and Severe the west side, and from these groves came most of the poplars in Grantsville, Utah and Oakley, Idaho. James Wrathall went in for ornamental trees, having brought sycamores from England, also horse chestnut, pine and cedar varieties were planted on his farm. The ward chapel erected in 1866 was surrounded by a grove of Black Locust trees.

Hundreds of boxelder were brought from the canyons and planted along the streets. Many of the shrubs planted in early days became noxious weeds and are still a pest on the land. Wild morning glory, marshmallow, tea vine, madder, and so on, are examples. Madder berries were used as blue dye, also rabbit brush for yellow dye. Peppermint, catnip, and horehound were used for tea to cure every kind of sickness.

"Another tree we must not forget was the Slippery Elm. These trees grew to an enormous size on the Dan Cooley farm. Although a beautiful tree, the Silver Leaf Poplar or Silver Maple, as some call it, became a nuisance if let run wild, crowding other trees and clogging irrigation ditches and fence lines.

"No better fruit was produced than that grown in Grantsville. It was not until the late 1890's that apple worms were discovered, and a few of the orchardists began to spray with a solution of lime and sulphur or *Blackleaf*, but this has been a losing battle. Most of the old trees have died from being eaten through with *grubs*, as are the sycamores at the home of eighty-eight year old Agnes Cask, who claims that these trees were planted by James Wrathall before her day. Most of the old trees like their planters are victims of the ravages of time and are here no more. A few still flourish, like the mulberries on the Stephen Worthington farm, at Severe's Tannery, now the Buck Lowder home, and the enormous mulberry tree on the Myrtle Barrus property. These trees were planted with the hopes of developing the silk industry. The horse chestnut is another survivor that seems to withstand the pests, as do the locusts. Another little tree is the *Pottawatomie Plum*, so prevalent on the Amos McBride farm, and now flourishing about anyplace in town. A few old apple trees are still with us, the fruit as palatable as in by-gone days. The black walnuts are still here and never fail to yield a crop. Also there are two big green ash trees spreading over the front gate of the Major Ruel Barrus home. Probably the oldest trees still standing are the slow-growing walnut trees on the old McBride property, now the homes of John W. Clark and Wallace Severe."

The first school to be kept was a log building warmed and lighted by a fireplace. There were benches of split logs for seats and a few very precious slates, most of the writing being done with charcoal on a piece of wood scrubbed clean after each using. Harrison Severe says in his autobiography, "The first school was taught by Mary Eagan, having fifteen or twenty small children." Others claim that the first teacher was Freeman Phippin. School convened in the fall of 1853. Mr. Phippin was a successful teacher several winters afterward.



*Joshua R. Clark and students in front of the "Adobe School House."*

In 1861, the "Adobe School House," as it came to be called, was erected outside the walls of the fort on the southwest corner of the intersection of Clark and Cooley Streets. One of the best remembered teachers here was Joshua R. Clark, father of President J. Reuben Clark, Jr. This structure was better equipped with maps and a small library. Ink was made from Alder berries or Copperas Black. Paper was limited in amount and restricted in use to the older pupils. Slates were used by the younger children and were a great improvement as the little folk did not get their hands so grubby and black as they did with the charcoal. This building was in use until 1892. Another school was built in the eastern part of town, known as the "Log" or "Block School House," near the Second Ward Welfare Farm location on land known as the Pavilion lot, sometime before 1868.

Reading, writing and arithmetic were the backbone of the instruction. However, the schools were fortunate in having teachers of culture and education who taught many of the arts and graces of the eastern schools by their very example. Though Grantsville was located on the frontier it was peopled by unusual citizens. Mormonism did not appeal to the ignorant, for it was too complex for a primitive people to understand, and only people



of the highest idealism and personal courage would sacrifice enough to give up their fine homes and established professions and businesses to come there to live. Even though there were large families, people desired to send the young men on missions to all parts of the world to preach the Gospel. Consequently, great emphasis was placed on good grammar and the best literature. Good books were read aloud in the homes and exchanged among the families. Courtesy, dignity and humility were taught by example and practice in the school and meetinghouse. The constantly returning missionaries and new converts brought the latest news and fashions of the world with them. There was no provincialism in their patterns of thought. The tiny log schools far surpassed, in many cultural aspects, the best of many great cities in their opportunities.

The Methodist Church built a chapel and church in 1886. This building housed the mission school weekdays and religious services on Sundays. It was built of lumber and well-constructed according to the thought of the times. The ceilings were high to allow for plenty of fresh air. Double desks were furnished the scholars. The pupils were paired off, with each little girl anxiously trying to sit with her best friend. The boys sat on one side of the room and the girls on the other. An organ was installed to guide



*Replica of Methodist School Building, Cooley's Lane, Grantsville.*

the singing. Instruction began with prayer and an opening verse of scripture from the Bible. Pretty postcards were awarded the child for learning by heart so many verses from the Bible. Some of the grand old hymns that are the common heritage of the Christian world were practiced and learned along with the patriotic songs of the day. Rev. J. D. Gillilan was the first in charge. The building was dedicated Nov. 17, 1886. The other pastors who directed the work of the Methodist Church, which also included in its circuit Tooele, Stockton, and Ophir, were D. T. Hedges, John G. Clark, and T. J. Hooper. In a short time the school classes were taught by young lady missionaries, who lived in some of the rooms annexed to the church. In general, the instruction was of a high calibre. From eleven to fifty pupils were enrolled a year. The Methodist Church expended great effort to teach the children well, but made no converts at all. The last teacher was Miss Minnie Jepson, who left the school to marry. The church and school were closed in the summer of 1899. (*See History of Methodism.*)

A general mass meeting was held May 4, 1887. The arrangements were made for the organization of the "Grantsville Educational Association," whose first business was to plan for a new and graded school. The city council in their meeting 30 April



*Grantsville City Council taken in Grantsville Meeting House.*

1887, offered the west half of the public square for \$25.00. Mr. James Wrathall purchased land at the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets and donated it for the academy, also giving \$2,500 in cash toward the building. By September of that year the stone foundation was ready for the cornerstone to be laid, and at ceremonies held 26 September 1887 a small tin box was enclosed in the cornerstone. The land and building were dedicated and special blessings were asked for all who worked upon it or contributed to its cost.

The building was erected by George Curley of Salt Lake City. The foundation and basement were of rock, the ground floor and upper story of adobe brick, forty-five feet wide and seventy feet long. The building was modern and finished in the best manner of the day. Steam heat, desks with wrought-iron legs and polished maple tops, and blackboards all added to the comfort of the pupils. The building of this school was done by the people under the direction of the L.D.S. Church with the plan that it would serve as a Stake Academy. This soon provide impractical and it was turned over to the Grantsville District School Board of Trustees for operation by the taxpayers as a public school, August 21, 1899. Some of the men who contributed so generously with time and money to make possible this fine school were: Charles L. Anderson, William C. Rydalch, William Jefferies, James Wrathall, A. G. Johnson, James Ratcliffe, Gustave Anderson, Edward Hunter, Jr., and Joshua R. Clark.

Janet H. Anderson says, "William Jefferies was the postmaster from 1866 to 1878. The post office was in his two-room log cabin just west of the old adobe schoolhouse. He kept the mail on a shelf in his kitchen cupboard. He carried the mail on horseback.

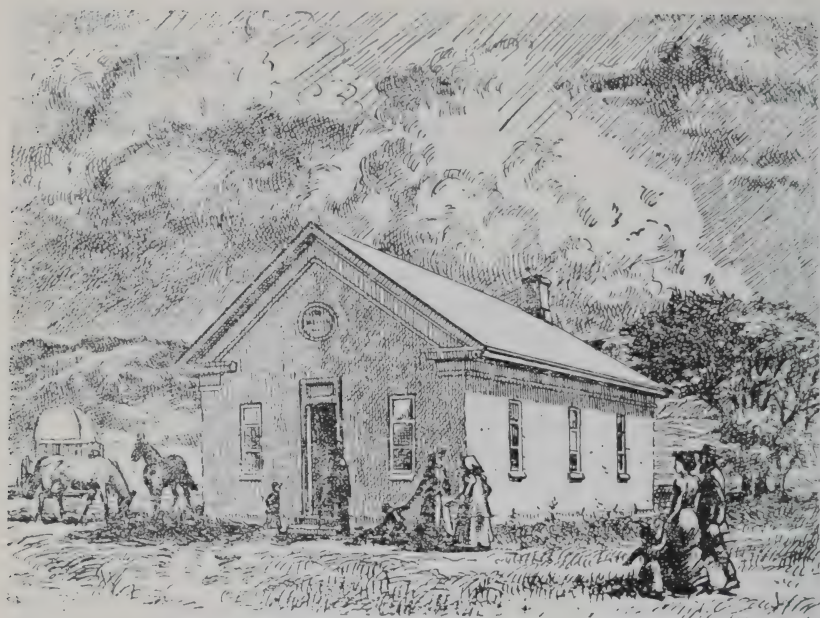
"When Lucy Ann Clark was postmistress her office was in her father John Clark's home for two years. She then married Alfred Eliason and the office was changed to the Eliason home on Clark Street.

"Riley Judd had the contract to haul the mail, for which he used a buckboard, usually driven by his son, Eleazer Judd.

"Bill Vanderhoff had the post office in the Anderson Hall. Thomas Williams was assistant postmaster. When William Lee was postmaster, his office was in a small building that he used for his tinsmith work. This was near his home just west of where the Grantsville City Hall now stands.

"Joshua R. Clark had the post office on Clark Street in a small frame building just east of the Co-op Store building on Clark St. The Judd buckboard carried the mail for years."





*Grantsville First Ward. Dedicated in 1866.*

The 24th of July 1865 was a day long to be remembered for the people because that was the day the cornerstone of the new meetinghouse was laid. The day had begun with a salute of twelve guns at daylight. A procession started at about 8 a.m. and, under the direction of the Marshal of the Day, A. L. Hale, marched to the site of the new meetinghouse. The choir sang; the southeast cornerstone was laid, with President Thomas H. Clark offering the prayer. Then they went to a bowery which had been erected just east of the site where an interesting program was held, followed by a dance. In a little over a year the building was completed. By levying a tax of seven percent, ten thousand dollars had been raised in eight months. The builder was Hugh Alexander Ross Gillispie, an experienced stonecutter, who had built many other homes and structures. When finished it was sixty feet long by thirty-eight feet wide, with a vestry at the rear measuring seventeen feet square, with a prayer room of the same size above it. The thick adobe brick walls, deep-set windows framed in finished pine, doors, benches, and everything else in the church was of the best material and workmanship of the day. Two beautiful rosettes of plaster decorated the ceiling. From these hung large kerosene lamps. Though it has been added onto it is still a beautiful and

useful building. During its hundred years' service it has had the distinction of having every president of the L.D.S. Church, with the exception of Joseph Smith, preside at meetings held there. The day of dedication was planned for eagerly. President Brigham Young was invited. He came, accompanied by Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, and others. The party was met by Captain Gillispie and his company of mounted men at E. T. City, or Lake Point, as it is now called. When they reached Grantsville, they were greeted by the band and all the children, dressed in their best clothes, waving banners and holding mottoes of welcome. In her autobiography, Priscilla Williams Parkinson says, "We felt as if the Lord himself was coming. Our old Martial Band would go out the twelve miles to meet him and escort him into town. When they arrived all the people of Grantsville were out and lined up on each side of the street waving handkerchiefs to welcome him. He would stand up and take his hat off and bow first to one side and then the other. We were proud of him. He was a wonderful preacher and a wonderful man was Brother Brigham."

Saturday, July 14, 1866, was the big day. All of the presiding brethren were on the stand. The chapel was crowded. Elder George Q. Cannon offered the reverent and beautiful prayer, part of which asked "We pray Thee, O Lord, that Thou wilt bless and strengthen every part of this house, that it may be durable and form a shelter to Thy Saints in which they may worship Thee. And when any of Thy servants enter this stand, may inspiration from on high rest down upon them. . . . May Thy people be filled with the Holy Spirit when they come here to worship, that their hearts may be prepared to receive the words of Thy servant. And, should strangers enter, may Thy Spirit open their hearts to receive the Word . . . that they may be convinced of the Truth. We pray Thee, O Lord, to bless this house with all its surroundings, and all the land which Thy people possess. May Thine Angels be around this house, and when Thy servants offer up prayer herein, whether in days of peace and prosperity when everything is smiling around them, or in times of adversities, may Thine ears be open to the cries of the people, and may there ever be a sweet spirit here. We dedicate unto Thee all this land which Thou hast given to us, with our wives, our children, our flocks and herds, and all our substance, praying that we may have the power to grow up to be a holy and pure people unto Thee. We pray that Thou wouldst manifest acceptance of this dedication unto Thee, by the outpouring of Thy Holy Spirit upon us at this time. All these blessings we ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen."

This building became the center of the community thought and, under a hundred years of bishops' leadership, truth, love and justice have been spoken from its pulpit.

A Sunday School was organized at Grantsville about 1860 by William C. Martindale, but, as all the records of the school have been lost, the history of the Sunday School cannot be given fully. It is remembered, however, that William Lee acted as superintendent from the spring of 1866 to the spring of 1875, when he was succeeded by Anders Gustave Johnson, who had formerly acted as assistant superintendent to Elder Lee.

A more complete organization of the school took place Oct. 12, 1879, by Francis M. Lyman, when the following officers were chosen and set apart: Anders Gustave Johnson, superintendent; Thomas Williams, first assistant, secretary and treasurer; James Ratcliffe, second assistant and leader of the choir; Miss Priscilla Jane Williams, assistant secretary and treasurer; Miss Lucy Ann Clark, organist. Supt. Johnson was called on a mission to Scandinavia in 1880 and at a session of the school held April 11, 1880, William Jefferies was appointed superintendent; Elders Williams and Ratcliffe were retained as assistants.

Supt. Jefferies was chosen as first counselor to Bishop Collett and the school was re-organized July 8, 1888, with Thomas Williams as superintendent and James Ratcliffe and Benjamin Franklin Barrus as his assistant. Supt. Williams resigned Sept. 20, 1891, and on the same day the school was re-organized with Thomas Henry Clark, Jr. as superintendent.

A Relief Society was organized by President Thomas H. Clark on June 8, 1869. Mrs. Hulda A. Barrus was elected presidentess, with Mrs. A. N. Sabin as first counselor and Mrs. Harriet Rowberry as second; Miss Harriet Hoagland was secretary with Mrs. Mary Jefferies, treasurer. They were set apart to their offices July 7, 1869.

Their accomplishments were many, including the establishment of a store where clothing, gloves, stockings, even overalls were sold, all made by the busy hands of the sisters. All funds thus realized were used in helping the poor. In time, the women were able to build a Relief Society Hall. This was built on the site of the present seminary building and was dedicated August 7, 1896. It served the needs of the sisters for meetings, socials, quiltings, study groups, and sewing bees. It was torn down to erect the present seminary in 1936.

Other officers serving were Mary Knowlton as second president of the Relief Society. Serving with her were Nancy Ann



Sabin, Sarah Hale, Mary Cook and Elizabeth Orr. They listed 132 members.

Mary Ann Hunter was made president February 4, 1875, with Jane Eastham and Sarah Hale as counselors, Mary Cook, secretary, and Elizabeth Orr, treasurer.

The fourth president was Jane Eastham, sustained March 6, 1879, with Ann Clark, Breta Felt, Lottie Johnson, Mary Ann House and Charlotte Rowberry as helpers during her administration.

On November 8, 1889, Flora Ann Sabin Wrathall was sustained as president. Her officers were Rose Hammond, Sophia Eliason, Rachel Clark, and Elizabeth Matthews.

Rose Hammond took office on November 6, 1891. She chose Emily Jennis Anderson, Annie F. Anderson, Rachel Clark and Eliza Matthews as her assistants.

The seventh president was Annie Olson Johnson, who took office on December 7, 1906, with Emma A. Judd and Janet H. Anderson as counselors. Charlotte Fawson and Annie Millward were secretaries.

They were followed by Mary Ann Barrus on January 20, 1910, with Emma A. Judd, Dena Boyer, Charlotte Fawson, Annie Millward and Salena Clark as officers with her. Sister Barrus served for eleven years.

A school for the education of the men of the church was started, called the School of the Prophets. The first meeting was believed to be August 28, 1871. Only select members of the L.D.S. Church were admitted. They were taught the principles of the Gospel and instructed in the policies of the church, pertaining to civil and domestic affairs. Polygamy and the attendant problems, with the attempt of non-members of the Church to seize the government were part of the things discussed. A parent school in Salt Lake City was conducted by Brigham Young and his counselors. Men from Grantsville attended this school by appointment and brought back information to the local group. Community problems were also solved such as irrigation or grazing disputes. It served as a lodge meeting, a public forum and a priesthood meeting all in one. There was an enrollment of more than one-hundred men.

A Young Ladies Retrenchment Association was organized at Grantsville Sept. 16, 1874, with the following officers: Miss Rachel Susan Hale, president; Miss Harriet Bates, first, and Mrs. Urilda McBride, second counselor; Miss Mary Ann Hunter, fifth, and

Miss Selina Elizabeth Lee, sixth counselor; Miss Mary Worthington, secretary; Miss Harriet Bates, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Mary Cook, superintendent; ninety-five members were enrolled. Miss Augusta Eliason succeeded Rachel S. Hale as president in 1876. At a meeting held August 24, 1877, the association was organized as a regular Y.L.M.I.A., and Miss Lucy A. Clark was chosen as president. She presided until 1880 when she was succeeded by Mrs. Marantha Stoddard as president; President Stoddard in turn was succeeded in 1884 by Miss Aroetta Hale, who was succeeded by Mrs. Malinda Benson, who was succeeded by Rachel Anderson, December 1, 1887.

The next president was Mrs. Aroetta Hale Judd who was chosen for that position July 3, 1890; she in turn was succeeded October 16, 1892, by Miss Lovina Angelia Barrus. Sister Barrus still presided in 1893 with Angeline Durfee as first and Miss Aldena Elquist as second counselors; Miss Annie Elizabeth Anderson, secretary; Miss May Anderson, assistant secretary; Miss Merlin Ratcliffe, treasurer; and Miss Annie Sandberg, librarian.

Elder William C. Martindale led the first singing at Grantsville, assisted by William C. Rydalch, as early as 1853. At a later day William Lee led the singing, and still later Wm. M. Allred had charge of the singing until June 1863, when Bishop William G. Young called Andrew Vickers Millward to take charge of the singing. Brother Millward immediately went to work and organized a regular choir. Among the members were the following: Andrew V. Millward, leader; Mrs. Louisa Millward, William Lee, Mrs. Martha Young, William Jefferies and wife, Mary T., and James Ratcliffe and wife, Emma.

The original choir thus organized consisted of only eight members, but a number of others soon joined. Later an organ, hauled across the plains by ox-teams in 1862, was purchased and placed in the present meetinghouse for the use of the choir. Brother Millward led the choir for fifty years with great diligence and untiring zeal, and in 1893 the choir had thirty-five members. James Ratcliffe and Andrew V. Millward, two of the original members, were still singing in the choir at that time. Also Mary Ann House, who was a member of Wm. M. Allred's choir, still sang at Grantsville in 1893. The first organ referred to above cost \$500.

Although the people had to work hard and put in long hours in the fields or out on the range, or in the homes rearing large families, with the attendant big washings and cooking of big meals, these people were hungry for the finer things of culture too. Their

daughters were given music lessons on the organ, and as far back as 1863 or 1864, strong interest in drama was evidenced in Grantsville. In 1863, Riley Judd came to Grantsville to make his home with his wife and three children. Mr. Judd seems to have had some experience in dramatics before coming to Grantsville. He played a few character parts, but was very able in directing and managing plays. His wife, Isabell Judd, was considered the best leading lady in town at that time, and she was very good, having a very beautiful face and a stately figure; also she was blessed with a good memory and a very pleasing voice. Mr. Judd was assisted by Thomas Williams, who had received training in classes of elocution in England, from where he came in 1861, a young married man. Williams was a very good coach; one had to strike a dramatic pose no matter what part was played. It was these dramatic poses and distinct pronouncing of the words in a very strong voice that made the great climax at the end of each act. Williams played a good many character parts as well as directing. He was best at showing others how to act. He did most of the writing of the different parts so everyone could have copies to study their parts at home.

Robert Orr was another wonderful character on the stage, taking mostly comedy roles. Adept at showing the humorous side of life, he was a good pantomimist and he had plenty of chances to use his talent. He also had charge of running the curtain up and down and kept the coal-oil lamps all clean and filled. Matt Orr was another old time actor who, instead of acting on the stage, did his acting at the door; being doorkeeper was no snap. The people did not play for money; what was taken in was for some good charity cause or the Church. They played for the entertainment of the people and for the jolly good times they had. And they did have a good time. Ann Parkinson Jefferies, from whom this information was obtained, says, "You see, the men's wives, who did not play parts, usually went along to rehearsals, most of which were held in the different homes, because a regular party was held after the rehearsals. So many women like my mother, Sarah Hill Parkinson, Aunt Jane Williams, Mrs. Louisa Fawson, Sarah Orr, Elizabeth Orr, and others, went to the rehearsals, and then the night of the play, the *big* night of course, these women would cook up a big meal and take it to the hall so that the performers and all could eat after the afternoon dress rehearsal, which saved them from the bother of going home to eat or even changing their costumes, thus saving time and helping things to run more smoothly for the evening performance.





*Grantsville Social Hall, built 1876, destroyed by fire 1897.*

"They considered themselves very lucky to have a place to hold plays in and appreciated the Old Grantsville Social Hall, which Harrison Severe built. It consisted of one large room; in the west end was a good-sized stage with two dressing rooms underneath, also a little storeroom. The seats were made of straight boards and were raised slightly as they went towards the east, and by the time you reached the east end you were nearly up to the ceiling, but one had a good view of the stage. Sometimes it was hard to hear all that was being said, but Dad Williams coached them all to talk real loud, and it was not his fault if a person couldn't hear. He would trot down to the end of the hall by the door and when the lines were spoken it had to be loud enough for him to hear. If not, they were made to repeat and repeat again, until they spoke loud enough, and they had to have action as well as voice."

Saul Worthington tells us the first play put on in Grantsville was "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." We are not sure of all the players, but a few of them were Thomas Williams, Riley Judd, Mrs. Bell Judd, Mrs. Reese, Mr. Reese, Charles Parkinson, Robert Orr, Saul Worthington, Shoemaker Green, Clint Martindale, Maude Frost and others. This play seemed to be quite a favorite, and

for many years they played it at the opening of each season. When they were ready for the first performance they had no curtain. Saul Worthington was telling his mother how badly they needed a curtain. She said, "Well, I have a bolt of factory. I'll take that and make one." So, just like magic, the curtain was made and used for the opening night of the first play. They made all their own costumes, and they had to be just so to fit the characters. "My mother tells of a costume she made for father," relates Ann Parkinson Jefferies, "the first one after coming here in 1871. It was a long black cape trimmed all the way down the front with gold braid and a large collar and cuffs trimmed with gold braid, a large black felt hat bent in shape with a white feather perched on one side."

In one of the plays they had to have a blackeyed baby, as the play was "Black Eyed Susan." Belle Judd used her baby Rose; only six weeks, she was "as beautiful a baby as you ever saw," so Dad Williams said. So, Rose always claimed that she played on the stage in its earliest days, which was really so, as it was 1869 when they put on "Black Eyed Susan."

The company of players undertook some very difficult plays, but they carried them out very well. They were united and helped one another, and the townspeople were always back of them one hundred percent. No jealousy among them, whether Judd cast a person as villain or leading lady, it was all right with everyone. Joseph Reese was often cast as the villain, as he was a dark, tall, handsome fellow, and he could really play the parts well. Maude Frost, Hattie Bates, and Lenore Eastham were among the early players. Some of the plays put on were "Leah, the Forsaken," "East Lynn," "Down the Black Canyon," "Nevard," "The Black Hand," "The Vagabond King," "The Great Divide," "The Rio Grande," and many others. They thought they did pretty well, so they wanted to perform their shows in other towns. They went to Tocele, Eureka, and Camp Floyd, where they played to full houses and no free tickets either.

About 1871, the old hall burned down, around the holiday time. Someone said that when Harrison Severe was informed his hall was burning he said, "Let 'er burn." It caught on fire during the night and there was no water around, so they had to "let 'er burn." In the early spring the ward put up a new public hall. This was built just south of the old one, with the same type of arrangements and with some improvements, also larger. They had lightning and thunder effects, a better stage and more scenery. The seating was better, too. This hall was used up until the time the Opera House was built. All entertainments, dances, programs,

rallies, operas, dramas, in fact everything was held in the hall. At this time some new talent was being discovered. Judd continued to manage the stage with Dad Williams still on the job, but Reese and Martindale and some others had moved to Idaho. Some of the players now were Emily Clark, Lottie Parkinson, Emma Rowberry, George Rose, Abram Fawson, David Sudworth, Harry Green, Mr. Young, Margaret Judd, Janie Millward, and Emery Barrus.

In 1885, Judd passed away and his wife, Belle, lost interest in the drama. Dad Williams carried on for a number of years; in fact he never tired of it. He loved the stage.

In the early nineties we had another group of players. May and Treasura Anderson, their brother, Andy, Lue Williams, Robert Halliday, Esther Anderson, Ray Green, Freeman Durfee, George Parkinson, John W. Anderson, Tillie Anderson, Jody Millward, Theo Johnson, R. R. Judd, Monte Barrus, Irene Severe, Carrie Peterson, Joe Rupp, James Palmer, Ann Parkinson, and a number of others entertained the public with their talents. Roy Palmer was an able manager and director, and the groups worked hard to put on high-class plays. On any of the plays they had to pay a royalty, but they worked hard, good crowds attended, and they always came out ahead.

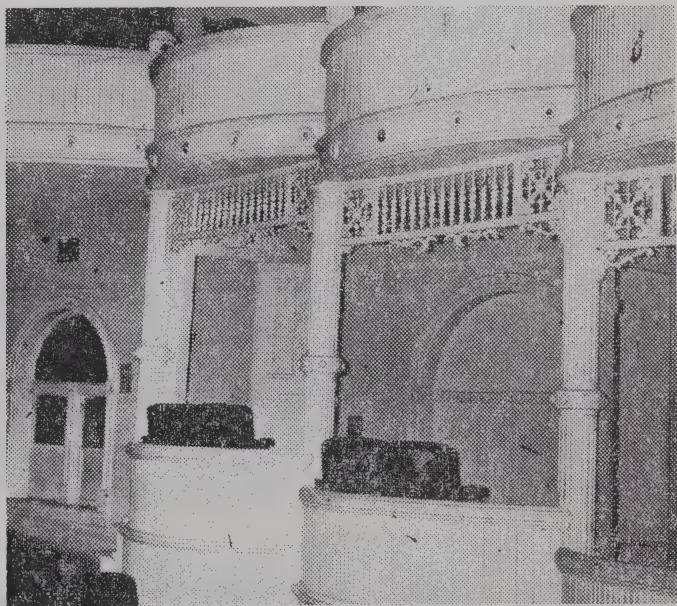


*Grantsville Opera House.*



When the new Opera House was built, the first play put on there was a benefit for the Sunday School. Many of the plays were put on for the benefit of the Sunday Schools, Mutual, missionaries, or to buy scenery and furniture for the new and wonderful stage. "We staged a lot of old plays as well as new ones; we had our ups and downs. Sometimes one of the actors took sick and someone had to step in and take his part, but things always turned out all right, and we did have a wonderful time," recalls Ann Jefferies. Time came when the school took up the study of speech and drama, giving the public some very interesting plays, and the Home Dramatic Club took a back seat, very gracefully and willingly. Here again the children and grandchildren took up the work and carried on. The instructors found all kinds of wonderful talent. Nowadays the movies take a big part of the entertainment world, but the schools and mutuels continue to put on some mighty fine plays each year, and it is interesting to see that those taking part are descendants of the first early pioneer Dramatic Club.

A meeting was held September 22, 1877 to organize the "Brass Band." James Ratcliffe called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Edward Hunter. James Ratcliffe was elected president



*Grantsville Opera House.*

of the organization with Roswell Hunter as secretary and A. G. Johnson, treasurer. A committee of three was appointed to draft rules to govern the band. Those appointed were James Ratcliffe, August Anderson, and Peter M. Anderson. Music lessons were to start the following Saturday with James Ratcliffe acting as teacher. The meeting was closed with benediction by John L. Rich.

A note in the minute book states the permanent organization was perfected November 17, 1877, but no minutes were given. Excerpts from minutes of February 11, 1878: "A. G. Johnson moved that the entrance fee in Rule 3 be changed from \$27.00 to \$25.00—carried. A. Fawson moved that all members shall be subject to the bandmaster when called together, and that the bandmaster preside at all meetings—carried. A. G. Johnson moved that the drummers have an equal vote with the other members of the band—carried. W. R. Judd moved that Jas. Ratcliffe act as bandmaster—carried."

Minutes of November 20, 1878: "Financial Report given. It was moved that the band members make their own music stands and they were to become property of the band. W. R. Judd moved that we purchase a pair of white gloves for each member of the band." Mention was made in the minutes that materials were purchased by the band members and the band suits were made by women of the community. They became the property of the band. Instruments and music were also band property. Each band member brought a stick of wood on meeting nights to heat the room in which they practiced. Candles were donated by members for light until oil lamps and reflectors were purchased November 30, 1878. They met in the Old City Hall.

The members of the first band were James Ratcliffe, August G. Johnson, Roswell Hunter, Abraham Fawson, August Anderson, George Hammond, William O. Jefferies, James Port, Samuel E. Woolley, Eugene T. Woolley, James L. Wrathall, Charles P. Anderson, Mosiah Fairchild, Alfred Mander, Henry Parkinson, William Riley Judd, Amos E. McBride, Charles G. Parkinson, and Samuel W. House. Charles G. Parkinson was appointed standard bearer.

They played for all celebrations in the community and received remuneration as granted them. They played the funeral march for one of their members, William Riley Judd, at his death.

The band remained intact from the date of its organization and in 1893 consisted of the following members: James Ratcliffe, Captain; William O. Jefferies, Thomas H. Clark, Jr., James E. Ratcliffe, Charles M. Levander, August G. Johnson, Andrew V.





*Grantsville band wagon and band.*



*Early Band of Grantsville. left to right: W. O. Jefferies, Lyman Orr, H. J. Robinson, T. H. Clark, Richard Jefferies, Robert Orr, Jr., Amos McBride, Samuel W. House, Andrew V. Millward, A. G. Johnson, William Riley Judd, George Hammond, William J. Clark, Abraham Fawson. James Ratcliffe in front without cap was the leader.*



Millward, Abram Fawson, Robert R. Judd, George Hammond, Amos O. McBride, Samuel W. House, sec. and treasurer, George Millward, Joseph Millward, James Barrus, William G. Hammond, John E. Johnson, Edward Anderson, Joseph Palmer, Frank Clark, Richard Jefferies, Frederick Hammond, Albert Jefferies and Chas. G. Parkinson, Standard Bearer.

C. A. Johnson built the "Johnson's Hall" in the fall of 1898. At the New Year's Ball held January 1, 1899, many of the men wore full dress suits and the women were beautifully gowned. They had come a long way in luxury and comfort from the first early days.

The Old Folks Sociable has become an outstanding annual social event. The first one was given January 6, 1884. Ever since there has been one each year, consisting of a program mostly of local talent, then a banquet, then dancing. Several hundred attend each year; many who have moved away come home for this event.

The need for an opera house was felt. Bishop James L. Wrathall appointed the following men to serve as a committee: James Ratcliffe, T. H. Clark, Jr., and Gustave Anderson. They were to investigate the means of building one. John W. Clark donated the building site. Work started the 18th of September 1899, using pressed brick lined with adobes. The contractor was Harvey Everett; work largely done by voluntary labor under the direction of the bishopric of the ward. When finished it was a large building eighty-five by forty-six feet in size. The young men who had served as missionaries in foreign lands suggested many details in finishing the interior. When completed it was considered one of the finest of its size in the west. The woodwork on the boxes and the cornices on the walls and the doorframes were elaborately carved and enameled, then gilded for emphasis. Lights were by acetylene gas, fed to one hundred fifteen lamps by means of a generator. The *Deseret News* says, "The theater opened Saturday evening (July 28, 1900) with the celebrated drama 'Santiago'." The first party, a free one, was held in June.

Dedication was held December 1, 1901. A dance hall in the basement and, later on a motion picture screen, made the building the center of recreation for many years. The pioneer village had come of age and with the passing of the older generation came new ways, new homes, new public buildings, but always they have kept the high ideals and self-sacrifice of their grandparents high in their hearts, a pattern of good for the future.

## HERITAGE

I watched soft darkness creep along the hills,  
As if reluctant that the day should die;  
And in the teeming city down below  
A million lights streamed out across the sky.  
I saw the lighted buildings far and near,  
Sharp-etched against the evening's dusky blue;  
I saw the evening star, and one late robin,  
And all the dear familiar things I knew.

I heard the muffled roaring of the city,  
The air with half a hundred sounds was filled;  
Then suddenly it happened. For a moment—  
One full long moment—every sound was stilled.  
The scene below me changed,  
The lights were candles,  
The buildings were squat cabins here and there.  
I saw the men, the long full skirts of women,  
And heard the children's laughter on the air.

It seemed as though a vanguard stood beside me,  
The spirits of a mighty valiant band  
Who walked long miles across a blistering desert  
To gain the shelter of a Promised Land.  
They lived their lives and then they laid them down,  
Knowing full well that they left much to do,  
But knowing too, that we who walk behind  
Will see the thing they started finishing through.

We will not walk alone; God still abides;  
And truth and love and justice are the same.  
The heritage they left for us is filled  
With lovely things, for which there is no name.  
Words are but futile, they cannot express  
The blessings we have reaped down through the years;  
We do not walk alone—They walk beside us  
Those faithful ones—Those stalwart pioneers.

(Written by Grace Kearn Lamborne, daughter  
of James and Merlin Kearn)

## Pioneer Industries of Grantsville<sup>1</sup>

*By Myrl Porter*

Farming and stockraising was the principal industry of the early day settlers of Grantsville, but other industries had to be established if the pioneer colony was to survive.

The burning of charcoal was one of the earliest industries. Men would burn charcoal and haul it to Salt Lake to obtain a little money during the first year or so.

A large pit would be built. Green boughs were then placed in the fire so it would only smolder. Cedar logs were placed over this smoldering pit, and more green boughs placed on top. The heating of the logs without actually allowing them to burn would dry out the sap, leaving the black charred logs. Oxen were used to haul the heavy logs to the burner and the ox, with its great head and strong shoulders was one of the most valuable possessions of the early pioneers.

Lye, used in the making of soap, was manufactured. Straw was placed in a barrel. Often the barrel itself was manufactured by settlers. For this an old tree was selected, the center hollowed out to form a cavity. The straw was put into the cavity and cottonwood ashes poured over. Water was then added and left to stand two or three days, and stirred occasionally. The water or leach as it was called was drained off through a hole in the bottom of the barrel. Placing this solution into the kettle with grease, it was boiled into soap. The next day or two after, the soap was cut into bars and set ready for drying. It was soon ready to use.

Matches were unknown, so the settlers would bank their fires well with ashes at night. In the morning, the ashes would be scraped away and an attempt made to coax up a blaze. When a fire was seen to be started, all would go to that place for a few coals to start a fire. Care was taken not to take the ashes as they were carefully saved to make lye.

Carrying coals to start fires soon ended, for the Indians taught the settlers how to make a torch to carry fire. This was made by placing some slightly green bark together lengthwise. More bark would be wound around this in such a manner that held its form even after the fire had been smoldering in it all day. If a fire was desired it was only necessary to fan it in the breeze a few times to start it blazing again. It was easily extinguished by burying it in dust or ashes to smother the fire.

TANNERY. Due to the isolated positions and the lack of money it was impossible to secure shoes from the east. Consequent-

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<sup>1</sup>Compiled from *Hitsory of Grantsville* by Virgie Cooley.



ly, John McDonald was prompted to build a tannery in 1854. Red pine bark was used to make the tanning solution. This had to be ground first to give the best results. For this purpose, a floor was built with a plank with an edge around it to keep the bark in. In the center of this platform was an upright onto which a pole was fastened. On the opposite end of this pole a team of horses or oxen was hitched, which pulled the pole around smashing the bark into small fragments ready for the vats. These were pits about six feet deep and ten to twelve feet square. They were lined with planks put together with grooves to make them watertight. These vats were filled from the creek after water had first been run through a settling pond. An acid solution was used in the first tank and the hides allowed to lay for a certain length of time to loosen the hair. To prepare the next solution for the hides, bark was put in the vats and allowed to stand until the water had absorbed the properties of the bark. The useless bark was raked out and the hides put in. After they lay in this solution for a length of time they were put into another vat of bark solution and then taken out and dried for use.

McDonald was the chief cobbler of Grantsville and tanned most of the leather he used in the making of boots and shoes.

Hap Brimm also had a tannery on Fishing Creek which turned out a high grade of leather.

Often members of some of the families would try their luck at making shoes for themselves. The lasts they used were crude affairs, made entirely of wood. The last had to be replaced often, as each peg driven into the shoe had to be driven into the last. This was the only way to make sure the peg had gone through the leather.

The pegs were made of grained maple wood and seasoned by drying. Often this was done by standing the pieces of wood by the fireplace or on the sunny side of the building. After being dried it was sawed into correct lengths, a piece of steel was then taken as a wedge to split the pegs into the desired size. They were then sharpened with a knife to a point to enable them to be driven into the sole of the shoe. Holes were first made by an awl to make nailing easier. After the soles were fastened on, they were fastened onto a steel float and a rasp was run into the shoe to smooth down the rough points. Should the shoes get wet and not allowed to dry on the feet they would shrink and it was impossible to wear them until they were wet again and put on the wearer to stretch them.

**SAWMILLS.** Wilford Hudson and James Dayley realizing the need of a sawmill sawed a thousand feet of timber to sell to obtain enough money to buy a sash saw, using the pit method this was the way the first timber was sawed.

In 1852, a sash saw was put up on Fishing Creek by Jacob Abbott and Harrison Severe and they sawed a great deal of the lumber and shingles used in the building of the first homes in Grantsville. This mill operated for about ten years.

J. W. Cooley built a sawmill in North Willow Canyon. Joe Fisher erected the building and due to the plentiful water supply and easy access to timber this proved an ideal location for a sawmill. Shingles were made from straight grain timber and sawed into desired lengths. With a wedge, pieces were split into the size required. Shingles made at that time were about twice as thick as they are today.

In 1896, a sawmill was built at the mouth of South Willow Canyon by Richard M. Robinson. E. M. Clark helped get out the logs used in erecting the mill.

Sugar was scarce, as it had to be hauled from the east. When it could be obtained, \$1 a pound was paid for it. Needless to say, it was used very sparingly. The first sweetening secured locally was called honeydew. This was a sticky substance collected from grass that grew in the meadowland. This caused the grass to stick together in clumps, which were collected and dipped into a kettle of hot water to melt the honey. When gathered, the honey was white, but the sweet liquid was tinted green from the grass. This liquid had to be boiled down to a syrup for use. The people believed the Lord had sent this honeydew to them to enable them to partially satisfy their intense hunger for sweets.

The settlers soon began to raise beets to produce syrup. They were not the sugar beets we grow today, although that is what they were called. They were red in color and did not rate very high in sugar content. The beets were washed, then the depressions were thoroughly scraped to get them perfectly clean. They were cut and placed in a kettle to boil; when cooked they were pressed. The pulp would be placed in a tub with a hole in the lower part so the liquid ran out. A special place was built to press the beet pulp, which was also used to press cheese. For this, a couple of posts were set in the ground with holes bored in them to allow a bolt to run through them. A pole would then be placed under this bolt over the tub. The free end would be held down, weighted or fastened, to force the juice out. When the pulp was quite dry, the juice was cooked down into a syrup.

Raising of sugar cane was important in the community. Practically everyone raised a small patch of cane, thus, there came the need for a molasses mill. Individual making of syrup was not practical, although the raising of the cane was. The Hale brothers, Aroet and Alan were the most successful of the early settlers to run a molasses mill.

The first vats were made of wood with a tin bottom which ran well up on the sides to keep the wood from burning. This was set in mortar so that fire could be kept underneath. Later they had a molasses mill at the big dam where water power was accessible to run the rollers with. This was done by an overshot water wheel which was twelve or fifteen feet high and three feet across.

The buckets or troughs were wedge shaped, about a foot wide. As these troughs filled with water, they became heavy. The heavy troughs settled down bringing the empty one up which forced the wheel around in a revolving movement. This gave power to the rollers to crush the cane. It was then carried to sheet iron vats by means of a wooden trough.

A fire was kept burning under these vats day and night to keep the cane boiling. A vat was divided into two or three sections. Slide doors of zinc formed the division between these sections. These were lifted to let the contents pass from one section to another in the process of cooking. Screens were used for skimming, as they permitted the liquid syrup to run through thus removing the pulp.

After the syrup was well cooked it was drained through several thicknesses of cloth, down to a real fine cloth. This was necessary to remove the pumice. It was then put into pine wood barrels.

Wilford Hudson made the first tubs and barrels, kegs and wooden buckets. They were made of wooden staves and held together by strips of chokecherry bark.

There was always plenty of help at the cane mill, the boys gladly carrying the cane to the press. Taking the skimings for pay they used them to make a fine grade of candy.

The manufacturing of thread was a necessary industry, as it had to be brought across the plains by caravan. To overcome the difficulty of obtaining this much needed article in the sewing of clothing, most early settlers raised a patch of flax. Here again, they were obliged to prepare it for use. When the flax was ready for cutting, much of it was placed in the spring on land now owned by R. M. Rydalch. It was left until the outer coat was softened, then it was removed from the spring and left to dry. The next step was to break off the outer coating. To do this, it was placed



in a "breaker." This was a rack built on posts. The upper edge of the slats were tapered to an edge. Fastened to this with leather hinges was a top part similar to the rack itself. The slats of this were tapered on the underneath and fit between the slats of the lower part. When pressed beneath these slats the outer husk or casing of the flax would be cracked. After removing from the breakers, it was thrown or dragged over the thresher. This was another rack or table with long nails projecting through the slats. These caught the husks of the flax, tearing it off and leaving the fiber of the flax. After this had been accomplished, the flax was still far from being pleasant to use. It cut the hands, similar to sewing with coarse blades of grass.

Some of the first fruit trees were started from seeds. Sometimes grafting and budding were resorted to when the tree was a sturdy one. In this way good fruit could be produced quickly. A favored way was to get small starts from other localities. Aaron Sceva had the first fruit orchard. It grew near the old fort on Clark Street. Dan Bagley was the next to have a peach orchard. James McBride had a most complete fruit orchard. He knew a great deal about the nursery business and was an expert in naming the varieties of fruits.

James Bagon had a large fruit orchard and piped water 2-1/2 miles from Magpie and Pope Canyons to irrigate this orchard, situated on bench land at the mouth of these canyons.

As in all early communities, trade was the medium used in buying and selling. For several years Grantsville had no stores as all trading was done among themselves or in Salt Lake City. They hauled charcoal, red pine timber, bark and cedar logs and exchanged them in Salt Lake for groceries and other needed commodities.

Two of the very first stores were owned by Mr. Cooley and Mr. Orr. Quite a variety of merchandise was carried in a very small space, at first in a room in the owner's home. A Mr. Farnsworth was employed to run the Cooley store, it being the first store to apply for a license to operate, June 25, 1867.

Hale Brothers opened a merchandise store and meat market on June 27, 1868, later selling to a corporation and being known as the Grantsville Co-op.

Adobe houses became popular very soon after the settlement of Grantsville. The adobes were more easily made and the clay for them was plentiful. The best clay made light colored adobes, poor clay, dark adobes. If there was mineral content in the clay it soon ate up the clay, causing the adobes to crumble.

Often the equipment used for making the adobes had to be moved from one location to another to obtain the best clay. The top layer of soil had to be removed as this contained roots and sticks. The clay underneath was placed upon a bare piece of ground, which had been cleared for this purpose. It was moistened, then trampled with bare feet in order to work out all the lumps and sticks. After this, it was packed into a wooden mold the size of two adobes, with a partition between. When they were well molded they were pushed off and left to dry in the sun. Aroet Hale was the first mason, Joe Biddlecome taking the work over later. Wilford Hudson and Clay Belder were the first carpenters, the Barrus's taking over this work.

John C. Anderson and Andrew Millward, and Richard Butler made the adobes to build the first two-story, with full basement, schoolhouse in Grantsville.

Perry Durfee was the best carpenter for finishing work.

Coffins were made by Charles Johnson, Anders Anderson, Wilford Hudson, Durfee and probably others. C. John (Curley) Anderson took the lead in preparing the dead for burial. The Relief Society made burial clothes. Curly Anderson took care of the male dead and the Relief Society officers cared for the female dead.

Charles J. Stromberg ran the hearse, the first one of which was a light wagon; then a buckboard, then a white top buggy, later a fancy white top buggy trimmed in gold.

Brooms were made by Benjamin Barrus, who brought broom cane seed with him across the plains, planted it and made the first brooms.

Kilns. Edward Hunter built the first brick house in Grantsville from brick he made himself and burned in his brick kiln on the south end of Quirk Street.

Blacksmiths were Aaron Sceva and John Bolinder.

## PINE CANYON (LAKE VIEW, OR LINCOLN)

*By Margaret C. Sagers*

As early as 1850 this valley or countryside was called "Pine Canyon" because of its proximity to the local canyon by that name, it being covered with pine trees. By common desire of its population in 1876 it was decided to rename it, "Lake View" because of the beautiful landscape showing the Great Salt Lake in the distance. When the community became recognized enough to have a post office granted by the United States, the official

name became "Lincoln." Lincoln, Lake View, or Pine Canyon, now known by all three names is situated four miles northeast of Tooele City, and 40 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, near the foothills of the Oquirrh Mountains on the east, and the open Tooele Valley to the west bounded by the Stansbury mountains. Sections 11, 12, 13, 14 Twp. 3, Range 4 West, S.L.M. all converge at a point about 200 yards north of the present day meetinghouse. In early days the land was covered with bayonet grass in which an animal could stand and not be seen. This was in the flat north of the present settlement. The rest of the land was covered with tall sagebrush, all of which had to be cleared off before the land could be cultivated.

As early as 1850, the Leavitt brothers, Lemuel, Dudley and Thomas built a small log cabin at the mouth of what is now known at Leavitt Canyon. Near to them Perry Durfee and George Baker built rough homes, but they both soon moved away. Andrew Boldgett and Albert Noble built small cabins near there, too, but they sold their right to Apostle Orson Pratt who established three of his wives there for a time. Their land was a little further south and west of the others, some of the property being where the old Jeremiah Law Whitehouse land was and near where Grover McBride now lives. They all left and the Dudley Leavitt family was the only one remaining in 1852. No improvements of note were made. John Marshall and Orson Pratt established themselves on the stream of water which flowed out of Pine Canyon. Marshall enclosed a ten acre plot with a mud wall which cost him one dollar (\$1.00) a rod, but it soon crumbled. In later years, Jeremiah L. Whitehouse acquired the Pratt holdings, and his son Jeremiah Warr Whitehouse was born there in October 1862. Andrew Eliason, Swen, and Peter Nelson lived somewhere nearby, but not for long. Their holdings were further east near where the smelter is, but north of it.

This history is written to give the first real settlement of Pine Canyon as a pioneer village and organized community: Tooele City had been settled in the fall of 1849-1853, the log homes being built at the mouth of Settlement Canyon and gradually to the north. It was known as "the Fort," because they had surrounded the homes with a wall for protection against the Indians who were hostile and troublesome. Among the early settlers in Tooele were many Scottish immigrants who had left their native land to be with the body of the Church in Zion. They had grown and growing families and some of them had married and set up homes for themselves in the new city. The men of Tooele had diverted the stream of water from Middle Canyon to Tooele for extra water.





*School in Pine Canyon, 1908. First to and including eighth grades.*

*Reading from left to right first row in front: Murray Shields, Dell Adamson, Martin Harris, Curtis Shields, Stanley Whitehouse, Wilford Shields, Harold Droubay, George Sims, Don Shields. Kneeling in back Romulus Shields, Kenneth Sims and Ervin Sagers.*

*Second row: William Miller, Doris Adamson, Olive Sagers, Ruby Harris, Ada Smith, Ruth Shields, Violet Sagers, Veloy Adamson, Joe Shields, Eliza Shields, Leone Shields, Thelma Shields, Emily Shields, Otilla Shields, Eva Sagers.*

*Third row: Hoyt Shields, Elmer Sagers, Marion Shields, Jesse Hauerback, Milton Sagers, Lula Shields, Edna Adamson, Crissie Whitehouse, Mabel Sagers, Victoria Miller, Mable Harris, Katie Mercer, Lola Mercer, Emily Sagers, Isabella Murray, Marie Droubay, Helen Shields, Edna Shields, Agnes Sagers.*

*Back row: Heber C. Kimball, teacher, Melvin Shields, Miss Maudie Wanless teacher, Hazel Shields, Maggie Harris, Glen Sims, Versal Shields, Robbie Murray, Julia Shields and Agnes Sagers.*

They had changed its natural course which was towards this part of the valley and a little further east of here. Tooele Valley was all one ward with John Rowberry as bishop. It was suggested that Tooele was becoming overpopulated for the amount of land and water available, and that some families should be called upon to move and establish a village in Pine Canyon area.

It was decided to put the names of the young men in a hat and "draw lots" to see whom it would fall to. The lots were drawn by five young Scotchmen, each with a wife and small children. Two sets of brothers, Robert C. Shields and Archibald C. Shields, Adam B. Smith and John B. Smith and Moses Martin, whose wife was a sister to the wife of Archibald C. Shields. This was the spring of 1860. They were told they could have one-third of the Middle Canyon stream of water, but they must channel it down a new course to their land. That was a big and arduous project, all by shovel and hard work, but they accomplished it and it was sufficient. They divided into equal parts and took the water for two days each at a time in the beginning, and each had laid out ten acres of land to begin with. The wives and children of these men remained in Tooele until the men got log cabins and rough homes built from logs from the nearby mountains, fitting them together and "chinking" them with small pieces of wood and mud of an adobe mixture to seal them up. The floors and roofs were dirt and far from leakproof in bad weather. They built them under the hill north of the present day Main Street of the village.

The Indians had troubled the men some while getting out their timber in the mountains where they would camp for days at a time, thus necessitating that they stay together, keep watch and have guns at hand. On one occasion after they had retired for the night, one of them became nervous and called to the others, "Wake up, boys, I think we had better return to the fort. It does not seem safe to me." They did. Later on, a big Indian, known as "Big Foot," told them that he and his band had watched them, "waiting for a chance to raid their camp and kill them." They were a renegade band who gave much trouble in Tooele City as well as in Pine Canyon. The settlers used ox-teams, a mule and an ox or whatever they could get to do their hauling from the mountains. It is said Archibald C. Shields' team consisted of one ox and his milk cow which he milked night and morning.

The windows in the homes were open spaces with pieces of muslin hung to keep out the flies and let in the light and air. There was a fireplace in one end, built of rocks and a large flat rock slab in front known as the "Hearth Stone." This was used when baking was to be done. They would place the three-legged



*The Old Murray home in Pine Canyon.*

*Left to right, front: Scott Murray, Murray W. Shields. Second row: Elizabeth Shields Murray, John Murray. Standing by horse, Alexander Murray. On horse, Wilbur Murray.*



iron pot on it and draw the red embers from the fire all around it, thus using it as an oven. There was an iron rod above and across the fire and on it hung the pots, pans, and griddles from a hook over it. They were also made of heavy cast iron and lasted for many years. The furniture was all homemade; tables, chairs, benches, cupboards, and four-poster beds with boards laid across or ropes strung across to serve as "springs" for the straw-filled ticks which served as mattresses. Quilts made of scraps of cloth, mostly used cloth, were the comforters and in the winter "hot" rocks were taken to bed by the children and adults, too. The furniture was held together with wooden pegs as nails were unavailable, being one thousand miles away.

At this point it will be well to mention the five families in detail: Robert C. Shields, and wife, Mary Ann Jenkins Shields, who was born in England and had grown up in Tooele City, her mother having become a widow in Nauvoo, and later married John Rowberry and crossed the plains in his company, so was raised by him. They had three small children, Eliza Primrose, John and Robert who were twins. Archibald C. Shields who had married Ellen Gillespie, the daughter of other Scottish converts Peter Gillespie and Martha Scott. They also had three small children, John, Archibald and Martha. John B. Smith had married Margaret Gibson at Council Bluffs on their way here. They had four children, Adam, John, Margaret, and Martha. Adam B. Smith had met his wife, Elizabeth McIsaac, on the ship as he came over. They were married on the way and had one child, Adam, five years old at this time. She was of delicate health and pined much for her home and relatives who had cast her off when she joined the Mormons in Scotland. The first child born in the new settlement was Alexander J. Shields to Robert C. and Mary Ann Jenkins Shields, in October 1860. Moses Martin and wife, Isabella Gillespie Martin, also had three children, Moses, Isabella, and Martha. He was a Scotchman of real worth and had been a personal friend of Joseph Smith.

They worked together, each for one and one for all in these hard days of getting started. As time went on they were able to add "lean-to's" to their cabins. Robert C. Shields got three rooms in an L shape, while the Martins accumulated two rooms and a "lean-to." Adam B. and John B. Smith got two log rooms, while Archibald C. Shields was more of the "frame type," being built of quaken aspen boughs and boards and whatever else he could plaster together with adobe mixture. They were fairly comfortable for that day. In due time, at the suggestion of Brigham Young who had visited the community, they had built their new and

better homes up on a hill where there was a better view of the surrounding country and to keep better watch for Indians. They made the brick to build these homes and they were considered "mansions" in their day. Again Archibald C. Shields was different. He built his of large stones or rocks, and it was two-storied, plastered over with white plaster. They worked hard to raise the necessities of life for man and beast, and as their children grew large enough they all had to help. They expanded their operations and each raised a few cattle. In the autumn they would all go down to the lake shore and cut enough "wild hay" to haul home for winter feed for their animals. The women worked hard too, carding and spinning wool, making soap and candles, knitting and sewing by hand for their ever-growing families. Many times food was scarce and they would gather sego lily roots and pig weeds for greens to supplement what little else they had. Oftentimes the children had to be rationed, but as all were alike they were happy and shared what they had with each other. They enjoyed the companionship of one another, and they and their relatives and friends from Tooele visited back and forth quite a bit, often walking both ways and carrying their small children.

They loved social life and had many dances to the tunes of the violins played by the men folks. Many times they danced all night in their bare feet in the homes at first and later in the "schoolhouse." They did not forget that they had left humble but comfortable homes in Scotland for the gospel, and held their meetings in the home of Robert C. Shields who was "Presiding Elder" of the Branch which was created in 1861. Moses Martin and John B. Smith were the counselors. In 1861, the community was built up by the addition of the Thomas Howell family and the James I. Steele family. Steele lived further east. His old rock house still stands. In the fall of 1862, they built a log house 24 feet by 16 feet, which was the only public edifice in the village and in it all the meetings, dances, socials, and school were held. It had a dirt roof. They began to hold Sunday School in it in 1863. In 1869, Robert C. Shields told a *Deseret News* reporter "that the water had increased greatly and there were now thirteen families in the community and room for many more."

Brickmaking was developed by Archibald C. Shields, and his children helped in the making of the brick at the charcoal kilns built on his place for that purpose. The bricks were sold to a smelter at Bauer and for building purposes in both Tooele and Pine Canyon. The Relief Society was organized 25 September 1870 with Ann Bayliss Steele as president. Under the date of 30 December 1872, James I. Steele wrote, "Silk culture has been

started and we now have 12,000 mulberry trees growing. Experiments through two summers show good quality silk and the silkworm eggs are first quality." A large mulberry grove was planted where W. G. McBride now lives but it is gone. In June 1872, The Young Ladies' Retrenchment Society was organized. In 1874, a new frame meetinghouse 20 feet by 30 feet was built. On April 28, 1876, by common desire, the name of the place was changed to Lake View and that was the name given to the ward later. On July 24, 1875 the Y.M.M.I.A. was organized with Walter G. Adamson as president. Joseph W. Steele later said, "It makes much improvement in our young men. They meet regularly and study the Doctrine and Covenants, Book of Mormon and Juvenile Instructor. Walter G. Adamson manifests much interest in our welfare."

At a conference held in Grantsville on June 24, 1877 Tooele Stake was organized with John Rowberry as stake president, and Lake View Ward with Moses Martin as bishop. He had recently been acting as presiding elder in the branch. Thomas Howell and Joseph W. Steele were his counselors. They were set apart and ordained on July 25, 1877 by President John Taylor. They served long and well. The community has continued to develop and grow. In 1959, the population is now 250 and many new homes have been built. The long row of trees planted in early days down the Main Street have been removed to permit electric lines to better enter the homes. Electricity was brought in in the fall of 1929 and spring of 1930. Culinary water was finally piped from the springs of Middle Canyon in 1935 after a very severe year of drouth in 1934 when the ditch was completely dry and water had to be hauled in from Tooele.

In 1909, the International Smelting and Refining Company took options on land and built their plant in 1909. It furnished work for the men of the town and still does. It caused a lot of "smoke damage" to crops and animals in the beginning and caused some of the local farmers to bring suit against it and some of them to leave this locality and move to other places for farming. However, after many years, they were able to control the damage and make it less injurious.

To return to the pursuits of the early day settlers, the first brooms were made by Robert C. Shields who raised the broom corn, and he also made the first molasses cooked down from the juice of cow beets which he raised. When Archibald C. Shields raised some sugar cane or sorghum cane he hauled it to Grantsville where a Brother Barrus had a mill and he made it into a better grade of molasses or "sorghum" as it was called. They all planted



the pits or seeds of various fruits and raised good fruit trees which went a long way in supplementing their diets both in summer and winter, for they sun-dried apples, pears, peaches, and apricots. John B. Smith and Jeremiah L. Whitehouse were the purchasers of the first "Combined Reaper" and mower. Their first wheat raised was of the "Touse" variety, but Peter A. Droubay sent to the East for a soft kind which later took his name as "Droubay Wheat." He also sent to France for alfalfa seed which grew very well here and made excellent hay and forage for the animals.

In times of sickness they used native herbs and roots, making them into tea for medicinal purposes. Sagebrush leaves were steeped and made into a tonic and blood medicine. Sulphur and molasses were given in the springtime to tone up the children. Tansy was a spicy plant used against fever, wild hops for poultices and marshmallow plants for bruises. Mrs. Mary Meiklejohn was the countryside midwife and attended the women here in childbirth. She delivered many of the babies of this community. Life was hard, but the people were hardy and happy. Their pleasures were simple and community life was much like one large family. Hundreds of descendants fill the intermountain area and are in many other states. The Tooele County D.U.P. placed a monument with a plaque bearing the names of the five original pioneer women of this community. It was dedicated by Richard R. Lyman in fine commemorative services in their honor on April 10, 1935.

## ERDA

1850 - 1900

*By Blanche B. Liddell*

Erda is the railroad name given to a small settlement about seven miles north of Tooele City, Utah. Here is what has been found regarding its history from 1849 to 1900.

Erda has had several changes of name through its history, namely Rose Springs Fort, so designated by the county in 1855; Bates Branch in 1873, and later known as Batesville, so named in honor of Ormus E. Bates.

The railroad chose the name, Erda, by which it has been known for many decades.

Three days after reaching Salt Lake City, Brigham Young, Samuel Brannan, and Orson Pratt and a few other elders came into Tooele Valley around the point of the Oquirrh Mountains exploring the territory close to Salt Lake Valley. This was July 29, 1847.



*Cyrus Bates home in Erda, where all the first social and religious meetings were held.*

Two years later, in 1849, President Young and others again came into Tooele Valley locating Tooele and Rush Valleys as herd grounds for cattle belonging to the saints. Some of these men located in the valley and built homes here. A sawmill was built near the mouth of Settlement Canyon. A sawmill belonging to Bishop John Rowberry was built in Middle Canyon where there was considerable timber.

In the year 1851, Ormus E. Bates came across the plains in a covered wagon. He and his sons located a herd ground for cattle near what became known as Rose Springs and Tule, or Tuilia Springs, the Indian name for rushes which grew profusely there. The locale was characterized with much feed for animals, and wild game was plentiful. Rose Springs near the mountains contrasted in location to Tuilia Springs south of the present church.

Brother Bates, a brother-in-law, of Orson Pratt, came here with the latter's cattle in 1851 and lived in a covered wagon with some of his sons for about a year, making their camp near the Tule Springs.

In 1852, they were assigned a grant of land by Brigham Young including practically all of what is now Erda.

Near Tuilia Springs they built a home for the family. As near as can be ascertained there were three homes built of adobes (made here of clay mud), lumber from Middle and Pine Canyons which cost about \$20 per 1,000 feet. Some of these old timbers of white pine are still being used in the home occupied by L. T. Liddell as late as 1960.

The homes were built on the outside of a fort which was built for protection from Indian raids. The fort was built around Tule Springs but was named Rose Springs Fort by the county administration November 1, 1855.

Much evidence has been found in the nature of Indian arrow-heads, corn-grinding stones, and other relics attesting to the need for this fort.

In 1858 to 1864, other families came here, among them the George W. Bryan family. Brother Bryan was one of the first seven presidents of Seventies in Tooele Stake, or ward so-called. These people settled near the mountains at what was known as Rose Springs.

In 1858, Johnston's Army came to Utah; and with other settlements, the people of Rose Springs Fort moved southward, leaving these homes ready to be burned.



*The old Erda school house and some of its citizens.*



Marintha Bates, says of this:

"We packed all we had in father's one wagon and waited for the command to leave. At night we lay down to sleep, not knowing when word would come of the army which we thought was coming to destroy us. Mother went about the house, placing everything in order and mending every bit of clothing we could find, for we knew that the time would come when we might be in great need of food and clothing.

"There were a large number of us children in our family. We put away all our playthings because we were too frightened to do anything but follow mother and father from place to place, waiting for some word of comfort and cheer from them.

"One morning, father told us we were to leave that evening. There was packing and baking of bread that day. In the middle of the day father scattered straw and leaves all through the house; and I heard him say, 'Never mind, little daughter, this has been our home but it will never be theirs.'

"Then we joined the people on the road and learned that all was to be burned if the army attacked us. That night we camped on Willow Creek, and at ten o'clock everyone in the company knelt in prayer. Mother said our homes would not be destroyed—and they were not."

In the early sixties, land here was thrown open to homestead entry, and other families came in. Prior to this there were only about 5 or 6 families here. Among these were the Hiskey and Warr families.

Here is the story of Clara Hiskey Warr:

Mrs. Warr's father and mother were Benjamin and Mary Ann Hiskey. Their people were Pennsylvania Dutch. Clara Warr was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1856. Her family came by ox-team from Omaha, Nebraska, in 1862 with the Milo Andrus Company.

There were eight Hiskey children. Clara walked barefoot all the way across the plains. She was baptized in the Jordan River. She lived three years in Salt Lake City and three years at Brighton, and came to Erda in 1868. She said flour was \$24 a hundred pounds, then. There were only about 5 or 6 families here then. Her family lived in a one-room lumber shack. She was married to Charles Warr, and they had 12 children.

Among the families entering the locale through the homesteading period were the families of Orson Bates, James Simpson, John Hillstead (grandfather of Bishop Wirthlin, Wirthlin married a Hillstead girl), William Hiskey, William Dykes, Moses Warr, a



*Moses Warr home in Erda. Left to right: Clara Hiskey Warr, Milton Warr, Gertrude Warr, Millie Warr, Charles E. Warr.*

Mr. Chandler, a Mr. Wheelock (bachelor), James William Tillman, Kenneth Bates, Leonard Smith, Joseph Rowberry, Robert Skelton, Hyrum Hill, Clark Higley, Cyrus Bates, Samuel K. Orme, Barney Weyland, Lydia Rands, Jesse Maine family, Taylor family, Jefferson Huff family.

About 1870 to 1890 came other families, namely James C. Woods, George H. Tate, John K. Park, August C. Vorwaller, James Gollaher, George Cochrane, Frank Cochrane, John C. Liddell, Pierre Appolinaire Droubay families. There may have been others, but at the turn of the century there were 30 families listed in the ward.

Some of these families stayed here only a few years and then moved away while others took their places.

In 1873, the Bates Branch was organized with Orson P. Bates as presiding elder. A schoolhouse was built in 1873 on the corner south of our present drive-in movie open-air theater. The land for this school property was given to the settlement from the homestead of John Hillstead. The schoolhouse and the home of Cyrus Bates were used as church and social centers.

A Sunday School was organized in 1876 with Samuel Orme as president and his own secretary. There were four officers and

teachers. This was done in the home of Cyrus Bates.

In 1877, the Mutual Improvement Association was organized, but all records were lost.

September 13, 1880, under the direction of President Eliza R. Snow, the Woman's Relief Society was organized with these officers: Charlotte Hillstead, president; Emma Coon, first counselor; Anna E. Bates, second counselor; Harriet Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

Others holding positions in these organizations were: Sunday School, 1879 to 1886, superintendent, James Simpson; first assistant, John Hillstead; second assistant, George W. Bryan; 1866 to 1890, Ormus A. Bates, assistant; 1890 to 1897, George H. Tate, James Woods, assistants; 1897 to 1899; Joseph Rowberry, George H. Tate. Relief Society, 1887 to 1892, Anna E. Bates, Emma L. Coon, Harriet Simpson, secretary Ida L. Bates; 1892 to 1900, Margaret Bryan, president; Harriet Simpson, first counselor; Sarah Rowberry, second counselor; Fannie Woods, secretary; Erma Woods, treasurer; 1897, Sarah Rowberry released, sustained Pamela L. Cochrane as second counselor.

A ward known as Batesville Ward was organized April 1899 with C. Alvin Orme as bishop.



*Second school house in Erda.*



There is a pioneer cemetery in the field of the Cyrus Bates place. Names of those known to be buried there are: Victoria Brower Bates, wife of Erin L. Bates; Cyrus James Bates; Alice and Valeria Bates, daughters of Orson P. and Ann Brower Bates; Adelaide Bates, wife of Cyrus J. Bates; Cyrus James Bates, Jr., son of Cyrus and Adelaide Bates; Warren LeRoy Bates, age two months, son of Cyrus J. and Hannah B. Bates; Infant Liddell, daughter of Laurence T. and Blanche B. Liddell; Infant Godfrey, daughter of Joseph and Lerona Bates Godfrey; Infant Davie, son of George and Celia Bates Davie; John Bates, infant son of Orson P. Bates and Ann Brower; and three others whose names are unknown.

Black smallpox in the seventies took the lives of two Hill children who were buried on the Peter H. Baird place.

The early days of the homesteading of Erda had its tragic crime. There was the incident of the fatal shooting of Leonard I. Smith by an unrecalled malefactor (Wells) who was arrested, tried and convicted, incarcerated in the Tooele jail and subsequently escaped and was never heard of again.

In 1875, the first artesian wells were driven with a sledgehammer and a large weight handled by hand labor by Junius Jensen from Salt Lake Valley on Bates property.

There were no doctors in this vicinity. Whenever there was sickness in any of the families, or a baby was to be delivered, Sarah Rowberry, wife of Joseph Rowberry was called in to help. She would take her one horse buggy at any hour of the day or night and perform whatever aid could be given to any and all who asked her help.

The first postmaster was James Simpson. The post office was the Simpson home.

(Taken from Jensen's Church Chronology, Young's History of Utah, and from stories told by old settlers and the records of Batesville Ward, and Jensen's "Building of Utah and her Neighbors").

## E. T. CITY (LAKE POINT)

*By Mildred Mercer*

"The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

—Isaiah 35:1.

E. T. City was settled during the late spring and early summer of 1854 by Peter Maughan, George W. Bryan, Thomas R. Leavitt,



*Old E. T. City Church and Schoolhouse.  
Built in 1884, picture taken in 1893.*

*Front row: left to right: Joseph Moss, George E. Yates, Major, Rueben Davies, Richard M. Garrard, Henry Moss, Margaret Davies, Ethel Glassman, Josephine Davies, (behind Ethel and Josephine is Hattie Knowlton, the teacher), Clara Lee, Bertha Davies, Grace Moss, Lola Garrard, Mary Ellen Davies, Rachel Moss. Back row: left to right, Joseph Davies, William Maxwell, Flint Harrison, William F. Moss, (Billie Francis), William G. Yates, Alma Lee, Joseph Jackson, Brigham Davies, Joseph Noble, Edward Davies, Samuel Wright, J. Henry Garrard, Major, George Paget, James M. Yates, Archibald Harrison, Ida Lee, David T. Powell, Luella Noble, Della Harrison, Joseph Yates, Isaac Maxwell. School Board member standing behind Bertha Davies is unidentified.*

and others. In the spring of 1850, prior to its settlement, Ezra Taft Benson and others had brought cattle to be pastured in the area. In December 1850, he (Benson) was granted control of timber and water at the entrance of Tooele valley, of the canyons between the point and Salt Lake valley, and of the waters of Twin and Rock Springs in Tooele valley. Although Mr. Benson built his house at Richville (near Milton), the place was known as E. T. City.

It was located at the foot of the Oquirrh mountains about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the south shore of Great Salt Lake, 11 miles north of Tooele, and 25 miles west of Salt Lake City. In 1923, the name was officially changed to Lake Point, although it had been referred to as such early in its history.

Peter Maughan dismantled his log house in Tooele in August 1854 and moved it to E. T. to a location about one mile southwest of where the E. T. meetinghouse now stands (a little north of Leo Yates house). He was the ecclesiastical officer from its beginning. Other families came the following year and built little log and adobe houses in the village in a sort of string fashion on both sides of the road running north and south.

Grass was reported to be three feet tall and water seemed plentiful enough to promise ideal conditions for grazing cattle and sheep. Saw timber was abundant. As they extended their farms and brought more land under cultivation through irrigation, alkali or Saleratus (sodium bicarbonate) came up in large quantities and threatened to destroy their crops. Grasshoppers darkened the sun as they moved in and ate most of the remaining vegetation. Water flooded down the mountains, being now denuded of trees and shrubbery.

The next three years saw crop failures until many people became discouraged and moved away. One old-timer said it looked like "God made E. T. last of all." Peter Maughan, George Bryan, and others went to Cache valley in 1856, but after a short time Mr. Bryan returned and settled at Rose Springs (Erda), five miles south of E. T. He succeeded Peter Maughan as presiding authority but was greatly assisted by Thomas Moss who lived in the village proper.

In 1857, the crops were badly damaged again, but despite their reversals, the first meetinghouse was built north of the William J. Hammond house. James Maxwell remembers it this way. "It was a small log building with a rough board floor, dirt roof, two windows and a door in the east, one window in the west, and a round-bellied stove in the center. The benches were slabs,



bark side down, with holes in each end, and oak or maple sticks for legs. We held a small book and a slate on our lap."

The second schoolhouse was "once owned by Joseph Yates as a dwelling house. After they lived in it for a time it was then used two years for a school. James Maxwell taught there. It stood between the Joseph Yates and James Yates homes. Later it was moved down to the school property and put to the west of the grounds. The meetinghouse was then used as a schoolhouse and the old school was used as a coal house. When the new red brick schoolhouse was opened the old log house was sold to John Garrard and is used at the present time as a dwelling by Sam Garrard."<sup>1</sup>

Miss Naomi Chappell moved to E. T. to teach school in the spring of 1864. She met and fell in love with Samuel Gillette, whom she married on the 12th of December 1865.

The first Sunday School held in the community was in 1864, and was conducted by James Wadsworth and his wife in their home.

The people participated with Grantsville in the general exodus south to Lehi and Spring Creek in April 1858, in anticipation of the arrival of Johnston's army into Utah. This ordeal of leaving their homes, scantily clad and with short provisions, was faced with great faith in their leaders. Fortunately, they were able to return in July of the same year. They took up their labors and tried to remain optimistic in spite of poverty caused by repeated crop failures.

When the Church authorities called for men and teams to go back to the Missouri River after other emigrants, E. T. City responded each year for several years (from 1861 to 1868). Each man gave according to his capabilities. Thomas Moss, Samuel Gillette, Absolom Yates, and Joseph Yates are specifically mentioned. In 1865, Samuel Gillette was in charge of the company. Absolom Yates sent his fourteen year old boy, Joseph, to drive four yoke of oxen. This same Joseph Yates was flag bearer in the Black Hawk War.

Again in 1865 the crops were poor. George and Rhoda Ann Baker had watched their beautiful crop of wheat grow to maturity, then upon arising one morning found the ground was bare and dusty. Grasshoppers had won again! In the fall they moved to American Fork.

Evidently the poverty and disillusionment of the settlers began to show in neglected farms and fences, so that in 1866

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<sup>1</sup>Zell Yates Tracy.



*Elizabeth Jackson home in E. T. City.*

Elder Heber C. Kimball encouraged the people to "Plant fruit trees and raise their own fruit and to cultivate their lands well, instead of spreading over so much land they could not properly tend to." Many of these people had come from England where rain fell often enough to keep the earth green and productive. They knew nothing of irrigation and dry land. Some had come from factory jobs and had no knowledge of growing food, so, felt out of place and bewildered at the necessity of wresting a living from sun-baked alkali land. But they responded when their leaders spoke, and before long many beautiful orchards and gardens were to be seen. Gaven Maxwell was one who was known for his ability to grow good fruit and vegetables. Irrigation for his orchard came from a large spring on the mountainside southeast above his homestead.

The community population in 1868 was 97 ("and some gentile families"). By this time the E. T. Irrigation Company had been formed, a canal had been dug and water from the Mill Pond was available. Mail was being delivered by pony riders to the Hobson Halfway House in Richville. Talk of building a woolen factory and rumors of the railroad construction filled their hearts full of

hope with "building up the waste places of Zion." Most of all, the crops were better and food for the winter was assured.

Thomas Moss moved to Salt Lake City in 1869, shortly after his wife, Agnes Redshaw, died. William Francis Moss (no relation to Thomas) assisted George W. Bryan until 1872 when he (Moss) was appointed presiding authority with Absalom Yates as his assistant.

E. T. prospered and dreamed of glory as a resort town when Dr. Jeter Clinton built his "Lake House" in the spring of 1871. They boasted 147 population but admitted there were about 50 more "outsiders." Several new families came during this progressive period who were to settle permanently and become the backbone of the community. Christian and Gotlieb Hershey came about 1872, and brought their sister Mrs. Feller and her young son Emil, who was to become the ward bishop in 1901.

Utah Western Railroad started life as the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley Railroad, a narrow gauge line projected by Generals P. E. Connor and E. M. Barnum to run from Salt Lake City to the mining region around Pioche, Nevada. Grading started in 1872, but the company failed and work was suspended after some 20 miles of grading had been accomplished to Clinton Beach in the fall of 1873. It was resumed, however, on June 15, 1874, when John W. Young and other investors from Salt Lake City organized the Utah Western Railroad to take over the franchise of the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche. Construction from Clinton Beach to Stockton was completed in 1877.

The big Clinton Hotel had replaced the "Lake House" and in May of 1875 the first Old Folks Sociable was held. They came on the railroad, enjoyed a program and good eats, and sailed to Stansbury Island in the "City of Corinne." (*See Clinton Beach and Buffalo Park*).

A postoffice was established in May 1877 with William F. Moss as postmaster. Succeeding postmasters were Andrew B. Forsyth who received his appointment January 10, 1882. He moved to Provo in 1888 and Bishop Moss was again postmaster until Elizabeth Silkston Jackson was appointed about 1904. Her daughter-in-law, Lola Garrard Jackson, was appointed April 2, 1906 and held the office until 1908 when Elizabeth Griffith Davies became postmistress. She served until 1917 when the office was abolished and E. T. City became a rural route of Tooele.

Records of this period are scant, but the church grew and auxiliaries were organized. In 1869, William F. Moss presided over the Sunday School. (Seems like he did about everything, doesn't





*William Francis Moss home and store in E. T. City.*

*Right to left: 1. William F. Moss (Billy Francis) son of William E. Moss, 2. Unidentified, 3. Eliza Moss Smith, and baby Morris, 4. Thomas Smith, 5. Rachel Moss Davies, 6. Joseph Davies, 7. Joseph C. Moss, 8. William E. Moss (standing), 9. William Francis Moss (sitting)*

it?) In 1874, Gaven Maxwell was superintendent and was succeeded by Joseph Griffith in 1877.

A Relief Society was organized in April 1870 with the following officers: Mrs. Jane A. Wadsworth, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, first counselor; Mrs. Eliza Moss, second counselor; Miss Sarah Ann Forsyth, secretary; Mrs. Sarah B. Forsyth, treasurer. They continued in office until the spring of 1871 when the president moved away. The first counselor died soon after. In 1875 the second counselor died. From evidence in family histories, Mrs. Forsyth must have carried on the work until May 1877 when a new organization was effected. She was named president with Mrs. Mary Chesson as first counselor and Mrs. Martha McMillan Marwell as second counselor. President Forsyth was released in October 1884 because of ill health. She died six months later. Mrs. Martha Maxwell became president November 18, 1884 with Mrs. Rachel Kidger Moss and Mrs. Rebecca Yates as counselors. The next president was Rebecca Yates.

Because of the railroad and Clinton Beach, E. T. City bustled as never before but rumor reared her ugly head to disturb the tranquility. One pioneer wrote to her daughter in February 1879, saying, "Butter is 25 cents per pound, eggs 20 cents per dozen. . .

There is some talk of pulling the railroad up as far as the Point. It doesn't pay. They can't pay the interest on the bonds. How true it is I can't tell but there is great talk about it. They say they will run in summer as far as the Point, to the steamboat."

In June of the same year she wrote again saying, "It was all a mistake about Kimball's house (at Black Rock) being blown down. The bunkhouse was blown down. It was a brother-in-law of Heber's that put it in the papers for fun. Butter is only 15 cents per pound and we can't hardly sell it for that. Eggs are 12½ cents per dozen, when the chickens don't lay so good. . . .

"The train tipped over at the Point on Jan. 16, 1887, Adam Brown the engineer was killed."

In 1884, the new rock meetinghouse which was used for all church and school purposes, was completed. This building is still in use, being recently remodeled and enlarged. Population was now reported to be between two hundred and three hundred people.

Due to swampy land and other things, malarial fevers and diphtheria were a constant threat to the settlers. During August of 1892 sixteen cases of diphtheria were reported. Two of the Maxwell boys died and were buried on their father's farm, also two Jackson boys who were buried in Dury's field. Buryings were in several places until Absolom Yates donated the land to the city for the present cemetery. At this time many of the graves were opened and the bodies reburied. Some of the babies were reinterred in the same graves with their mothers. Only those who had died of diphtheria were left in their original graves. Some, still living, vividly remember the day they moved the graves, opening some of the caskets to see if the dead had been disturbed. Ted Rice owned the land north of the Thomas Hepworth place, where people were first buried.

Of their livelihood and industries we rely upon their journals for information.

Several men had built salt boilers on the edge of the lake, among whom were Joseph Griffith and William F. Moss. The responsibility of the children was to keep the fires under the boilers going by gathering greasewood and sagebrush. It took about three buckets of salt water to make one bucket of salt. They played all day, sometimes almost forgetting their work, then at the end of the day Brother Griffith gathered them up into the wagon and took them home. The clean salt was loaded into wagons and hauled to Salt Lake City to trade for needed supplies. Elizabeth Griffith told of one load of salt that was taken to the Grantsville Co-op and traded for a large number of odd and mismated shoes which

her father mated up as best he could for his children. Emily Moss told of borrowing a pair of shoes from Lizzie in anticipation of a celebration to which President Brigham Young was expected.

John Jackson was the village blacksmith. He had a shop built of slabs, an old-fashioned forge operated by a hand pumping bellows. One of the first artesian wells in E. T. was drilled on the Jackson farm.

Life was challenging for these pioneers and money hard to get. Most of them raised gardens and some livestock, cut and hauled wood for fuel to heat their humble homes. Some of the houses were built of stone, others from logs and adobe. Absolom Yates was killed in 1884 while getting saw logs out of Big Canyon. It is difficult to imagine the barren mountains and canyons we see there today were once covered with trees enough to supply their needs and many miles of railroad ties.

To supplement their incomes, some of the men found work in Salt Lake City, walking home to E. T. each weekend to visit their families. Thomas Hepworth kept a butchershop in Salt Lake. William F. Moss clerked in Mr. Day's store in Salt Lake, then kept the first general merchandise store in the little community. Others worked on the railroad, building and maintaining the resort beaches, hauling ore from the mines, herding sheep and cattle for other men, working in the tannery, and any honorable work that could be found. Children were taught and expected to work to help the family. Each one had small responsibilities which grew as he grew.

Their fun and sociability came from doing simple things together, and centered around their church. They ate together, worked together, helped each other in caring for the sick, and burying the dead. Most experiences common to pioneers all over Utah were common to these people. On one occasion they planned to surprise Bishop Moss and had set three large tables laden with food in the church. But the problem of how to "surprise him" was unsolved, so Joseph Yates dressed in his old everyday clothes, went down to the store and told the bishop that some people were down in the church making "a heck of a racket" and he couldn't get them out. Bishop Moss went back with him to get the people out but when they called "Surprise" he nearly fell over. Such parties were typical of little towns in those days.

Martha Garrard remembers when Bishop Moss came late to church one Sunday morning. He was very apologetic and explained that his cow had fallen into the well. "Brother Brigham said that if the ox fell into the mire on Sunday we were to get him out, so I



guess that applies to the cow, too. We had to dig a trench sloping into the well so we could get a rope around her neck and pull her out."

When Bishop Moss was released in 1901, after being their leader for 30 years, he was succeeded by the following bishops: Emil Feller, Samuel Paget, James M. Yates, William Yates, Samuel Clark, Herbert Anderson, Howard Davies, and Owen LaVell Cluff.

The new brick schoolhouse was built in 1894 and relieved the crowded conditions of the church. Emil Feller went on a mission to Germany and Switzerland at this time, and in November Gaven Maxwell died.

Some of the early names in E. T. City, East and West were: Peter and Mary Ann Maughan, Absolom and Elizabeth (Butterly) Yates, George W. and Charlotte (Clark) Bryan, Joseph and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Yates, James Maxwell, Gaven and Martha (McMillan) Maxwell, Joseph Griffith, Thomas and Agness Moss, Abigail Moss, Thomas and Mary Ann Hepworth, Hyrum S. and Cecilia Harrison, Anna Cowley, William F. and Eliza (Crich) Moss, William E. and Selina (Crich) Moss, Edward and Rachel (Kidger) Crich, David Powell, John and Sarah (Barker) Forsyth, Andrew and Emily (Moss) Forsyth, George and Albert Noble,



*Lake Point Amusement Hall.*

Brigham Davies, William and Mary Ann Hammond, Samuel and Naomi (Chappell) Gillette, Caleb and Sarah Ann (Moss) Luker, John and Elizabeth (Silkston) Jackson, Orin Lewis, Howard Coray, Benjamin I. Jones, Morgan Morgan, James H. Lemon, William Jenkins, John Orton, James W. Huntsman, Orange D. Thompson, Hezekiah Mitchelle.

Although we terminate this history at about 1900, brief mention should be made of the Lake Point amusement hall as recorded by Lola Garrard Jackson. "About the year 1918, Joseph (Jackson) and four other men, F. S. Drury, William Dunn, Charles Morris, and Joseph Mayne, formed a committee to undertake building a community amusement hall. The only facility was the schoolhouse as the stone church was too small for the growing community. The building was built by donation and paid labor. Torrence "Puff Jacket" Smith did the cement work. When the hall was finished it had one of the best dance floors in the state. But after a few years it was turned over to the E. T. ward for recreation, under leadership of the bishop. Soon it was condemned as unsafe for public use. The county school board took it over in exchange for other property adjoining the stone church house, so it was demolished and during the process it had to be dynamited to get it torn down, proving it was never dangerous and shouldn't have been condemned."

Much more should be recorded about the early history of E. T. city, but information has not been available. It is hoped the families of these pioneers will search old diaries and records so a more complete history can be written.

## RICHVILLE (Mills, Milltown, Milton, and Millvale)

*By Mildred Mercer*

Contemporary with the settlement of Tooele was that of Richville, where E. T. Benson had built a sawmill. Its only claim to fame was its being chosen as the first county seat. Alfred Lee was named probate judge February 7, 1852 and was asked to organize the county.

The state legislature had not designated a county seat as it had done in other counties, but allowed the people to select their own. Tooele City appears to have been so selected, but there are no available records to indicate any formal authentication of a county seat there. It is strange, therefore that since Tooele was the largest settlement of the county, that on January 16, 1855, the legislature declared the county seat to be at Richville.



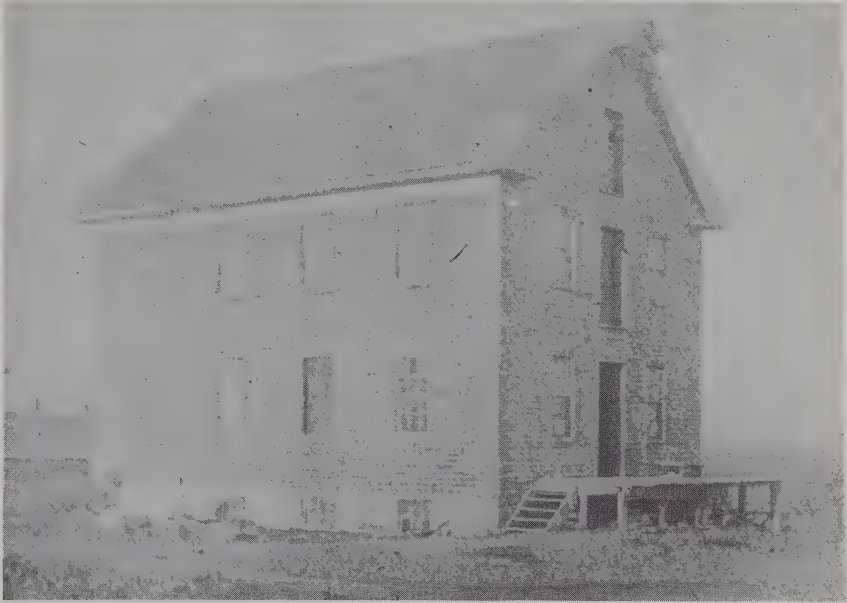
*Thomas Lee home in Richville.*

On February 10th, the county sold its lots in Tooele City for \$53 and deposited the money in the county treasury. In March, the first county meeting was held in Richville. When the county officials moved they purchased a small adobe house and lot from John Rowberry for \$125 for county courthouse purposes. The first county jail was in the basement of this house. Richville continued as the county seat until 1861 when the people voted to move it to Tooele City. However, county court sessions were held alternately at Tooele, Grantsville, and Richville until 1867, when a new courthouse was built in Tooele. The county property at Richville was sold back to John Rowberry for \$58, he being the highest bidder. Terms were grain, young stock, and county and territorial orders.

The Hobson Half-way House was the hostelry for people in these early years. The Overland Stage stopped here on its way to California. A tannery was built for a corporation by Thomas Lee. A flour mill was built at the same location. Also, a sawmill was built by Lee which he ran until about 1890.

The Mill Pond, water from which furnished the power for the mills, is located in this area of Richville. It is fed continually by many springs, making a flow of approximately eight second feet of water or 3,600 gallons per minute. According to Ada Clark who





*Grist Mill at Milton.*

lives there, the flow does not vary the year round. During the first years the settlers paid little attention to this source of water and the springs just flowed out onto the land toward Great Salt Lake. Later, as people began to realize its value they made a canal for the water to flow into.

Many years ago the smelter at Garfield purchased shares of this stream and piped it to their holdings. Since then it has been utilized as power to their plants. The main channel is one mile long, the pond widens out to a coverage of about 30 acres and the depth varies from thirty feet to four inches. In winter the west end freezes enough for skating, but the east end never has ice on it. The pond is sufficiently large for boating, water skiing, swimming and fishing. It should be called a lake but to everyone it is known as the "Mill Pond."

## **Adobe Rock**

*By Nona Shibley*

A mighty adobe rock is located at Lake Point. It is a conspicuous landmark in Tooele County and to it attached considerable history.

The huge rock sprawls almost on top of U. S. Highway 40-50 at Mills Junction. Here the highway follows the identical route that marked the old "Pioneer Trail" used by the early gold seekers, explorers, trappers, Indians and immigrants. What tales it could tell if it but had a voice.

From the 1840's to 60's there was a spring of crystal clear cold water about 30 rods west of the rock, and this oasis made it a favorite and protected camping site for the early western way-farer. It afforded shelter from the storms and wind, protection from surprise attacks and a view of the entire valley.

On July 27, 1847, just three days after his classic entrance to Salt Lake Valley, Brigham Young sent a scouting party of three horsemen to reconnoiter the southern point of the Great Salt Lake. On finding the rock they climbed atop and secured an excellent view of Tooele Valley.

In 1846, the ill-fated Donner-Reed party camped at the rock before making its tragic trek across the great Salt Desert to their entrapment in smothering snows of the Sierra Nevada where waited a rendezvous with death.

In 1849, Captain Howard Stansbury of the U.S. Topographical Engineers was sent to Utah to survey and map the territory. It was at this historic spot that he built a small adobe house, from which the rock takes its name.

President Brigham Young on his travels with his large party through the rapidly colonizing territory made it a practice when visiting the Tooele and Grantsville area, to stop at this rock and be met by mounted companies and brass bands from the two settlements.

Then before the group continued on, an observer would climb upon the high cross-arm of a flagpole which was anchored on top of the rock and signal, to watchers miles away to the south, of the party's approach.

Forewarned the settlements marshalled all the children and youths. They were hurriedly dressed in white and gay colors and provided with banners bearing such appropriate mottos as "The Lion of the Lord" and "Hail Brigham Young." Meeting the president's party at the outskirts, the children would usher it into the community.

(Used by permission)



*Andrew B. Forsyth home built in 1872, stands just west of Adobe Rock.*

### Footnote to Adobe Rock

*By Mildred Mercer*

The small log house standing today just west of the Rock was built in 1872 by Andrew and Emily Moss Forsyth. Three of their children were born there. They sold it to Albert Noble.

Rock Creek was headed by the spring mentioned by Nona. It ran into Twin Springs, then into Great Salt Lake. Lt. J. W. Gunnison's Manuscript journal in the National Archives (26 Feb. 1850) says he "took the wagons for Tuilla this morning . . . passing by Black Rock we arrived at the adobe house where our stock is kept by Mr. Chase . . . This house is situated at the Nineteen Springs and near a remarkable Rock (Hotel Rock) which is about fifty feet on all sides above the ground . . . this upper part forming a cube."

In the early days the water from the Mill Pond spread out in many directions until it was channeled into a canal and used for irrigation. The original road wound its way above Adobe Rock closer to the mountains where travelers could be assured of a solid road base. When the Forsyth's bought 160 acres in this location in 1869 they called it "Lone Rock Farm" and has been referred to as such in our family history.

It has been reported that the body of a girl about nine years old was found buried in a grave in the crevices of the Rock. She was wrapped in a rag rug and wore little shoes, not moccasins. Could this be the little White girl whose mother was murdered at Black Rock? It was rumored she was taken back east by soldiers of Johnston's army, but no one really knew what happened to her. None of the Donner party were reported to have died at this place.



## The Lost but Cursed Gold Mine

*By James Dunn*

When Brigham Young, the great modern prophet and leader of the Mormon Pioneers lay sick on the Weber River with Mountain Fever he sent two of his trusty lieutenants, Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow to explore the country ahead and select a site for the resting place of "Zion's Camp."

Brigham gave them positive instructions where they should go and what they should do. When they entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake they were to take a "half face" to the right, keep in that direction until they came to a stream of living water. On its banks they would find a tree with an eagle's nest thereon; there they were to select the camping ground, and from there they might explore around the country a few miles as they might counsel together, and then return and meet the pioneer camp.

While Erastus Snow explored the country to the south, Orson Pratt, forded the Jordan River and went directly west until he came to the shores of the Great Salt Lake, where he took a bath in its saline waters then, he skirted the shores of the lake south until he entered Tooele Valley and went as far as the Adobe Rock where he retraced his tracks.

Had he rode just one mile farther south, he would have come to the "Twin Springs" the scene of the first part of our story.

Some time after the pioneers settled in the valley, E. T. Benson, John Rowberry, Robert Skelton and others were sent by Brigham Young to organize settlements in Tooele Valley with instructions to erect a saw and gristmill and to crowd their completion as soon as possible.

I believe they selected a site at the "Twin Springs" at once to build their grist and sawmill. I am safe in saying that the "Twin Springs" is the best water power there is in the territory of Utah, as there is plenty of water to run a gristmill and a sawmill and no matter how hard the winters may be the waters were never known to freeze.

In a short time the sawmill was in good working order and was run by John Rowberry until an accident laid him up in bed for a few weeks, when a man by the name of Croslin (Crosland) was hired to run the mills on shares. Mr. Croslin was a cuttler and blacksmith by trade, but a good all around mechanic. Just the man to run a sawmill in those early days and he could make or mend any part of the machinery whether it was iron or wood. He was one of those jolly Englishmen that always had a laugh and a

joke for every occasion. He was beloved by his family and honored and respected by the few neighbors that were around.

Mr. Croslin was the owner of some stock and a few head of sheep that roamed at will west and north of the mill. One day he discovered the sheep had strayed east into the mountains and in these early days sheep were almost valued at their weight in gold as the hardy pioneers saw that they were their only hope of replenishing their fast diminishing wardrobes. Mr. Croslin started out after them and was soon in the mountains hunting them.

In going up one of the numerous mountain ravines east of E. T., to his astonishment he saw a rock protruding and glittering in the sunlight full of a yellow substance that on examination he was satisfied was virgin gold. He knocked a piece off and the more he examined the rock he was satisfied with the richness of his find. He took a good survey of the place until he was well satisfied that he could return to the spot. He put a specimen in his pocket, that he could often stop on his way to re-examine, and started on his way to find his sheep.

In those early days no good Mormon would have engaged in any enterprise whatever without consulting the Prophet Brigham and Brother Croslin was no exception to that rule. Elated with his rich discovery Mr. Croslin took the first opportunity to visit Salt Lake City to see the Prophet Brigham and advise with the prophet what would be best to do.

Brigham looked at the rich specimen of gold with great interest, asked a great many questions about the seeming extent of the ledge and to all appearances seemed as interested in the find as Mr. Croslin did himself. After asking all the questions he seemed to think about and getting all the information that Mr. Croslin could impart about the discovery, Brigham turned around and said to him: "Brother Croslin, that seems to be a very rich specimen of gold, but I want you to tell no one or to show any person where that gold is, and I want you to let it alone and never think of going near it again. God designs to establish this people in these mountains and to go and dig for gold or silver would frustrate the designs of God, as the people would starve to death. We might dig and pile up gold until the streets were loaded with it, but gold would never feed one hungry Latter-day Saint. What we want to do, Brother Croslin, is to raise grain and stock to feed and sustain the people who may come here. The time may be in years to come when some of our boys may have the privilege to dig for gold — when that time comes I will let you know."

As Brigham had other callers to see, he took Mr. Croslin by the hand and said, "God bless you, Brother Croslin, but remember a curse will follow every person who will try to find or work that gold until the times I have stated have come."

Mr. Croslin left Brigham Young and returned home wondering at the words of the great seer! As he returned home he fully made up his mind that he would follow the instructions of his prophet and hide the secret in his own breast and reveal to no one (man) the location of the gold ledge, and he never did.

He would show specimens of the gold to some of his friends, which was very rich, about two-thirds pure gold, according to the testimonies of some who have seen it. On one occasion he said in the hearing of a lady that is still alive that he could stand at the mill and see a cedar tree that grew very near the spot where he made the discovery. But another time he told a gentleman who lives in Tooele City, "Some say you cannot see gold twice in the same place, but I have seen it every time I have gone there."

Thus some years passed away. Mr. Croslin moved to Tooele City and ran a mill in what is known as Settlement Canyon. One day he picked up a slab to take it away from the saw, the saw struck it and the slab struck him in the groin. From the effects of that and sub-inguinal operation he died in a few days.

A day or two before he died, Mr. S. F. Lee, who is now mayor of Tooele City, visited him. Both were old acquaintances. No one was in the room at the time but themselves. Mr. Croslin broke into conversation and said to Mr. Lee, "Ah! Sammie, I know a secret that the world would give thousands of dollars to know." He had only uttered these words when his wife entered the room and on entering must have heard part of the conversation, and means were taken to prevent Mr. Croslin from entering into any more conversation with Mr. Lee on that subject.

Next day or the day after Mr. Croslin was dead and the location of the gold mine died with him. From that time on people talked about Croslin's gold discovery as The Lost Gold Mine.

Thus matters stood until sometime between the years 1860 and 1862. A brother-in-law of Mr. Croslin's, who had grown to be almost a giant in stature and strength, armed with all the tradition and knowledge that his family could give in regards to the location and position of the lost mine, made up his mind that he would re-discover that gold ledge if time and means would do it. For weeks and months he scoured every nook and corner in the mountains where the ledge was supposed to be, but he gave it up in despair as not a trace of that or any other mineral could he find.



He went up into Idaho and located a ranch that was worth a good gold mine, but the Indians killed him while he was still a young man.

A little after that a stranger appeared in Tooele City always wrapped in a military cloak, some said there were two strangers, but it soon became known to the writer that the same pressure had been brought to bear on the widow of Mr. Croslin, that she would show the stranger, or strangers, the location of the lost mine, and for days and weeks together the two hunted for the lost mine, but in all their rambles not a trace of the precious ledge could be found.

In an unguarded moment, the stranger threw aside the military disguise and the well-known features of the notorious Bill Hickman was revealed to view. Just about this time the United States government grand jury for the territory of Utah found an indictment against him for murder and he had to fly the territory. The last known of him he had died a miserable death in a poor miserable hut up in Montana.

Thus seeming to fulfill the prophetic words of Brigham Young that "a curse would follow everyone that would try to find or work that gold." But what became of the widow? Here we will rest our story, but history might show that she did not escape at least a part of the curse that seemed to belong to "The Lost But Cursed Gold Mine."

Again, a youth of goodly parentage and connected by marriage to at least three families who were leaders in the Mormon Church, heard of the great Croslin mine. He knew that Brigham was against mining in general at this early date and he heard that in particular that Brigham counseled that this mine should not be worked and that a curse would follow those who did. But he made up his mind that he would find and work that mine as no fear of Brigham or anything that was predicted to follow would prevent him from working the mine. For days and weeks he hunted the mountains over, but no mine could he find. Although he admitted having found traces of gold, he pronounced the great Croslin mine nothing but a "myth."

But it was no "myth" that in a short time after that he and a companion were implicated in a heinous crime and only the disagreement of jury did they escape the full penalty of the law, which was death. Oh, yes, the Croslin mine may be a "myth" but such is the story as I have found by hunting facts from those that seem and ought to know.

Another youth longed to possess the lost Croslin mine and he spent time hunting it in the mountains for the "will o' the wisp." It might have been a curse that followed him, but he broke his vows with a young lady he was to marry. She died soon after and her friends say she died of a broken heart. He married another, but reports say that love did not always stay at his table.

## CLOVER (SHAMBIP)

### MY LITTLE TOWN

My little town, that has not yet attained,  
The height and breadth of cities, Oh, stay small!  
What profit is the vastness they have gained,  
And strength of stone and steel, when, growing tall  
They lose the singing cope of leaves;  
And growing wide, they have no room for grass;  
No rose vines reaching for contented eaves  
No space to watch the seasons as they pass.

No lure have cities to entice a thrush  
Nor yards for children, carpeted and sweet,  
With all their pride and gaiety and rush  
They bear the burden of a million feet.  
You have your gardens, friendliness and trees  
My little town, be satisfied with these.

Composed by Hannah Maria Green Bush  
(1850-1943)

In the spring of 1856, a few families of hardy pioneers settled along the banks of Clover Creek, and founded the community now known as Clover, the first permanent settlement in Rush Valley. John Bennion, however, was the first white settler in Rush Valley, having wintered a few cattle in the north end of the valley in 1854-1855. He built a cabin immediately west of the Rush Lake.

The valley had been discovered during the very year that the Mormons came to Utah. Sometime in December 1847, Parley P. Pratt made a rather complete and thorough tour through Utah and adjacent valleys. In his Autobiography, he wrote:

"After exploring the lake and valley for a day or two, the company returned home, and a Brother Summers and myself struck westward from the foot of the Lake (Utah Lake) on horseback, on an exploring tour. On this tour we discovered and partly explored Cedar Valley, and there crossed over the west mountain

range and discovered a valley beyond; passing through which we crossed a range of hills northward, and entered Tooele Valley."

At this early date Tooele and Cedar Valleys had already been given their names, but the valley beyond the west mountain range of Cedar Valley, which we know today as Rush Valley, had not. Just when it was named Rush Valley, we do not know, but certainly before the settlement of Clover took place.

A military reservation had been laid out by Lt. Colonel E. J. Steptoe, who came to Utah in 1854 to take over the governorship from Brigham Young at the request of President Pierce. After surveying the situation, however, Steptoe refused to accept the position and petitioned the president, asking for the reappointment of Brigham Young as governor. The request was granted, and the colonel and his command, which consisted of 175 troops, comprising two companies of artillery and one of infantry, together with an almost equal number of employees in charge of animals and vehicles, spent the winter of 1854-1855 near the Salt Lake Valley.

Their purpose for camping near Rush Lake and establishing a military reservation was probably due to the following, as told in *Utah in Her Western Setting* by Milton R. Hunter:

"During the early period of Utah history, one of the main routes of travel to the Pacific Coast led northward from Salt Lake City around the lake, and then westward along the Humboldt River to Genoa, Utah (today Nevada). From there the road led over the Sierra Nevada into California. The other route, termed the 'Southern Route,' ran from Salt Lake to Los Angeles. Today it is Highway No. 91. Since this northern route was so crooked, many people in Utah believed that by going directly westward from Salt Lake City approximately 200 miles distance could be saved by travelers. In fact, two Mormons from Utah were engaged by Colonel Steptoe to investigate the country lying between the south end of the Great Salt Lake and Carson Valley. The purpose was to learn of its feasibility for an emigrant route and railroad. The party left the lake in September 1854, and returned in November. They reported that they had discovered a route through which a wagon road could be built and over which emigrants could travel with ease, saving 150 to 200 miles. Not trusting their report, Colonel Steptoe and his company of explorers traveled to California by the Humboldt route."

It was that same winter of 1854-1855 that John Bennion wintered his cattle in the north end of Rush Valley and built the cabin by Rush Lake which has already been referred to. Sometime



during the late summer or early fall of 1855, Luke S. Johnson and his family came to Rush Valley and occupied the cabin which Bennion had built. Nearby was the cabin of Bill Hickman, who was Johnson's son-in-law.

There they were established in the fall of 1855, when Enos Stookey and his brother-in-law, John J. Child, rode into the valley, having heard good reports of the grass there. They found the cabins of Johnson and Hickman. "Luke Johnson received them very hospitably," according to Jemima Stookey, Enos's wife; "was anxious for them to come there to live, as it was hardly considered safe for so few to be there alone. Enos and John liked the look of the valley and concluded to move over. We came after living at English Fort four weeks."

During February of 1856, there was an Indian scare and the Church authorities advised the little group of settlers to move into Tooele for safety, which they did. They returned to Rush Valley in April of that same year, but not to the cabins at the north end of the lake. They located on the main stream now known as Clover Creek. It was here at Johnson's Settlement that Apostle Wilford Woodruff found them on July 19 of that year. Of his visit to them, he wrote:

"At 5 a.m. of the 19th of July we were again on our way and soon saw several Indians to the west of us, and also a smoke in the direction of the barracks, erected by Col. Steptoe about 1853. It was with considerable difficulty that we found the settlement, but after two hours travel and search we found Dr. Luke S. Johnson with about half a dozen other families located about 10 miles southwest of the barracks near the mountain and occupying a narrow strip of land upon the banks of the small stream which flows into the valley. Their homes and stock were on one side of the creek and their farming land on the other. They had about 75 acres of wheat and corn sown and planted late; some of the wheat looked very well. Their cabins were built about 30 rods apart upon the banks of the creek, surrounded with willows and cedars and much exposed to the Indians. We called the people together, what few there were at home, and advised them to get their houses together in the form of a fort, put their arms and ammunition in good order and in a state of defense. Luke S. Johnson was appointed to preside over the branch and an eminence designated upon which to build a fort, as from it there is a commanding view of the valley and settlement, and it has a spring of fresh water." Soon after, a stockade fort was built, but the settlers did not move their homes inside it, using it instead for protection when there was an "Indian scare."

Who were these "half a dozen other families" to which Apostle Woodruff refers? Leading the group were the two men who had already established an outpost in the valley the season before, Luke S. Johnson and Enos Stookey. With them were their families. Luke S. Johnson's wife was America Clark Johnson, and they had five children at the time they came to Rush Valley: Enos Stookey brought with him his wife, Jemima C. Child Stookey, and their five other heads of families came that first spring. Whether they all came at exactly the same time, we do not know, and of some of them we can find little record. However, we do know their names. They were: William Bryce, John Child, Robert Caldwell, Evan Morgan, and Griffith Davis. John Child, who was Jemima Stookey's father, had with his two grown-sons, John J. and George W., and a daughter Emma Eliza, who was about fourteen.

These families built log cabins or dugouts along the creek. According to Jemima Stookey, the settlers all drew 10 acre lots along the creek bottom. "We camped out in our two covered wagons put face to face," she wrote. "The cold spring winds made my hands so sore it was almost impossible to mix bread, or worse to get the dough off my hands afterward. After I would go to bed, they would ache so with the deep cracks in them that I could hardly go to sleep, and the little girls' hands were nearly as bad. We had to live this way while Enos tore down the cabin at the lake and hauled it up and built it over again on the north side of Clover Creek. We couldn't get any hay or rushes and had to cover the roof with rabbit brush, which wouldn't lay close enough to keep the dirt from rattling down through it, especially when the wind blew, so we had a great deal of bother with dirt sifting down on the table. Still it was better than outdoors, but the roof was not good, for the rain would come through some too if it rained much. There was no floor but dirt. We made a calf pen in a bend of the creek. We had 3 or 4 cows—traded a mule for some—and two pigs, fenced the land, a 10-acre lot. . . . We sowed a little wheat, not half a bushel, all we had, and planted some potatoes we got in Tooele and some beets and other garden stuff. We had plenty of bread and butter and milk and wild leeks, and we felt well."

Here, then, on the banks of Clover Creek, was established a settlement that people have called home for more than 100 years. "Johnson's Settlement" it was called at first. Later, it was called "Shambip," and held the honor of being the county seat of Shambip County. Finally, the settlement took the name of the creek along which it was founded, and which had been called Clover Creek in

1856 by G. S. Craig. This name came from a species of clover that was sometimes called "strawberry clover."

It was not long before other settlers joined the few who had come in the spring and summer of 1856. The word apparently went out that Rush Valley was a desirable location. Francis De. St. Jeor wrote that "Rush Valley was spoken of as the cream of the West." He moved there with his family on the 27th of December, 1856, having sold out in Tooele after an unsuccessful attempt at farming there. At about the same time, William Greenwood Russell and James I. Steel joined the settlement. In the spring of 1857, the settlers were joined by David Henry Caldwell and his brother, Isaac James Caldwell, Robert Miller, James F. Jordan, and others.

The first white child born at Clover was Samuel Shambip Stookey, who was born on the 31st of October, 1856. He died on the 20th of August, 1857. The first child to grow to manhood as a native of Clover was Ephraim De. St. Jeor.

The settlers at Shambip took part in the "move south" at the time Johnston's army came into Utah. Some of the families, however, did not get as far south as Lehi. Luke S. Johnson and wife stopped at the Leonard I. Smith farm in Erda, where a baby, Phoebe Johnson, was born to them.

Just as in later times, the army camp had somewhat economic effects on the settlers. Jemima Stookey wrote, "Many of our people who were badly poverty-stricken made money working for the army making adobies and other work, and when they broke up we got plenty of big army mules, wagons and harness cheap, which many of the people bought for want of something more light and something more suitable. The people were helped much in their poverty by the army coming—it proved a blessing in disguise. Even some of the army or army followers joined our church." One of the army men who remained in Rush Valley was Louis Strasburg, an army bugler. He had a ranch several miles south of Clover. Others who remained behind when the army left in 1861 were David P. Cook and George Wright.

The first meeting and schoolhouse in the settlement was built in 1859. It was an adobe building and was built on the hill that Apostle Woodruff had suggested as a site for a fort and a meeting-house. It was used for all public purposes until St. John was founded. In 1868, it was taken down and some of the timbers were used in the construction of a new schoolhouse at St. John in 1871.

When these early settlers established themselves in Rush Valley, their settlement was indeed an outpost. "To the westward



there was not another white man's habitation for more than 300 miles, to the south it was practically the same, while their nearest neighbors to the northeast were 20 miles away," said Alonzo J. Stookey, "Their near neighbors were a few Indians of the Goshiute tribe, who lived in that locality and who seemed friendly from the beginning. By fair dealing and kindness this feeling soon ripened into a strong mutual friendship and confidence which has stood unbroken for more than 70 years.

"One morning in the summer of 1858, one of the Indians, Queenaby, appeared in some haste and reported that a bunch of Indians from out west had been lurking around in the hills a few miles west of the little settlement, and had that morning gathered up a small bunch of cattle, forced them down a rough and almost impassable canyon into Skull Valley, the next valley west, and were making off with them.

"The word spread, the men gathered. Cattle formed their principal source of living. No one had many, each had a few.

"F. De St. Jeor, captain of the little military organization, called for volunteers to follow the culprits. Dick Moon Eye, another of the friendly Indians who happened to be present, was the first to step forward and offered to go as a guide. In a few minutes a company of six were ready to start. No time was lost. . . . Little preparation was made for food, each one put a piece of bread or meat or anything else that came handy into his pocket, seized his rifle if he had one, mounted his horse, and the little cavalcade was off. Up over Johnson Pass, down into Skull Valley.

"They followed the Indians all the way to Granite Mountain. They found that the cattle, having watered at a spring there, were lying down east of the spring. The posse went there to water their horses. They could see Indians hiding among the rocks on the mountainside. Dick Moon Eye said that he would go and talk to them, but when he started toward the Indians, they shot at him. He ran back to the posse, calling out they'd better get the cattle and get out. The Indians had already killed one of the cattle to eat, but the settlers got all the rest together and brought them back, coming up Chokecherry Hollow on the west side of the mountain and down Chokecherry Canyon. On the long journey home, the men were almost overcome by thirst, until one of them lassoed a cow and milked her, so that refreshed themselves by drinking the milk."

As it was with other Mormon settlements, so it was with Shambip: the church organization was early established and held the settlers together in a unified group. Luke S. Johnson presided



*The Old Stookey Barn*

over them at the beginning. In 1866, George A. Smith, a member of the council of the twelve, visited them and advised the people to change their location. The new location that was suggested to them was about three miles northeast, at the present site of the town of St. John.

By the fall of the next year, 1867, most of the settlers had complied with this council. Some did not join in the move, choosing to remain at Johnson's Settlement. Those who remained were Enos Stookey, John J. Child, and Richard W. Green and their families.

About two years before this, Enos Stookey had completed building a barn, which remained a landmark of the community for the next fifty-two years. It was reported, "a fine new barn had just been built by Enos Stookey, at a cost of over \$6,000." At this time the railroad had not been completed into the West. Some of the nails that went into the barn were made locally, but some had to be brought from the Missouri River by ox-team and cost \$50 a keg at Shambip. It was built on a hill. On the north, you could drive into the haymow, and looking up, could see the carriage that took the great fork-loads of hay all the way across the barn to store it. Going down the hill and around to the south side, you could go into a lower story, running in under the haymow and into an excavation in the hill. Here was a chicken coop in this lower story, and grain bins near by, so it was convenient to feed the fowls too. In the northwest corner of the main floor was the blacksmith shop, where there were the forge and the anvil. A door came into this shop from the west. To the south of the blacksmith shop was a carpenter shop, where machinery could be sheltered to repair it. To the east of the blacksmith shop was a room where horses could be tied while they were being shod. Just inside the blacksmith shop door, another door opened to the stairs which were built against the inside of the west wall and led up to the dance hall. This dance hall was built in the west end of the barn, on a third story of its own, supported by heavy timbers. The floor was large enough for six sets to dance at once. People came from far and near to attend the dances. A big flag was draped back of the players. Joseph Tanner and Foster Gordon played accordions for the dances, and Alonzo and Walter Stookey played violins, Walter playing left-handed. Later on, of course, there were other musicians who played there. On the very top of the barn was a flagpole and a flag.

During the early days there were many floods. From the account given by Enos Stookey in the Grantsville Stake Manu-



script History we read: "On the 23rd of July 1878, occurred the largest and most destructive flood since the settlement was made. Clouds had been gathering each afternoon for a number of days, looking very threatening, but would finally pass off without rain. On this particular day two very dark and heavy clouds formed, one to the southwest and one to the northwest, and seemed to travel toward each other, meeting on Johnson Pass, and then began the most torrential rain ever known in this locality. The amount of water that fell seemed to be about equally divided, one half going west into Skull Valley, the other half going east into Rush Valley. The part that went west did little or no damage and improved the road on the west side of Johnson Pass very much. Since the first settlement of the place, a large boulder weighing many tons had lain in the narrows on the west side, so blocking the passage as to make it difficult for wagons to go through it. Considerable money had at different times been spent in blasting the rock away, but it still was far from a good mountain road. The water rushed down the canyon with such force as to lift this immense stone out and carry it down the canyon several hundred yards, leaving it almost buried in gravel and leaving a fairly good mountain road all the way down the canyon.

"On the east side the case was quite different. The stream was so large and swift that it carried practically everything before it. A number of Indians were camped in the creek bottom, not far below the head of Clover Creek, and they were unable to reach high ground a few rods from their camp before they were overtaken by the stream. Two of them, a man and a woman, were drowned, and a third escaped with his life by accident. More than twenty head of cattle that were feeding along the bed of the creek were drowned by the onrushing torrent and their bodies carried several miles downstream. One steer that would dress about 800 pounds was carried clear down onto Enos Stookey's farm and rolled out on the field, where a few hours before the men were busy hauling hay. At this point the stream was about 40 rods wide and two or three feet deep, completely destroying the hay and grain crops, carrying away fences, and farm machinery and washing off the soil plow deep on the fallow land. Further down the creek, it spread out more and consequently did less damage."

In 1879, the brick schoolhouse was built. The brick for it was made at a brick kiln just south of where LaVar Sagers lives now. There is a bridge across the creek at that point, which is still called Brick Kiln Bridge. About 1890, another room was added to the schoolhouse. This was a frame building and gave the children the advantages of two teachers in the school. About this



*Red Brick Church in Clover.*

time the school districts St. John and Clover were consolidated. Some of the children walked from St. John to Clover, others were brought by team and wagon.

The clay around Clover was used for making brick for several brick houses in addition to the schoolhouse. The bricks for David E. Davis's home (1883) were made and burned near the foundation of the house by the Martin brothers, John and James, of Tooele, and the mason work was done by Robert Scott, also of Tooele, and a Brother Durfee of Grantsville did the carpenter work. There is still a slight depression in the lawn in front of John Green's home that marks the place where the bricks were made. The schoolhouse was used for all church and public meetings as well as for a school until 1907, when the red church building north of there was built.

During these years when the ward was being established and the school built, the life of the settlers was undergoing changes in the day by day tasks also. The pioneer homes that the first settlers had built were rough and lacking in conveniences and the things that make life easier. Within the homes that were being built and improved, there were many tasks to keep the housewives busy. Candles were made by pouring melted tallow into candel molds.

Wool was spun into yarn. Clothes were sewed by hand. There was churning and baking and making of cheese; without refrigeration, it was necessary to salt and smoke and dry the meat that could not be used immediately—except in wintertime. Gardens were tended, and their products stored in root cellars or dried to be used later. Fruit was preserved and “put down” in crocks. Lard was rendered out at pork-butcher time. Scraps of fat from all kinds of meat were saved for soapmaking. When sheepshearing time came, there was the washing and carding of the wool so it could be made into quilts and spun into yarn.

Most of the food that was used in the home was raised on the farms and prepared and stored there. But there were some things that had to be bought from stores—sugar and salt, among others. With no stores in the settlement, that meant a long trip with a wagon. Sometimes a load of wheat was hauled to the gristmill, and flour and other supplies were brought back. Along toward the mid-eighties, peddlers sometimes brought their wagons to Clover, selling dry-goods and trinkets and pots and pans. One of these was Mr. Wheelock. When the children would see him coming, they would run and hunt for an egg, so that they could trade it to him for gum. The gum came in a little tin box, which turned



*David E. Davis ranch house at Clover, Utah, Lorenzo Davis standing in front.*



out to be a whistle after the gum was gone, so it was really a fine prize! Orchards and farms were fenced and improved. Enos Stookey planted a large orchard. Francis De St. Jeor also took great pride in his orchard, and he was especially proud of his red English Currants. When they were ripe in the summer, he would invite his family and friends to a sort of "currant festival," where all could sit around the long tables that were set for them and enjoy bowls of the bright red currants with sugar and cream. Probably the first store in Clover was in the home of Lewis Irons, who had married the widow Gordon. George W. BurrIDGE established the first store in St. John and ran it for many years. Junius J. Tanner established a candy store in the kitchen of his home. Another small store was in the home of Elizabeth (Lizzie) Humphreys.

Richard W. Green had a sawmill where he made lumber for the buildings of the growing community. "Grandpa" Green also raised hemp from which he made rope. He had been a rope-maker before coming to America from Wales, and he followed this trade after he settled in Clover. He planted the hemp in his field. It grew something like sugar cane, in stalks 5 or 6 feet tall. He cut it with a hand sickle and let the stalks dry. Then it was chopped with a chopper with wooden blades, which was run by hand. This cleaned the chaff out of the hemp, leaving the long fibres, which were then drawn through a series of perpendicular teeth to further clean them. Now the fibre was ready to be twisted into rope. Mr. Green would then tie the large skeins of fibres around his waist, and would walk backward along the "rope walk" as he fed the fibres into the twisting machine. The twisting machine twisted three strands together to make the rope. The power to turn the twisting machine was furnished by his grandsons, Charles, John, and Daniel Bush, who took turns at the wheel of the machine, which turned with a sort of hand crank. He made a good quality of rope, which he sold locally as well as in Centre and Salt Lake City. He continued at this trade after he became blind toward the end of his life.

Another sawmill was operated by John S. Lee. It was located on the creek farther up towards its source.

Up in the Dell Field of the Stookey ranch was also located a brick kiln operated by William Garner. The little boys used to make marbles of clay and bring them to Mr. Garner, and he would "fire" them in his kiln to make them hard.

In spite of the many serious tasks that had to be done every day, the people of Clover found time for fun and good times.

There were parties and dances, there were quiltings and Relief Society socials. About 1890, Ivor Ajax of Centre organized an orchestra which became famous throughout the country as "The Rush Valley Kids." The personnel of this group, which varied somewhat from time to time was in general:

Ivor Ajax, leader and first violin; John Rush, second violin; Idwal Ajax, cornet and later clarinet; Johnny Ahlstrom, base viol; Chris Alquist, piccolo and cello; Charles Bush, caller.

On December 31, 1900, at the beginning of the new century, it was reported in Church records that there were "149 souls in Clover Ward (19 families), including 7 high priests, 9 seventies, 7 elders, 1 priest, 1 teacher, 4 deacons."

It is hard to carry a history only to a definite date. Many things transpired which had their beginnings long before. We mention the post office which was opened in 1902, in the home of Mrs. Inger D. St. Jeor, who was the postmistress.

In the 1860's, John J. Child had a post office in his home in Shambip, carrying the mail for the settlement from Stockton. In 1907, the red brick Clover Ward Chapel was dedicated.

Every town must have its cemetery and there were many burial places in Rush Valley. Probably Joseph Vernon was the first person to be buried in Clover. In 1928, Edwin M. Johnson and his wife Pauline gave the plot of ground to the ward which had become the cemetery for some time. In 1884, the Stookey family established a cemetery on their ranch which has been used until the present day. A monument now marks this sacred location. There is a small cemetery in R. H. Orr's field, and other graves in the "Simpson field."

In this brief history to 1900, it has been possible to include only a few of the main events that have made up the day-to-day warp and woof of the life of this community. In looking backward, we are struck by the stature of the men who founded, and of those who have gone forth from it in the years since, or who have stayed and become the leaders of the community. All are given equal honor for their leadership.

From "History of Clover" 1856-1956  
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Committee (by permission)

## SKULL VALLEY

SKULL VALLEY, Land of Desolation. That long stretch of alkali desert, greasewood, shadscale, coyotes and cactus. A land where few men would have cared to remain, a refuge for renegade Indians who harrassed the early settlers of Grantsville and other nearby settlements; a few ranchers and stockmen settled on the creeks that ran from the mountains. From the Rockwell Ranch on the south to the Western Pacific Railroad on the north there is still the remains of eleven early day abodes, with few of the posterity of these hardy pioneers to tell the story.

There have been many tales as to just how this valley got its name; so listen to the account of those men who were there only a few years after the Donners.

Harrison Severe and James McBride arrived in Grantsville, Utah on October 10, 1850.

This excerpt is from James McBride's Diary: "About the 20th of March, 1851, on going out in the morning to get our cattle, we could not find them. Indian tracks were found; it was evident they had driven off our cattle; only two were found of Harrison Severe's. Mine were all gone but one cow. We went to the South Cedars where several parties were engaged in burning coal (charcoal) with them, amounting to eight in all, we started in pursuit of the Indians. We followed them west on the Cedar Mountains where we found one of Severe's oxen lying dead.

"The Indians were routed at their camp; we found several of our cattle killed, we took what meat we wished; and, as the Indians had got out of reach and there was no prospect of recovering any livestock, we turned toward home."

Probably the first trek through Skull Valley was made by Jedediah Smith and companions in 1826 on their return from the Fur Trading Expedition from San Francisco; or at least the oldest Indians claim they had been told that three men with one horse had come to their camp about this time. There were other crossings of the desert through the 30's and 40's most all of them by pack animals. Kit Carson, Joseph Walker, James Clyman, Lansford W. Hastings, James M. Hudspeth, and in 1846 the Donner Company. Other crossings continued until 1850 when a safer route was established around the south end of the desert by way of Simpson Springs.

By 1857, all the Indians had been induced to return to Skull Valley and establish individual tracts or farms.



Two log cabins were constructed on the farm of Indian Charley; these were the homes of Lee and Severe for a short time. William Lee remained as a missionary to the Indians and took up land on Lost Creek, a few miles north of Hickman. Harrison Severe was appointed U.S. Indian Agent at Deep Creek. He and Wilford Hudson and others attempted to establish a settlement there where very good crops were raised the first year 1859.

In the autumn of 1852, Mr. Severe went into the mountains with a wagon and two yoke of oxen for timber. Near his home was the wickiup of a friendly Indian whose life he had saved from the irate whites.

This Indian closely followed him into the mountains where a gang of thieving savages were watching the coming of Severe. As he was unarmed he was soon taken and would have been killed and his oxen taken, but his Indian friend arriving with bow and arrow convinced the thieves that some of them also would die.

A parley ensued and the Indians were imbued with a more kindly feeling; one of them went home with Severe and the latter sent a messenger to Salt Lake for an interpreter. On his return a personal treaty was made between the two after which Mr. Severe went wherever he wished in safety regardless of the difficulties.

SEVERE'S STORY: "When we first went into the Valley as we were traveling (on foot) past the Big Spring we saw three human skulls lying on the ground and supposed they were those of immigrants who had been killed by Indians." He states further that on subsequent trips into the valley they saw many skulls wherever there were springs of water.

After the Indians became more friendly they told Severe that about twenty years before the white men came, that Indians from the south came among them, killing many of the men and stealing their women and children, and that many of the Indians starved and froze to death. After this massacre the Indians moved to the west of Cedar Mountains, and there you can see hieroglyphics most any place. I think the words of Severe and McBride are reliable and that Skull Valley was so named because of the skulls of Indians and not buffalo, as some believe. This was not buffalo country.

The Goshiute Indians had no horses at the time the white men arrived. For meat they depended mostly on antelope with which the big desert abounded. There are still the remains of drift fences on the edge of the desert where the Indians would lie in wait for the antelope herds. When the Indians were persuaded to move onto Hickman Creek and establish a home, Harrison Severe and William Lee lived with them and taught them to build buck fence

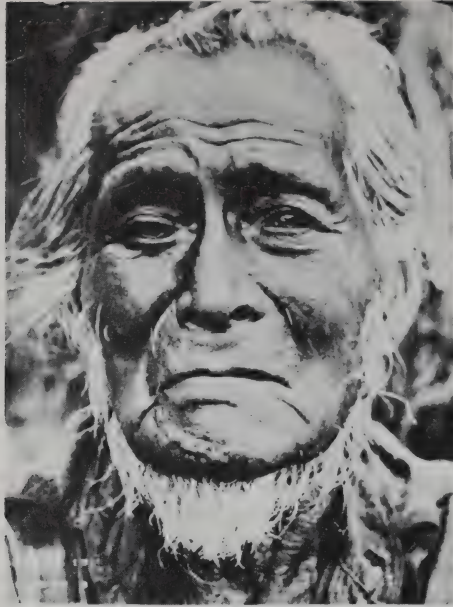
and to farm. Both of these men could speak the Goshiute tongue fluently.

August 10, 1897, Clyde Severe and I, Hiram Wallace Severe left Grantsville, Utah; two little boys with a team of horses and wagon, bedding and food on our way to Skull Valley. We camped that night on Clover Creek in St. John. August 11th about noon, we arrived at a well our father, Seymour Severe, had dug with the intention of establishing a ranch. There was no cabin, but we did have an old camp wagon for a home.

We turned our team out to graze and lay down in the shade of the wagon. In a few minutes I heard something approaching and raising up saw the biggest Indian I had ever seen, on a little pony. He dismounted, and as he had no shirt, I saw he had a large scar across his breast. He said, "Gimme cup," then went into our camp and took a sauce pan, drew a bucket of water from the well, had a drink and rode away. Moon was one of those Indians who in earlier days had given the people of Grantsville a lot of trouble by running off the cattle. He with four other Indians at one time were locked in the old adobe schoolhouse; two of the Indians were shackled together. Lyman Severe shot Moon in the breast. He was then taken to my Grandmother's home where he remained until the wound healed. Moon was very proud of the scar, and liked to tell us, "you papa brother shoot 'em." One of the Indians that had the shackles returned. The two had hammered the chain between rocks until they freed themselves.

The only threshing machine I had ever seen was owned by Tom Watson and was powered by twelve horses hitched to a horse power, and a man stuffing the grain into the front of the thresher. But Pa had a different plan. He had three Indian women come to the ranch to do the threshing. They laid canvas on the ground around the stack. They would place a few forks full of grain on the canvas and lead their horses over it until the grain was tromped out, then after forking the straw away, gather the grain and chaff onto flat baskets, toss and shake until all the chaff was gone, then sack the wheat. This took five days to thresh seventy-five bushels. The women got seven and one-half bushels for their share; this they ground into meal on their homemade stone-grinding rocks. These squaws were the wives of Tabby, the Chief. With the little wheat the Indians raised on their farm and a good patch of sun-flowers, with which they also threshed and ground, they fared quite well.

Of the old Indians on the Hickman Creek Ranch besides Tabby and Moon were: Yariba, Ike, Weba Tom, Charley, William, Narkus, Dick Moon Eye, Dave Eagle and others.



*Meby So Old Tabby*

The summer of 1901, Tabby died and there was a great funeral held for the old chief. To start him on his journey to the Happy Hunting Grounds, five of his best horses were killed by twisting a loop around their noses so that no blood would be shed. Three sacks of wheat were placed in the grave with other food, a frying pan, coffee pot, gun, knife, saddle, bridle, everything appertaining to a pleasant trip. After the burial his wagon was pulled onto the grave and burned. Seymour Severe asked one of the Indians what would become of Tabby's squaws. The Indian replied, "Brankets (blankets) good enough for them."

About all that was required in those days to make a ranch was a team, wagon, plow, harrow and a sharp ax. Many of the old ranches were fenced with buck or rip gut fence. There was an abundance of grass on the range with thousands of sheep and cattle and mustang horses to graze, tromp and destroy until today the same region is little better than a dust bowl.

We have heard many times that a dead Indian was a good Indian, but a contented Indian was a good Indian. A contented one is one whose belly is full. I fed Old Wash one time with food until he could not walk. He would get down on his knees, cling to his wagon wheels and say, 'maybe me die.' I was afraid he



would; but after taking a good Semup (sleep) he was ready to eat again. I have tried this on a number of old chaps and never lost an Injun.

In the spring of 1867, one of the cattle herders, hearing calves bawling at the Woodmansee Ranch rode in to investigate. Riding up to the corral, he saw a note tied to the gate, advising whoever should come that way to turn the calves out that they might be with their mothers. On going into the cabin he found the place had been ransacked and patches of blood and woman's hair. He saw where the woman had been dragged and her body dumped in the spring hole where the ranchers got their culinary water. The table had been prepared that three people could have eaten. Evidently, the woman, Mrs. Gordon, had been preparing a meal. Her husband, George Gordon, apparently had been irrigating in the field where his body was found. The bodies were buried on the ranch. The crime will remain a mystery.

In 1902, while herding Condie's bucks along Barlow Creek, three men came there in a white-top buggy and camped. Freckled-faced and curious I soon learned these men were looking for gold. I remember the name of one of the men was Jim Pitt. He had a map which a prisoner by the name of Taylor had drawn just before he died in Illinois State Prison; claiming he and four other men had robbed a train near Wells, Nevada, in 1870, had made their way across the desert and had camped for a while on Barlow Creek in Skull Valley where they divided the loot, all but forty pounds of gold bars which they buried at a dam some ranchers had built across the creek to convey the water to their farms.

Relative to the settlement established on Barlow Creek, among those who participated in this project and built some cabins in the late 1860's were Moroni Holt who later established a ranch on Stockton Lake west of Stockton, and Jim Russell. These men were range riders for the Slater Cattle Company.

Two of the early settlers in Skull Valley were Isaac Arbon and James Palmer. Ike Arbon related that in 1870 he and some of his family returned to Skull Valley from Cache Valley where they had gone because of crop failures in Grantsville. He made a trip to his ranch in Skull Valley especially to inquire concerning the recent gold robbery which was fresh in people's minds. At this place he met men he had formerly known, Davenport, Steel, Booth, Foster. This being the creek where the posse routed the robbers, Jim Palmer also went up, the place being about nine miles from the Palmer home. He heard Booth say that one of the robbers had come to his cabin one night and offered him what would have

amounted to a quart can of gold coins in exchange for a horse, which Booth was afraid to accept.

There were family units maintained on Barlow Creek. At the turn of the century parts of the cedar picket fences remained, also caved-in cellars, outside privy's, etc.

Hamilton Orr relates that he first went to Skull Valley in 1875 at the age of six years with his father Matthew Orr and brother Willie. They went to the camp of Moroni and Jim Russell on Barlow Creek to gather cattle.

While I was digging a water trench one day, Dave came along. Dave Eagel, sometimes known as Dave Kimball (having spent his boyhood in the Kimball home), had the imagination that would make Nick Carter or Horatio Alger blush; and many would stop their work to listen to him. Dave's first words as you met him whether horseback or in his wagon were, "Gimme matches!" Regardless if his pockets were full, he always wanted matches. After being accommodated with a match or two he would roll a bull durham and start his yarn, which usually continued until he had been fed.

This day, he said, "Me, I'm just comin' back from Clover Creek. Me and my wife and my boy and me we hogo pike (go way) to Clover Creek, catchum taters (potatoes) fifty bushel we catchum on one horse. We spillum all down on top Johnson's pass. Maybeso Charley pick 'em up." Dave continued, "Seyma (Seymour) long time ago I camp right here. We look up in sky see big bird, Redone Chub he say, Maybeso the Lord, then we get bows and arrows and shoot 'em that bird, long time we shoot 'em that bird comin' down, over that way. Me and Chub and both of us go look. That's a big bird. Red one. Seyma you never see that kinda bird." Pa said, "No Dave, I never have." Dave said, "Ah, plenty that kinda bird down in Sanpete, Steal 'em horses."

I saw Dave coming to the ranch one day on horseback. He would stop about every hundred yards, and look back shading his eyes with his hand. I was curious also, and when he finally arrived, looking serious as ever, I said, "Dave, what can you see?" He answered, "Day savvy, maybe something, maybe I don't know. Looks like green color, maybe she bitch coyote. Well, gimme matches."

The early winter of 1903, Dave froze his foot and all the next summer lay around his tepee in the filth. Most any time there would be large maggots rolling out of the sore on his leg; which was taken off in the fall of 1903. Dr. Benedict said the maggots

eating the gangrene out of the sore was what saved Dave's life.

Dave loved to read the newspaper. It didn't matter whether the paper was upside down or not. He would read to the Indians that the U.S. soldiers were coming to move the Injuns to Uintah. This would frighten them off to the mountains until Dave would come and tell them the soldiers had gone away. He was very proud of the wooden leg he had made which he wore for many years.

Another of the Skull Valley Indians was Dick Moon Eye. Dick was a very good friend and ate at our house many times. We pitched hay one summer for Neff Brothers. Dick complained that he was not satisfied with the food. He said all the time, "Tomato can, tomato can, I don't like damn tomato can. I like peach can."

Like all the old-timers, Dick wore out. During the winter of 1910, in February, Indian George Coma Lang came to get me to write a letter to Antelope Jake, Chief at Deep Creek. He said, "You tell 'em, maybe Dick he died." I said, "Is Dick dead?" George replied, "I think so, nobody go see." So I wrote that Dick was pretty sick. A few days later I met George Tabby. He told



*Old log cabin home on Orr's Ranch.*



me Dick had died. He left two daughters, Little Moon's wife and Black Bear's wife; both now dead.

The greatest blessing possessed by the pioneers of that day was time, everyone had time. If any of them desired to visit friends or relatives in another state the entire family would climb in the wagon and go.

In the spring of 1900, my father had completed a log cabin, dirt floor and dirt roof. It was really home. He had the notion to go to Dugway Mountain, so all there was to do was prepare the grub box, pile some hay in the wagon and hook up. The following afternoon we arrived at a very pretty grassy basin, where we got water for our horses out of a mine shaft. We met some prospectors at this place who showed us the diggings where they expected to soon become millionaires. We remained overnight here and the prospectors made a deal with father to build them a log cabin. The nearest logs were in the Skull Valley Mountains fifty miles away. The young men who had the mine were Joe and Dave Lundeen.

In a couple of days we returned to our cabin and dad began to get a set of house-logs. Indian Bill had a cabin on Hickman Creek which he traded for a horse to my father. Clyde and I did most of the tearing down of the Indian's cabin. The Indians, of course, lived in tepees. These logs we loaded onto wagons and hauled to Dugway. Father made one hundred sixteen dollars for this contract.

To this day some cow-puncher or deer hunter will find a location monument with the notice of location in a tin can still legible (gold, silver and other precious metals located this 1st day of January 1896, etc., signed by the names of men who roamed the hills in those days because they had time.)

Freight wagons were an every day scene; some with trail wagons (two wagons) and four or six horses; others one wagon and team, heading for the mines in Nevada and Western Utah. It took thirty days to make the trip. The outfit that could load both ways was fortunate. Often one would see some of them returning with great loads of beef hides and sheep pelts; some with sacks of high grade ore. Every wagon had a water barrel strapped or wired to the side of the wagon bed. Winter and summer they plied their trade. One of these long line skimmers, seeing that he would be short of water emptied fifty gallons of whiskey on the ground so he might have the barrel for water. His horses would not drink hard liquor.

Orr's Ranch was the last campground in Skull Valley before crossing the big desert.

The Rockwell Ranch was established in the days of Pony Express and Overland Stage as a horse ranch. Here the O.P. brand became famous and the horses of "Port" Rockwell were known most every place in the mountain west.

The Rockwell Ranch near the Juab-Tooele county line was also a famous cattle headquarters, and as late as 1900 as far as one could see there were cattle. One fall my father rode on the roundup. The herd gathered at the Jennings's Ranch (later Orr's) was twenty-two hundred. In those days de-horning was not known, so one can only imagine the fierce looking sight of so many horned cattle together. The Condie's gathered and sold all they could find in the fall of 1900. My brother Clyde and I ran payroll for this outfit. The man that brought them was a Mr. Mills from Wyoming, and was paying a price never before heard of: \$24.00 a head for the mature stock, calves thrown in. I had to stay behind with Big Dick, but I did not mind. Dick was a very good man, and a faithful Mormon—no coffee, tea, tobacco or whiskey. He loved to tell of crossing of the plains and early life around Salt Lake. He said he was often embarrassed at being so large, that people would turn and stare at him on the street, so he was glad to stay on the Condie ranch where he remained for eighteen years or until he died in 1903.

The Condie ranch was much like any other place in the desert; a one-room cabin; if a company of travelers came along they could sleep on the floor. The stables and corrals were ample. The horses were usually housed better than the men. I saw drinking of every conceivable brand of rotgut, heard profanity at its best or worst. As one man remarked, "They swear by note or by ear." This was mostly among the freighters and the broncobusters.

After pa built the cabin we all moved to Skull Valley—father and mother and seven kids. I wonder how we lived, but there was always plenty, and when the neighbors or some traveler came along we all fared alike. The best part of it all was we did not have to go to school, although mother and most of the children moved to Grantsville for the winter. I remember I went into the fourth grade when Helen Rowberry was the teacher, and we memorized Paul Revere's Ride and Lady Clair. I also know every canyon and ledge on both sides of the valley and all the water holes and brands of the desert.

The O. P. (Port) Rockwell Ranch later owned by William C. Rydalch and Sons is in the extreme south of the valley. Port

was both famous and infamous. Although Port was given credit for many killings, it has been pretty well established that there were plenty of renegade whites and Indians in those days, and that it was safer to shoot first; then ask questions. Although Port might shoot an outlaw, he would give his last crust to anyone in need. He refused to pay tithing and hated taxes. The story goes that at one time the county officers gathered his horses to be sold for taxes; that Port helped gather and drive them to Tooele, paid the tax, then drove the band back alone to the Skull Valley ranch.

Bob Condie had a 45-90 rifle which he claimed Port had been shot with one night at Faust Station. Bob said that Port was wounded in the neck. This old single shot 45-90 I handled many times. It took a good man to carry it.

Another of the old time ranches is Orr's. This ranch was the jumping off place for the big desert, where the barrels were filled all ready for a daylight start. The next water was at Salt Spring, forty-five miles west, or a day and a half drive.

I remember in the late 90's a man with a team and buckboard (light wagon) camped overnight at Orr's. The next morning the ranchers advised him not to venture into the desert without water for his horses; but the man said he could drive the forty-five miles to Salt Spring with his light outfit.

The next freighter out found the man's wagon with the horses harness hanging on the brake where he had turned his team out to graze; the horses being without water all day of course left. The man's bones were found the next year by Richard Rydalcch 20 miles away. A short time after this two men on foot stopped at Severe's overnight and started into the desert next morning. They were found less than a week later; one had died, the other was blind but was able to ride in the freight wagon to the settlement.

There were many others. A Mr. White, who had mining claims on Granite Mountain, always walked across, but at night and with a gallon keg of water. Dan Egan also walked in from Dugway, but always at night as did the Lundeen Brothers. The desert can be treacherous to those not familiar with it; and even now there are those who tour through the land suddenly seeing beautiful lakes and tall trees, wandering caravans of life, but they never catch up with this.

Orr's ranch was headquarters for freighters, cattle and horse wranglers, sheepherders, broncobusters, miners, and trappers and was the gathering place of the desert. Some of the buckaroos I remember are: Lleuvin Orr, Sid Knowlton, Jason Beebe, George



Davis, Forrest Davis, John Green and Freeman Durfee. They were top hands as were some of the Indians and others not mentioned.

I was at my Grandmother Severe's home one time when Old Sugar came in. Grandma knew all of them. Sugar wanted bread, flour, tea and coffee. After getting a little of all of these, she said, "Gimme sheepmeat, you old stingy gut."

Moodiwalk returned one winter at Christmas with his wife and three daughters after being on a gimme trip with supplies enough for the winter. I asked why he had all two quart bottles of peaches and no other kind of fruit. He answered, "My wife she tellum peaches."

Now I will tell you about Antelope Creek. The things I remember in conversations and information I gathered from people who at one time lived here.

James Palmer, a brick and adobe mason, who was employed on the Hooper-Knowlton Ranch learned from John Quincy Knowlton of a fine stream of water coming from Antelope Canyon. It was here Mr. Palmer founded a ranch in 1860 or before. It was so arranged that it could be operated with half the expense of the other ranches. About two miles south was White Rock Pass, with its huge rocks which contained many tanks hollowed out by the erosion of Lake Bonneville and would usually produce water left from the rain or snow. These pockets or tanks were accessible and with a rope and a bucket one could water teams at this camping place.

At the mouth of White Rock Canyon is the abandoned Croton Gold Mine, and one and a half miles from the Palmer Ranch is Lost Creek. It was here William Lee settled. Lee was a great friend and counselor of the Indians, and in the early days of Grantsville had the Indian language come to him suddenly while conversing with an Indian. "Wilem A. Lee" as the Indians called him, was a missionary with the Skull Valley, Deep Creek and Warm Branches of the Gosiute Tribe.

In 1902, the ranch operated by Tom and George Lee was sold to the Neff Brothers. They sold it to the Rigby Brothers who then sold it to Bamberger and Dooly who now operate the Lee Ranch as part of the Island Ranch Company.

John Rowberry and William Arbon settled on Spring Creek, probably two and a half miles north from Lost Creek. The Rowberry Ranch was sold to William Matthews. The Arbon place was sold to the Latter-day Saints Church and was operated by George Petero, an Hawaiian. These two ranches are now one unit and

owned by the Deseret Livestock Company.

Three miles north of the Rowberry-Arbon ranch was the Hooper-Knowlton settlement, known as Quincy, named for John Quincy Knowlton. There are several springs of fairly good water here, as well as streams running from the mountains. In 1857, William Henry Hooper with his brother-in-law, John Quincy Knowlton settled or bought out those who had established cabins here. In 1857, a man named Box built a rock house at Burnt Spring, and from this came the name Timpie, meaning Rock Wickiup. This was perhaps the same cabin where Bill Empey and Chauncy Webb were herding cattle when the Nevada Indians made the raid in 1863. (There were several of these rock cabins in lower Skull Valley, used as herd camps by the cattle owners.)

Chauncy Webb took up a ranch at Delle in 1857. Box probably was also interested here as Box Canyon is well known. Box Canyon is located in the mountains east of Delle.

The story is told of Severe and Wilford Hudson going to the West Mountains for timber, were taken by the Indians and sentenced to death. They had tied Hudson to a tree and were tying Severe when Indian Joe, a young Indian that lived at Severe's home came to the scene; having run away from school in Grantsville and followed the woodmen into the canyon. Joe pleaded with the Indians explaining the whites meant no harm and were friends to all the Indians. Until the men were released, Severe had traded two oxen to the Indians for two papoose (baby) boys. Joe was one of these; the other was Al. Joe died when about sixteen years of age. Al lived to be an old man and died at Carey, Idaho about 1920.

—Pages From My Diary—  
by Hiram Wallace Severe

## The Bullet Mold

*By Beatrice Knowlton Ekman*

In 1862, the Hooper-Knowlton stock ranch was taken up under squatters' rights in Skull Valley, Tooele County. It was the largest ranch in Utah, usually employing thirty men at a time. Later the sole owner was J. Q. Knowlton. The Indians were very unfriendly and the first ranch house and sheds were destroyed by fire and stock driven away. The land was so deeply burned that the grass never grew there again and it was afterwards called Burnt Springs. The ranch proper was then established near deep springs and fine pasture lands to the south, and the Indian reser-

vation was situated some miles further south. The Indians under old Chief Tabby became very friendly.

Willard Richards (Dick) and James (Jimmie) Larkin did all the rough-riding and broke the wild horses. One day in the early fall all the men had gone out to Cedar on a roundup leaving young Richards at the ranch alone, save for the Knowlton family. Willard was sitting on the bunkhouse steps repairing a lariat. He looked up and saw an Indian riding through the big gates on a sweating pony. The Indian ran towards the bunkhouse, and as he passed the woodpile he picked up the axe and brought it to Willard motioning for him to cut off his head. His face was swollen and he was in great agony from an ulcerated tooth.

Dick knew that the tooth must be pulled but there was nothing to do the job with. Suddenly he thought of the bullet molds that the boys had used the night before to make bullets. He could at least try.

Taking the suffering Indian by the hand he led him along the row of buildings to the blacksmith shop where he found the bullet molds on the bench by the bellows. Picking them up, he gently pulled the Indian by the hand out into the bright sunshine where he seated him on a stool by the wall. With this crude instrument Willard managed to extract the offending molar.

That was Dick's first experience at dentistry, but some years later and after his marriage, he became a dentist and practiced his profession in Cache County for a number of years. He died in Salt Lake City at the age of ninety years, loved and respected by everyone with whom he came in contact.

"Treasures of Pioneer History," Carter  
Vol. 5, p. 75

## IBAPAH (DEEP CREEK)

*By Mrs. Wade Parrish*

This "History of Ibapah" is based upon my personal knowledge and the many facts given to me by the families and friends of early settlers in the Ibapah valley. I wish to express my appreciation to all those who have contributed family histories and related incidents of those early days. From the information collected I hope to give the history of this community as correctly as possible.

The Ibapah Valley, which is located approximately 60 miles south of Wendover, Utah running north and south just east of the Utah-Nevada line, was first settled in the 1860's. At that



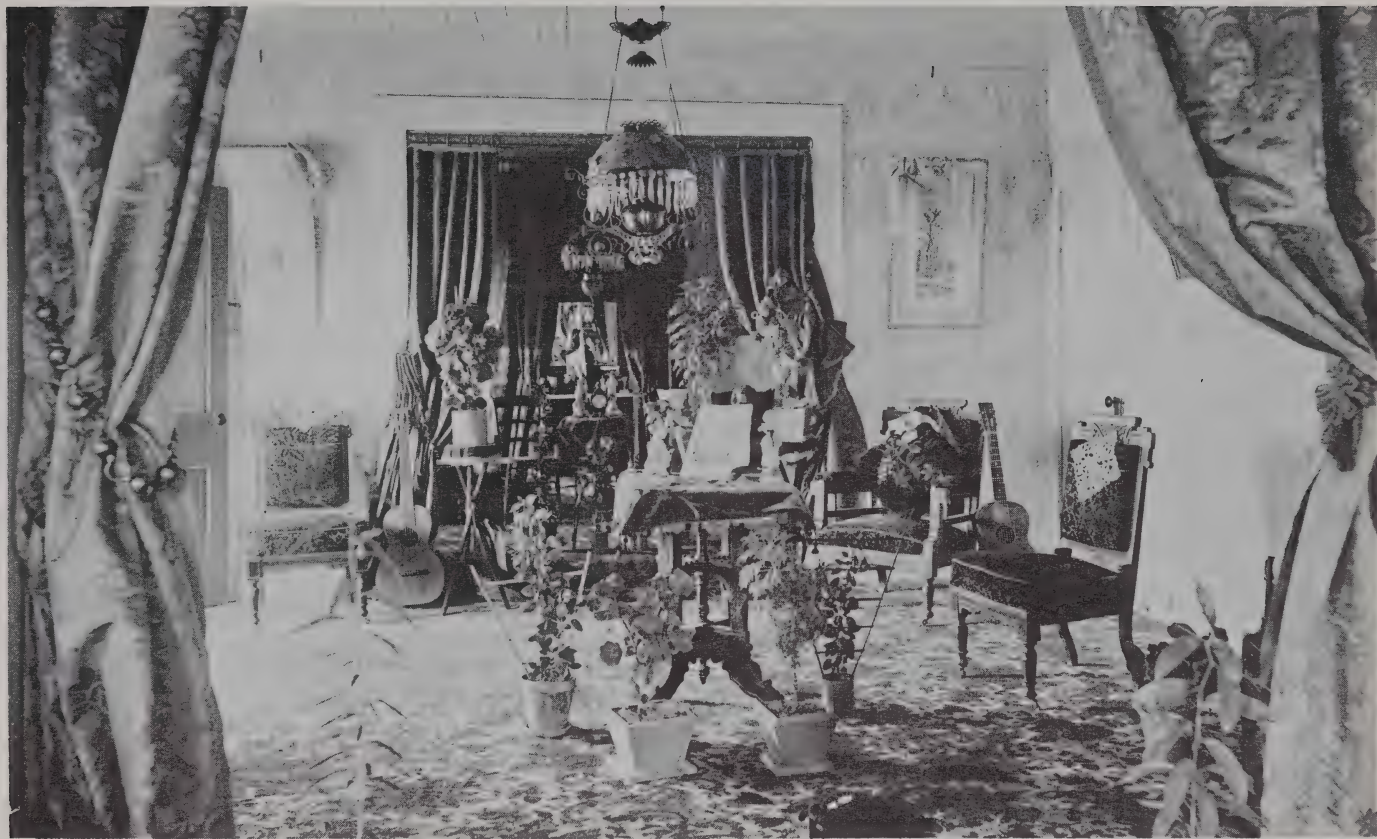
time the Pony Express was in operation and one of its stations was located there. Some of the first settlers were employed by this company, and other people following the Pony Express route came into the valley and started settling.

The Pony Express was of short duration; only sixteen months. During that time a telegraph station was also established. It was located a short distance southwest of the store owned by John Devine, later taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Owen Sheridan, and now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Curly Nicholes. The first operator was Major Egan followed by James Ferguson. James Ferguson, better known as Jim, was born in Wellington, Ontario, Canada. Before coming to Ibapah he was employed as a government operator at Camp Floyd, Utah which was located south of the present site of Tooele. While at Camp Floyd he met Elizabeth Dunlap and in 1868 they were married at the Valley House in Salt Lake City. Immediately after the marriage they went to Ibapah where Jim was placed in charge of the telegraph station until it ceased operation in 1883. Elizabeth was born in Glasgow, Scotland and in 1861 she came to the United States and later came West reaching Salt Lake City in 1865.

After the Pony Express stopped functioning, the overland stage started operation over practically the same route. At that time the telegraph station also served the stage passengers as an eating and changing station. To help with the cooking Jim's sister, Rachel Matilda Ferguson came from Wellington, Canada. She came by train as far as possible, making the last part of her journey by overland stage. She was one of the first women settlers here and was later to become the wife of Charles Felt.

Two or three years before the telegraph ceased operation Jim Ferguson turned the telegraph station over to his assistant Edward Ferguson and took up a homestead in Ibapah. Later he bought land adjoining it, making in all over 800 acres. He became a very successful sheep and cattle rancher. Jim and Elizabeth brought up their four daughters, Matilda (Hillman), Lillian (Dunyon), Daisy (Chamberlain), and Corey (Albritton) on this ranch.

In 1883, Mr. Ferguson died of blood poisoning from a cut on his foot. Mrs. Ferguson continued to run the ranch for about three years and then married a stockman named Edward Bonnemort who ran the ranch and continued successfully in the livestock business. After the death of Mr. Bonnemort, his wife, Elizabeth, carried on the business for many years and was given the name of "The Sheep Queen of Utah." This ranch which was originally



*Parlor of Bonnemort (Bonnemont) house in Ibapah.*



*Bonnemort (Bonnament) house in Ibapah.*



homesteaded by Jim Ferguson is now owned by Wade Parrish and is still referred to as "The Bonnemort Ranch."

During the time Jim Ferguson was operating the telegraph station, his brother, Ed came to Ibapah as his assistant. During the same time Rachel Dunlap came to visit her sister Elizabeth, Jim's wife, and while there met and later married Ed Ferguson. Ed also became a land owner and stockman, after the telegraph station was closed. He and his wife had three sons, but unfortunately lost two of them before reaching the age of 2 years. George, the one son who grew to manhood, married Mary E. Kelley, known to everyone as May. They lived on the Ed Ferguson place for many years where they raised a family of boys. This ranch is located south of the Sheridan ranch and is now owned by Sanford Nicholes. Some years ago the George Fergusons moved to South Dakota where they made their home.

During the 1860's, the Indians were still very hostile and caused a great deal of concern and uneasiness among the white settlers. At one time it was reported that the Indians had gone on the warpath and all of the families of the valley gathered at the John Devine store and telegraph station. A short time later a friendly Indian came in and told them it was only a rumor. This was the only time the residents of the valley were ever threatened by a general Indian uprising. There were, however, a number of instances of sniping by the Indians and at one time the overland stage driver was killed by them and the stage was driven in by one of the passengers.

The next changing station south of the telegraph office was located at the Eight-Mile ranch across the Utah-Nevada line. This station was also used as a fort during the Indian trouble. The fort and station was operated by Rufus Burington, one of the early settlers. The building was made of adobe brick, with stables adjoining to care for the stage horses. It had a large living room with small openings in the outside walls from which guns could be fired if the fort were attacked. Bedrooms were located on one side of the living room with the kitchen on the other. Entrance to the stables was from the kitchen. A wall surrounded part of the building which gave space for recreation and air to provide protection from attack.

Mr. John Devine was another of the very early settlers. He came into the valley in the early 60's as a peddler of dry goods. He later settled in Deep Creek which was the name Ibapah was generally known as in the early days. When the post office was established, Edward Ferguson gave it the name of Ibapah which

is an Indian word meaning, *White Clay Water*, or as some say *Deep Water*. To this day both names are still used even though the post office is officially designated as Ibapah. Mr. Devine opened a general merchandise and grocery store which he operated for many years. In 1883, he was appointed the first postmaster of Ibapah. Prior to coming to Ibapah, Mr. Devine had left his home in California and his whereabouts was unknown to his family for a number of years. Quite by accident his sister, Mrs. Napp, read in a newspaper of a store being robbed owned by a Mr. Devine of Ibapah, Utah. She hardly dared believe this could be her brother, but the possibility was so great that she immediately started on the long trip to make sure. It was a happy day for both when she arrived in Ibapah to find the Mr. Devine of the newspaper article actually was her brother. Mrs. Napp returned to her home in California and her daughter, Mrs. Owen Sheridan, came to Ibapah with her husband to take over the Devine ranch and store in 1901 when Mr. Devine became ill. Thereafter they made their home in Ibapah continuing to operate the store and ranch and Mrs. Sheridan living with them. After Owen's death Mrs. Sheridan lived with her daughter Mary Nicholes.

Before the post office was established the people of Ibapah had to depend on freighters to supply mail service in and out of the valley. The nearest post office was at Cherry Creek, Nevada which was about 60 miles west of Ibapah. The freighter mail service was intermittent and sometimes it would be weeks before a freighter would come into the valley. If anything of importance came up it would be necessary for a man to make the 120 mile round trip to Cherry Creek on horseback. Before 1883, this was the only means of communication with the outside world.

Sheldon Bates, or as he was better known "Daddy Bates," was another early settler in Deep Creek. He owned a small place about a quarter of a mile south of the Devine store. He and his family made a great deal of the early history here. Four of his sons: Hyrum, Horace, Harry and Charles lived in the valley and neighboring communities for many years. His daughters; LaVernie (Rice), Louella (Skinner), Elizabeth Bates (Lee), Judith or Judie Bates (Noble) also lived for many years in the Deep Creek valley and nearby communities.

William Lee, Sr. was among the first white settlers to come into the valley. His home had been in Grantsville, Utah and he had learned to speak the Indian language fluently which was a great advantage to him and to the other settlers. During the first part of the 1880's he ran a small store for a short time and many

of the Indians traded with him. The store was located near where the Pony Express monument now stands and was in the same place where Frank Lee's granary now stands. Frank Lee is a grandson of Mr. William Lee.

Charles Felt came to the Deep Creek Valley in 1869. His life was full of adventure and historical events from the time he left Sweden in 1854 where he was born. Carlsberg, Sweden was his birthplace and he was eleven years old when he came to the United States in 1855 with his parents. They were ninety days making the voyage across the ocean from Sweden to New York. Between Sweden and Hamburg, Germany a baby was born to his parents. Later while on the ocean his grandfather died and was buried at sea.

Mr. Felt had to work hard to help support the family from the time they reached New York. After landing in New York he and the family worked their way as far as Burlington, Iowa where they stayed for two years. From there they went to Missouri and in 1857 joined a wagon train at Omaha, Nebraska and after many hardships reached Salt Lake City in the same year. Early in 1858, they moved to Payson and in the fall of the same year they returned to Salt Lake City. Shortly thereafter they moved to Grantsville.

In the spring of 1864, Charles Felt was called to go back to Missouri to help bring in a train of Mormon immigrants. The trip back to Omaha was by ox team and took six months. The immigrant train was quite large, being made up of 500 wagons. During the trip back they came to many stations destroyed by the Indians and some of them were found still smouldering. The train was fortunate, however, as it was never attacked by Indians. In 1868, he again went back to be assistant wagonmaster of another train of immigrants. This time the trip was made with mules. The Indians were bad both ways and the trains had to be constantly protected and at night the mules had to be protected by large groups of herders.

After returning with this last wagon train, Mr. Felt went to work for a cattleman by the name of Quince Knolton in Skull Valley, Utah. In 1870, he met Rachel Matilda Ferguson, a sister of Jim and Ed Ferguson. On December 12, 1871, they were married in Grantsville and in the spring of 1872 they came to Ibapah and took up a homestead. Mr. Felt became a successful rancher running both sheep and cattle. Because of having to work to help support the family he was only able to get two years of grade school education. He was industrious however and made up for



his deficiency by self-study and correspondence school to the extent of being able to handle all the correspondence and bookkeeping necessary to conduct his business. He was postmaster of Ibapah and ran a store there for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Felt had two sons and three daughters; George and Charles Felt, who were engaged in the sheep business in Ibapah for several years; Nina (Herron), May (Trimble), Chloe (Parrish). Mrs. Chloe Parrish and her husband, Wade now own and live on the old Felt Homestead. Mrs. Blanch West also lives in the Valley on a ranch located on the Utah-Nevada line adjacent to the old Lincoln Highway.

Mr. and Mrs. David Weaver came from England in 1872 and went directly to California where they lived for one year. They then came to Ibapah where Mr. Weaver took up a homestead and went into the sheep business. Mr. Weaver was the first man to own and run sheep in the valley of Ibapah. Mrs. Weaver was Sarah Jane Phillips before her marriage to David. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver had two sons and two daughters, Bud and Owen Weaver, Ida (Buckley) and Ruth (Pomery). Later they ran a store for some years located where Dan Probert now lives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Weaver also came from England. They were married June 25, 1872 and on the first of April 1873, they left their home in England and sailed for the United States. Before her marriage Mrs. Weaver was Annie Susana Baker. They too went to California and resided there for a year. They then came to Ibapah where James worked with the sheep for David Weaver for some time. Later James took up a homestead and settled in the valley where he engaged in the cattle business. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver had three sons, Holland, who died at the age of six years, Lester and Walter. The daughters were Minnie, who died when nineteen years old, Evelyn (Cook), Audry (Cook), and Vinnie (Hibbard). Lester and Walter are both living in the valley and Mrs. Audry Cook is living on the old Weaver Homestead.

The Worthingtons came to Ibapah some time in the late 1860's. Mr. Worthington was known as Dad Worthington. They had two sons, Cutt and Sam. They owned, at one time, what is known as the Church Ranch, where they lived until they left the valley. A family by the name of Larkins lived on the north end of the Church ranch in an adobe brick house which stood just back of where the Pony Express monument now stands. This house was quite a historical figure in the early days. An old man known as Dad Tadlock owned a small place south of and adjoining the Church ranch and it is now a part of the Church ranch and has always been called the Tadlock field.

Thomas McBride and family moved to Ibapah in about the year 1875. They lived at what was called the upper Devine ranch, which is located on the eastern side of the Deep Creek Valley near the old Tadlock place. They had a large number of dairy cattle which gave it the name of "The Milk Ranch." Jessie, a daughter of Mr. McBride, married William Chapman in 1876. Mr. Chapman was thrown from a horse and killed before their daughter, Alberta (Jones, Wilson) was born. Two years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Chapman married George Boyd and moved to Lunch Creek, Idaho, which is 12 miles east of Oakley. They lived there for some years and Mr. Boyd was hurt by a horse which in the course of time caused his death. Mrs. Boyd then moved to Callao with their four children, Bid and Fred Boyd, and daughters, Edith (Anderson) and Ellen (Sunderland). Mrs. Boyd lived there until the children became of school age, at which time they moved to Ibapah so they could attend school.

In 1895, Mrs. Boyd married Steven Symonds. They had seven children; Lewis, Harold and Glen Symonds; and daughters, Lois (Weaver), Orleana (Erickson), Amy (Cousins), and Afton (Hall). They raised their family on a ranch two miles east of the Ibapah school where they had a wonderful orchard and garden and also owned cattle. Mrs. Lois Weaver and her husband, Walter now live in the valley and Fred Boyd and his wife also reside here.

Mrs. Symonds was a very good midwife and was called upon many times to deliver babies of the women in the valley. She was a good nurse also and served the community well in this capacity. She was always generous with her time in spite of the demands of a large family and was always available in time of need.

Mrs. Gash and children came from Illinois following close to an immigrant train for protection. They spent their first winter in Salt Lake City and then moved to Missoula, Montana. In 1875, she came to Ibapah with her two sons, Ferd and Slow, leaving her two daughters, Mollie (Gardner) and Sina (Brown, Snively) in Montana. They obtained land and built up a good ranch and became prominent cattlemen of the valley. Their ranch is now part of the Gosiute Indian Reservation and was located immediately south of the present lower Indian agency house.

Miss Sina Gash was born in Rock Island County, Illinois. She later married Mr. William Brown and in 1879, came to Ibapah with their three daughters to live. These daughters were Cora (Stewart), Armina (Chastain), and Edna (Cook). Shortly thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Brown were separated. In 1881, Mrs. Brown was married to Frederick Snively, Sr. by the justice of the peace

of Ibapah, George F. Hendry. Mr. Snively was born in Ohio and came to Ibapah about two years before his marriage to Mrs. Brown. They obtained a cattle ranch and made Deep Creek their permanent home. They had one son, Frederick, Jr. and five daughters, Sina, who died at the age of 16 years, Amelia (Sabey), Clara (Booth), and Mary (Lee) and Fern.

Fred Jr., wife and family now live here and own the old Church ranch. Mary Lee and husband also live in the valley on a ranch just north of and adjoining the Church ranch. Cora Brown married Charles Stewart in 1888 and lived here many years. Later they moved to Callao, Utah. Armina Brown married William Chastain on December 9, 1890 in Ely, Nevada. Mr. Chastain was born in Fort Bridger, Wyoming. He was appointed postmaster of Ibapah in 1894. The Chastains lived in the valley for many years. Edna Brown married John Cook and after living in Ibapah for many years moved to Gold Hill, Utah.

In 1875, Joseph Lee, a son of William Lee, Sr. previously mentioned as one of the first settlers, came here to live. He married Elizabeth Bates, a daughter of Daddy Bates. They settled in Ibapah where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Lee was a freighter for many years and had a small ranch above the upper Indian reservation near the mountains. There they always raised a wonderful garden and also had a nice orchard. They raised a family of eight sons, William I, Delbert, Frank, George, Bert, Clyde, Leo and Oscar, who died in his teens; and six daughters, Saddie (Kelley), Cora (Lloyd), Phebe (Turner), Anna (McGee), Bertha (Baldwin), and Emma (Kearney).

In 1880, George F. Hendry and a nephew, James Hendry started for Ibapah to prospect in the nearby mountains. When they reached Salt Lake City, George became ill and had to remain there for a few weeks. He was nursed and cared for by some Mormon families, and was treated so well that he joined the Church before continuing his journey. He later became justice of the peace in Ibapah.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hibbard came from Kansas with their family and settled in Ibapah in 1881. They made the long hazardous journey by wagon, which was made more difficult because their children were so young. Mrs. Hibbard's maiden name was Frances Griswold. Her parents came a short time later and lived with them for some time. The Hibbards lived here until the year of 1901. Their sons were Bert, Chester, Carl, Ralph, Earl, Lloyd and Duane. Their daughters were Mable (Dickenson), Gertrude (McDonald), Eloise (Short) and Josephine (Landover). The



Hibbard family were musical people and contributed a great deal to the social life of the valley. One son, Carl Hibbard, and his wife have a nice home in the upper valley and are living there today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kelley came to Ibapah in the fall of 1885. Mrs. Kelley was Mary Elathine Vaughn before her marriage and was born in Logan, Utah. She met Mr. Kelley in Corey, Idaho and they were married there on January 15, 1873. They spent the first winter after they were married at the Bonnemort ranch in Ibapah where Mr. Kelley found employment. Later they leased a ranch from an old man by the name of Goldsmith and lived there for four years. This ranch, later known as the Probert place, now belongs to the lower Indian reservation where the agency house now stands. When Mr. Kelley left the Goldsmith ranch he took up a homestead and also bought several acres of ground from Charles Felt. They lived on this ranch and raised their family of seven children. Their sons were George, Guy, Harrison, Fred and Arthur; and their daughters were Mary (May), Elathine (Ferguson) and Pearl (Littledyke). Arthur with his wife and family now live on the old Kelley ranch. In 1904, several years after the death of Mr. Kelley, Mrs. Kelley married Mr. Wesley Featherstone. They had one son named Wesley, Jr.

In 1883, the L.D.S. Church sent three missionaries to Ibapah. Mr. Owen Barrus and Mr. John Bowen arrived in the spring and Mr. John Erickson arrived with his wife in June. The three men did missionary work among the Indians for six years.

Mr. and Mrs. John Erickson were both born in Sweden. Mr. Erickson came to the United States in 1864, and Hilda Anderson, the future Mrs. Erickson, came in 1866. They met after their arrival in the United States and were married February 23, 1882 at the Old Endowment House in Salt Lake City. Shortly after they were married they went to Ibapah for Mr. Erickson to begin his mission. After the completion of the mission, the Erickson's remained in Ibapah, making their home on the church ranch for fifteen years during which time they engaged in the sheep and cattle business and also operated a store.

In 1885, Mrs. Erickson went to Salt Lake City and took a course in obstetrics which proved a helpful asset to the community as there were no doctors at that time. It is interesting to note that at no time in the history of Ibapah has there ever been a permanent doctor in the community. Mr. Erickson took the mail contract from Aurum, Nevada to Ibapah in 1885. The Erickson's had one son, Perry, and a daughter, Amy (Hicks). In 1898, they



*John A. Erickson. Well drilling with horses, April 29, 1918.  
Last Chance Ranch in Ibapah.*

moved to the Last Chance Ranch which is located 25 miles north of Ibapah on the edge of the desert. An interesting sidelight is the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Erickson received the last message sent over the wires at Ibapah before the telegraph station was discontinued in 1883. Mrs. Erickson now resides in Grantsville, where she has the honor of being the oldest resident.

The post office is a very important part of the life of any community. The first post office in Ibapah was established in 1883 with Mr. John Devine as postmaster. He held this position for twelve years. Mr. Philpot was appointed the next postmaster. A short time later in 1894, he resigned in favor of Mr. William Chastain, Sr. as Mr. Philpot had fallen heir to some property in Alabama. Mr. Charles Felt was the next postmaster, followed by Edna Cook; then William Chastain, Sr. became postmaster again and served for many years. After his death, his son, William Jr. was appointed and served for a few years. Mrs. Betty Calloway is the present postmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hall, Sr. were among the early settlers. They lived a short distance east of the Devine Store. They had two sons, George, who died when 23 and Samuel, Jr.; and two daughters, Teana (Morris) and Maggie (Austin). Mrs. Hall also

had one son, Alex Noble, by a former marriage. They lived in Deep Creek for many years.

Mr. Goldsmith was one of the old-timers coming here from Nova Scotia. He owned a ranch which in 1911 was sold to Mr. William Probert, who came into the valley in 1910. Dan Probert, a son of Mr. Probert, married Hilda Stewart and is living in Ibapah. Mrs. Fred Snively is a daughter of Mr. Probert and she and her husband also live here on the old Church ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Egan were also among our early settlers. Mr. John Batch, Alex Miller, Mr. Stafford, Tom Ervin, John Jackson, known as "Happy Jack," and many more were here in early days.

There were many mines and prospects in the surrounding mountains which brought many men into the valley. They all came to Ibapah for supplies and that made business good for the storekeepers. In the late nineties there were three stores, the John Devine Store, and the stores of John Erickson and Mr. and Mrs. James Hendry. Each of these places kept boarders and cared for the transient people. In 1898, Mr. Erickson sold his store to Charles Felt who moved the stock to his ranch.

During the year of 1894, Charles Herron, Abe, Adam, William and John Cook all came to Ibapah. All of these men, except Adam Cook, met and married local girls. Charles Herron married Nina Felt; Abe Cook married Evelyn Weaver; William Cook married Audrey Weaver; and John Cook married Edna Brown.

Emma De Rouche taught the first school during the winter of 1885-1886. She was a niece of Mrs. Fred Snively, Sr. During the summer of 1886, Miss Linda McBride taught for three months. The first district school was established in 1883. Mr. Lawford, the first district teacher, was an expert penman and took first prize at the World's Fair in 1893.

The mail route directly from Salt Lake to Ibapah started in about the year 1887. The mail was taken off the train at Ajax, Utah and carried from there by team. They changed teams five times between Ajax and Ibapah. It took two days and one night to make the trip and the mail was brought in three times a week. Peter McKellar had the route from Wendover to Ibapah and Gold Hill from about 1936 to 1940. George (Pegleg) Davis had the first mail contract on this route.

Ibapah had a population far greater in the early days than it has at the present time. In some ways it was like a prosperous mining town with four or more saloons operating at one time. There was one saloon at Mr. Devine's Store, one at Mr. Halls a





*Deep Creek 24th July Parade.  
Bonnemort girls, Arthur Sunderland, Fount Robinson, Andrew Larson,  
Amy Erickson. At Church Ranch.*

short distance east of Devines, one at the Felt ranch for a short time operated by Mike Fitzgerald, and one just over the Nevada line operated by Antone Larson, with others starting up in various places at one time or another.

Recreation in the early days was limited mostly to gatherings for dancing. Some of the early homes had a room large enough for dancing. One was at Bonnemorts, one at the Felt Ranch, and one at Hendry's. Mr. Devine had a dance hall and also many of the dances were held in the old log schoolhouse. There were enough people in the valley to support two dances on the same night if it was so desired. Everyone joined in the fun, the older people as well as the younger ones. The social life of a community such as Ibapah centers around the social hall and in many places this is generally the schoolhouse which serves as a community social center as well as for school purposes. It has been so with Ibapah. Holiday dances, wedding dances, social dances, socials, church services, funerals and other gatherings have been held in the schoolhouse of Ibapah for many years. When the schoolhouse burned down in October 1950, the loss was felt acutely. The community was fortunate in having the building replaced in 1951.

Ibapah was, and still is, a very good livestock country supporting many herds of cattle and bands of sheep. The land around the ranches and the surrounding country makes a very good winter grazing range for sheep. Many herds were brought in for the winter months and most of the supplies were purchased at the stores in the valley. Feed on the surrounding ranges was much better in the olden days. It grew very high and plentiful and most of the ranchers grazed their stock out all winter except for the few times when the winter was hard and long. Large bands of beautiful horses roamed the ranges, very unlike the few mustangs of today. The fertile ground even with the limited water supply available, enabled the ranchers to produce more than was needed in the valley and the surplus was freighted to Cherry Creek, Nevada to be marketed.

Today most of the ranches in the valley are owned and operated by descendants of the early settlers, and the primary occupation is still livestock production.

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## FAUST STATION: RUSH VALLEY

Henry J. Faust, keeper of the Pony Express Station in Rush Valley was a native of Germany. When he was eight years of age he came with his parents to the United States and settled in

Missouri. At the time of the Sutter Creek gold strike in 1849, Mr. Faust was one of the first to emigrate from what was then the middle west. He was not successful enough in this venture to hold him in California for long and, in 1851, having been attracted by the prospects which Utah presented, and by the fact that he had joined the Mormon Church, came to this state. During these early years he was given the nickname which clung to him for life. Having decided upon a medical career, with surgery the goal, he was engaged in zealous study when the lure of gold proved too strong to resist. While he did not receive the coveted title of doctor the shorter title of "Doc" was bestowed upon him. He was born June 18, 1833.

In the early 1850's, he was commissioned by Brigham Young to carry the mail between Utah and California. He was then twenty-one years of age. Two men had met death within a year, massacred by Indians; there were deserts and mountains to be crossed and never more than one man accompanied the mail besides the driver. However, "Doc" Faust accepted the assignment and during the half dozen years of his service had many thrilling experiences.

During his residence in Fillmore he was engaged as a mail carrier, and, in 1860, when the Pony Express came into existence, he accepted a position under Major Howard Egan as a station keeper. It often devolved upon him to carry the mail when a substitute rider was needed in an emergency. While living at the Rush Valley station, Faust and his wife had a narrow escape from death by the hands of Indians in that locality.

Mrs. Faust had taken a liking to certain squaws and had given them several "pale face" pies. A few became very ill, being unused to pastry, and the braves imagined that "bad medicine" had been placed in the pies. The leader of the tribe, accompanied by many tribesmen, came to the station and informed the Fausts that they were going to die because the pies had made the squaws so ill. First, they insisted that Mrs. Faust cook food for them which she was about to do when her husband interfered. He informed the chief that if they were to die they were prepared to do so, but would do no favors for their killers. In the distance, over Lookout Point, "Doc" Faust could see the dust of approaching horsemen and knew if he could parley long enough help would arrive. Not long after Chief Pe Awnum, of a friendly tribe, rode up with his braves. His intervention saved the lives of the Fausts.

One of "Doc" Faust's most pleasant remembrances while living at the station was the visit of Horace Greeley, editor of the





*Old Faust Ranch, 1901. left to right: Susie Crow, J. H. Crow, Lilka,  
Margaret Rockwell, Mable, Mrs. Vandybarker, Seth Littleford.  
The dog is Scott.*

*New York Tribune* who was on a trip across the continent. Knowing that Mr. Greeley would very likely bury himself in books and not wish to carry on a conversation, Mr. Faust took great care to see that all the tallow candles were hidden, leaving the house in darkness. Mr. Greeley, unable to read, then made a delightful companion for the remainder of the evening with interesting accounts of his travels.

Mr. Faust left the station in 1870 and came to Salt Lake where he went into the livery stable business and also acquired several other pieces of valuable property. Most of his holdings were swept away in the panic of 1873, but every cent he owed was paid in full. Later he traded his ranch to Porter Rockwell for eighty head of cattle and during the years brought many blooded stock into the territory. His last years were spent in Deep Creek, Tooele Valley, engaged in mining activities. The site of his home was a spot where he had once found water after forty-eight hours of suffering from desert thirst.

The name of "Doc" Faust will always be closely associated with the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. Death was due to a heart seizure while on a business trip to Los Angeles, California. He was seventy-three years of age.

From "Utah and the Pony Express"

by Kate B. Carter

(used by permission)

### A MAN MURDERED AT FAUST STATION

A couple of the men at Faust Station got into a fight about something in the daytime, and it was supposed that they had settled their difficulty, but one of them had called the other, "a son of a bitch" and he could not get over it. So, in the night he went to where the other slept in a wagon box and told him to get up for he was going to kill him, which he did. As the man rose up in his bed, he was shot lengthwise with a gun in the hands of Robert Sutton.

Sutton was arrested, brought to Tooele and tried for murder in the first degree and found guilty. Bishop John Rowberry was judge of the court, and he sentenced Robert Sutton to be shot until he was dead. The prisoner was kept under heavy guard, shackled and handcuffed until the time for his execution, when he was taken about one and a half miles east of town and shot to death by a firing squad who was concealed in a tent. He was put into a coffin there and buried right where he fell from a chair that he sat on. This was the first and only execution that ever took

place in Tooele county. I remember when they took him from his place of confinement which was in a little house on the corner of Main and Vine Streets on the west side. There was no jail then. They hauled him up in a two-horse wagon; he sat on his coffin which was in the wagon with him. He had a rosette pinned on his left breast made of red, white and blue ribbon, as I now remember it. Lysander Gee prosecuted the case as he was county attorney at the time and John Gillespie conducted the execution as he was sheriff.

—From John A. Bevan history.

## KNOWLLEN (NOWLENVILLE)

*Compiled by Mildred Mercer*

Knowllen or (Nowlenville) was settled about 1869 or 1870 by Ormus E. Bates who established a ranch in the area. It was located on Ophir Creek (Bates Creek) about a mile west of the mouth of Ophir Canyon, on the spot now occupied by Hatch's Ranch. Cyrus Tolman was an early settler at Knowllen, working in the mines at Jacob City, and owning a ranch about six miles from Ophir, according to his daughter, Maggie Tolman Porter.

At a meeting held at the home of Cyrus Tolman August 1, 1877, the members of the L.D.S. Church were organized into a branch of the St. John ward. Cyrus was set apart as presiding elder. In October 1880, there was still a branch organization known as Knowllen, presided over by Cyrus Tolman who soon after moved to Idaho. (Maggie Tolman Porter says they moved to Star Valley, Wyoming, in Sept. 1887). In 1887, at a conference held on November 6, Elijah Larkin was sustained as president of the branch. In 1893, there were only three families (16) living there. At one time when Ophir was in full blast there were at least a dozen families of Latter-day Saints at Knowllen.

From the diary of Maggie Tolman Porter we read the following: "In later years, just prior to my advent into the world, my father purchased a farm in Rush Valley, about forty miles south of Salt Lake City. It was good country, but a scarcity of water existed. The land was rich. Sagebrush grew to be twelve feet high. Timber was nearby. The foothills were covered with cedar not more than ten or fifteen miles away. Our nearest town was Ophir. . . . I will tell you a little about the ranch . . . I think it will interest you. I was born in the first house built on the farm, a three room log house. Later, when I was seven or eight years old, we purchased the farm across the road. It had a large adobe house on it. We moved part of the old house and placed it at the back of the adobe



house, leaving two rooms of the old house standing, which the boys used as a bunkhouse. My brothers, especially Milton, were in the horse business. Milton owned many fine horses. They were ranged in the surrounding country, particularly in Skull Valley. There were bands of wild horses that no one owned. When the regular horses that we owned became mixed with the wild horses it was almost impossible to get them. My brothers and some other men built a large high corral on our place and drift fences for miles out into the desert to keep bands from breaking away when they saw the ranch buildings. They were as wild as elk or buffalo and equally hard to corral; but by fences that extended for miles, narrowing down gradually to the corral, it was accomplished by relays of riders on fresh horses.

"It was a gala day for the children on the ranch. Not so good for mother, however, who cooked for the gang, but very exciting to say the least. The men would cast lots for the pick of the wild horses and they would take the best ones and break them and sell them. One time I remember very well—they were trying to rope a large beautiful mare that had a fine colt. The end of a pole was sticking out at a turn in the fence, the fence was built in a circle as much as could be, with twenty foot poles. The mare ran into an end that they had failed to saw short enough and tore open her jugular vein in her neck. I remember watching the blood—a stream as large as my arm—flow until she staggered, then fell and died. They gave me the colt. We raised it on cow's milk. It was a lovely animal.

"Rush Valley was a wonderful country, good climate, good rich soil, but, sad to say, not water sufficient for the farms under cultivation. Year after year it seemed to grow worse. Our land had one of the prior water rights, but a selfish man who hated the Mormons and had wanted to get them out of the country took our water. My brothers wanted to go to the law and have it settled in a legal way, but my mother felt that going into court was a crime one could never be forgiven of. She would not let my brothers take it into court. She always said, 'It's better to suffer wrong than do wrong.' So our condition became critical. We could scarcely get water down to our ranch to fill the cistern which held our drinking water, and a pond that held water for the stock.

"One year—the last year we lived there—eight weeks passed during the heat of the summer and the water was so bad in the cistern that it smelled terrible. It had a green scum on it and had to be boiled to save severe illness. The pond dried up and our cattle had to go three miles to water.

"My mother and I fasted and prayed for the Lord to cleanse our water and make it fit for our use. Mother arose early the next morning and drew two buckets of water. It was as sweet and fresh as it was the day it was run into the cistern. It lasted that way until we left in September of 1887 for our new home in Star Valley, Wyoming. Any of our family, were they now alive, could testify that this is true."

\* \* \*

Maggie Tolman's mother, Margret Eliza Uttley Tolman was born in Perry County, Alabama, April 25, 1835. Her mother's name was Elizabeth Rutledge, from the Rutledge line that helped draft the Declaration of Independence.

## ST. JOHN

*Compiled by Berniece B. Anderson*

The little town of St. John, Utah is situated on rising ground in the midst of an immense stock range, four and one-half miles northeast of Clover Creek, from which stream the settlers get their water for irrigation purposes through a winding canal about four miles long. In 1890, it was described as being located "nine miles southwest of the mining town of Stockton and about twelve miles northwest from the West Dip mining camp and is east of Johnson's Pass where the Deep Creek wagon road crosses the mountains to Skull Valley."<sup>1</sup> After the mining booms it was described as being southwest of Tooele, and 51 miles southwest of Salt Lake City.

In 1867, the Johnson settlement on Clover Creek was visited by Apostle George A. Smith, who recommended that the people who had settled on Clover Creek should change their location by moving about two miles further down the creek. The majority of the people carried out the suggestion under the direction of Bishop John Rowberry by moving to the present site of St. John in the autumn of 1867. A new townsite was surveyed and James Staples and David Henry Leonard built the first houses (log cabins) on it. The place was named St. John, in honor of John Rowberry.<sup>2</sup> Some of the settlers in the Johnson settlement (or Shambip), however, refused to move to the new town and remained on the creek above named, occupying the original site of Johnson's settlement (now Clover Creek). But the majority of original settlers became residents of St. John and from 1867 to 1882 the settlers

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<sup>1</sup>*Deseret News*, 1899.

<sup>2</sup>Jensen, "Encyclopedic History of the Church."

further up the creek (Johnson's settlement) constituted a part of the St. John ward.<sup>3</sup> Enos Stookey presided. He, however, was one of those who opposed moving the settlement to the present site of St. John, and was released from presiding and George W. Burrridge was chosen to succeed him. At a special conference held at Tooele, June 24, 1877, the saints of St. John were organized into a regular bishop's ward, with George W. Burrridge as the first bishop, and David H. Caldwell and John J. Child as his counselors. He was succeeded in 1888 by David H. Caldwell as bishop, then in 1898, John G. Ahlstrom was made bishop, he was followed in 1905 by John T. Russell. On December 31, 1930, St. John Ward had 118 members, including 21 children. The total population of the St. John precinct was 135 in 1930.

Mrs. Swartz taught the first school in St. John, in a dugout made in the side of the hill just below Mrs. Henry Charles's place. On each side of the door that went into the dugout, there was a large window to supply light. Also at that time a clear, sweet spring flowed out of the hillside, which supplied drinking water for the school. This dugout was used as a schoolhouse until the log schoolhouse was built (across the street from the present schoolhouse). The log schoolhouse was blown down June 16, 1959 by a miniature hurricane which hit St. John about 2:30 p.m. Some of the other early teachers were Isaac J. Caldwell, Mrs. Louise Tolman, Miss Alice Pettit, Miss Annie Camerly, Thomas H. Nix, John D. McIntosh, Walter M. Stookey, Virginia Bush, Frank A. Johnson, and Mildred Burmester.

After moving to the present site, ward meetings were held in private houses until 1871 when they built the log schoolhouse mentioned in the above paragraph. At this time there were 300 people in St. John. Bishop Burrridge was said to have been the first postmaster of the community; the second was Mr. Arthur. This post office was located in the home presently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fay Ahlstrom. Other early postmasters were Ike Evans and Mrs. Adeline Evans.

"This settlement is scattering and short of water, but abounds with cedar groves and the ready sale of charcoal and wood. The Rush Valley Lake smelter is a great benefit to this settlement. A co-operative store flourishes under the direction of President Burrridge."<sup>4</sup> This store was located where Mrs. Lena Ahlstrom now lives. It was a two story building which had four bedrooms upstairs. The rooms were used as hotel rooms for salesmen, travel-

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<sup>3</sup>Edward Stevenson, Dec. 18, 1876, *Deseret News*.

<sup>4</sup>Edward Stevenson, Dec. 18, 1876, *Deseret News*.





*First store in St. John. Built by George Burrridge.*

ers, visitors who came to St. John and had no other accommodations. It served as rooms for many of the schoolteachers after Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ahlstrom bought the property from the Burrige family. An earlier store in St. John was the Rush Valley Co-op owned by John D. McIntosh. This store was built on the corner of the lot by the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Russell. One of the clerks in this store, Lovinia Draper Huggins, had this to say about her job, "My wages were very good, being \$3.00 per week and my hours were from eight until eight, which was very satisfactory. When the Christmas goods were delivered to the store they were kept upstairs in part of the dance hall. This was over the general merchandise and I had to run up and down the stairs all day to keep the customers happy. All the things left after Christmas were put away and stored in boxes until the next year."<sup>5</sup>

Two years after the ward was organized, a number of the families got discouraged because of scarcity of water, and moved away. Within the next five years, 25 families left town.

Apparently, dissension between the two settlements (St. John and Clover) continued, and in the spring of 1882, a petition was circulated asking for a separation into two wards. Consequently the Clover Ward was organized on July 21, 1882. This meeting was held in the Clover Creek schoolhouse and was attended by Apostle Francis M. Lyman and Heber J. Grant, President of the Tooele Stake. The saints residing on Clover Creek or the south end of St. John ward were separated and organized into their own ward.

In 1885, there were 50 families in the community of St. John.

On Sunday evening March 13, 1886, the stone church, erected in 1883, was dedicated by Bishop Burrige. The house was crowded with people from St. John and Clover, and visitors from Grantsville and Tooele. "The meeting house is a most creditable structure," wrote a *Deseret News* correspondent, "having cost \$2,500.00. It is built of stone, the walls being 2 feet thick and 20 feet high, enclosing a room 23 by 28 in the clear. The walls and woodwork are finished in excellent style and the lofty ceiling being adorned with some fine center pieces from which are suspended two glittering chandeliers. The stand is raised at the west end of the room and is conveniently arranged for the seating of the priesthood. It is nicely carpeted as are also the aisles leading to it. The pulpit is covered with crimson plush, upon which rests a new set of Church Works."

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<sup>5</sup>My *Memories* by Lovinia A. D. Huggins.



*St. John Chapel. Erected in 1883.*



An early writer said, "We were so proud of the nicely varnished benches and other furniture which included a large cushioned davenport and chair for the bishopric and ward leaders.' This first church served the people well for seventy years. The last meeting was held in the Stone Church on October 9, 1956, when the community held funeral services for Mrs. Myra Leonard Charles. Mrs. Charles will be long remembered by many St. John residents as being a midwife and practical nurse at the births of many infants in the community. She did much of this work in company of Dr. Joseph Peck.

As the communities of St. John and Clover grew, the irrigation water from Clover Creek became less and less, causing quarrels and disagreements between the settlers. Nephi Draper, who was watermaster for St. John, composed a song which reflects the interest this trouble held for the pioneers. It went something like this:

There is a gay city way out in the west  
It's Shambip, dear Shambip, one of the best  
Our President is good and ever so free:  
He's calling donations for the old country.

We hope he will get them. And by them he'll stand  
And bring the poor pilgrims from their own  
native land.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We're a band of brave sons—  
One-half in St. Enos, one-half in St. John.

If you'll get me two yoke of oxen and a wagon  
that runs light

When I return, if the weather is hot,

I'll call on E. Stookey for a dry garden lot.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We're a band of brave sons—  
One-half in St. Enos, one-half in St. John.<sup>6</sup>

The Rush Valley Kids furnished music for dancing and serenading. The group had been organized in 1890 by Ivor Ajax of Center. (*See History of Clover*).

A choir was organized by Christian Alquist, an awkward, large Dane with a fine talent for singing and music. He was a sheep-shearer from Sanpete County who liked St. John well enough to remain after the other shearers had returned to Mt. Pleasant. He made his home at David Caldwell's. A few of the married people and most of the older boys and girls joined the choir which

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<sup>6</sup>History of Clover, page 15.

proved a credit to the ward. By soliciting donations from ward members, a new organ was purchased for Sunday meetings and special celebrations.

On Thanksgiving Day 1893 they held a program and dinner in the Rush Valley dance hall. They set long tables the length of the hall, laden with good things to eat. Nearly everyone in town turned out and had a very good time.

Christmas 1899, was recorded by Lovinia Huggins as follows: "We had the usual program, a big Christmas tree, then every family in the ward brought their presents and put them on the tree. On Christmas eve they would have a full fledged Santa Claus appear from the moon and distribute the presents, after which the tree would be dragged out with Santa riding on the branches. Then we would have a rousing good dance for everyone to join in the fun while the Rush Valley Kids played sweet music." David H. Leonard and John G. Ahlstrom were the fiddlers for many of the community dances.

Winter entertainment meant sleighing parties, candy pulls in private homes, or spelling bees, sponsored by the schoolteachers. Some teachers were gifted with dramatic ability and organized "skits" and plays for the enjoyment of the community.

Summer recreation for the community consisted of swimming parties at Warm Springs, and the annual dance held after sheep-shearing time. There were also many public picnics.

When the early settlers established themselves in Rush Valley, their settlement was indeed an outpost. "To the west there was not another white man's habitation for three-hundred miles; to the south it was practically the same, while their nearest neighbors to the northeast were twenty-five miles away. Their near neighbors were a few Indians of the Goshiute tribe, who lived in that locality and who seemed friendly from the beginning. By fair dealing and kindness this feeling soon ripened into a strong mutual friendship and confidence which has stood unbroken for more than 70 years. So strong was this friendship that the local Indians became the voluntary guardians of the lives and property of the whites against some of their race who, not so peacefully inclined, came in from the west occasionally for pillage or other devilry."<sup>7</sup>

"Old Narricut," a very treacherous Goshiute, stealthily walked into the house and demanded the pan of potatoes I was preparing for dinner. These he took and asked for more; when I told him I had no more, which was correct, he became very angry and threw

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<sup>7</sup>"History of Clover," page 9.

one at me, barely missing my head, and smashed it to pieces against the log wall."

Another story is told about Narricut. It went something like this: The wife of Cap. William G. Russell was churning one day when Narricut walked into her kitchen and stuck one of his dirty fingers right into the churn and licked it off and proceeded to repeat the process. Mrs. Russell was alone on the place, unknown to Narricut, but she just stepped to the kitchen door and hollered at Cap., and Narricut, being afraid of Cap., left the premises in a hurry. It is said that one of the delights of Narricut was to scare women and little children when the menfolk were not about.

On the opposite order of Narricut was Dick Moon Eye. Dick, because of his friendliness to the people of Rush Valley, deserves special mention. As we read in the Grantsville Stake Manuscript History: "He was nothing but a poor Indian, but the settlers never had a truer friend. He always stood between them and danger, or between the settlers and the few Indians who, at times, tried to make trouble, and if all his efforts for peace and friendship failed, he was without exception on the side of the whites and against his own people. Nor was he the only one to do so. Tabby, Queenaby, Chipress and others did the same." So highly did the settlers regard Dick Moon Eye that he was given a share in the water and land of the settlement.

Here is a story told of David and Fannie Caldwell: They fed instead of fought the Indians and were called "Uncle Dave and Aunt Fanny" by the Goshiutes. One day Dick and five other braves rode into the yard, and Dick called out, "Aunt Fanny, breakfasts for six, please." The reply was "All right, Dick," and in a little more time than it takes to tell it, the order was filled and so were the Indians and the braves were on their way."<sup>8</sup>

#### Sunday School:

St. John Sunday School began 26 of November, 1859, with 10 officers and teachers and 25 pupils. Following are the names of successive superintendents, assistants and secretaries:

Superintendents: Robert Miller, Nov. 26, 1859 to 1869; F. D. St. Joer, 1869 to 1882; D. H. Caldwell, 1882 to 1888; James Jordan, 1888 to 1889; J. D. McIntosh, 1889 to 1896; John G. Ahlstrom, 1896 to December 31, 1899.

First Assistants: William Morgan, Nov. 26, 1859 to 1869; D. H. Caldwell, 1869 to 1882; I. J. Caldwell, 1882 to 1888; John G. Ahlstrom, 1888 to 1896; I. J. Neddo, 1896 to 1899.

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<sup>8</sup>*My Memories*, Lovinia A. D. Huggins.



Secretaries: Robert Miller, 1859 to 1869; David Charles, 1869 to 1882; D. D. Green, 1882 to 1888; I. J. Caldwell, 1888 to 1889; John D. Ahlstrom, 1889 to 1896; Lavinia Draper, 1896 to 1899.

The historical report shows that John G. Ahlstrom was a Sunday School worker over 30 years.

#### Primary:

Early records of the St. John ward show that Mary Jane Jordan was president of the Primary in 1882, and Alice M. Burridge presided over the association as early as June 1898. Primary records of these years were not available.

#### YWMIA:

The YWMIA was organized Aug. 2, 1877. Past Presidents include Phoebe Johnson, 1879, Alice Caldwell, 1882, from 1882 to 1893 men and women met together, then in 1893 they were re-organized in separate groups. Alice Morgan was president and Sarah E. Evans was president in 1900.

#### YMMIA:

The YMMIA was organized Nov. 27, 1877. Leonard Jordan was first president. Between 1885 to 1900 the following men were presidents of the YMMIA: Isaac J. Caldwell, Isaac Neddo, John C. McIntosh, Joseph Smith Russell, Joseph Steel, Wm. A. McIntosh, Hugh H. Cameron, Christian Ahlquist, John G. Ahlstrom.

#### Relief Society:

The Relief Society was organized Jan. 25, 1878. The following ladies were presidents:

1878—Mrs. Hannah H. Burridge; 1881—Elizabeth Charles; 1891—Hannah Nay; 1894—Alice Morgan; 1896—Vilate Caldwell; 1898—Mary Ann Arthur; 1899—Sarah E. Evans and in 1900 Mrs. Hannah Nay was re-appointed.

## WEST DIP AND LA CIGALE

A few miles along the highway leading out of Mercur toward the northwest, scarring the western slope of the Oquirrh mountains with a string of old abandoned mining dumps, is another ghost town known as West Dip, or West Mercur, settled in 1895; and around the bend a half mile to the north, is the site of La Cigale (French for cricket). Half way up the hill on the top of a ledge is a rock wall built of rectangular blocks, which formed the front of an old foundation. It is so nearly the color of the surrounding slope that from the roadway it can scarcely be distinguished.

Lower down is a small square excavation half-filled with debris, which once served as a cellar. Underfoot are chips of gold-trimmed plates and blue glass, all the evidence that is left that a half-century ago this hillside was covered with cabins and interesting activity. It was a disappointed group who finally abandoned the workings, for West Dip and La Cigale never paid back their investment. If their ghosts still wander near, they can see at night on the valley floor below, the bright lights of the great government ordnance plant at St. John.

—Ivy C. Towler

“Heart Throbs of the West,” Kate Carter, Vol. 8

## STOCKTON

*By Mary Helen Parsons*

“There is a time, we know not when  
A point we know not where  
That marks the destiny of men  
To glory or despair.”

—J. Alexander Addison.

Colonel E. J. Steptoe and his command arrived in Salt Lake Valley on the 31st of August, 1854. Colonel Steptoe had been given orders to arrest and bring to trial the perpetrators of the “Gunnison Massacre.” As Brigham Young’s term of office was now about to expire, President Pierce tendered the governorship to Colonel Steptoe. Knowing however that the people’s choice was Brigham Young, Colonel Steptoe refused to accept the offer and asked for the reappointment of Brigham Young, which was granted.

Hoping to find a remote location where feed for his vast train of mules and horses could be found, Colonel Steptoe reached Rush Lake September 2, 1854, taking a detachment of United States Army, the first to enter the Rocky Mountain region, consisting of the second company of Artillery, 85 dragoons, 136 teamsters, herders and hostlers. They erected quarters, stables and corrals. The camp was located on the shores of Lake Shambip. It was surrounded with fertile marshy meadows. Two hundred tons of hay were cut to feed 450 mules and 300 horses. They also cut and stored 200 cords of wood.

They built roads and bridges in the nearby canyons and conducted a thriving army camp. Some of the military party abused the hospitality extended to them, which created tension between the Mormons and the troops. Brigham Young threatened



*Camp Relief, 1854. Col. E. J. Steptoe. Located on property of  
the John Denton Ranch.*



to bring out the Nauvoo Legion to restore order and dignity to Utah. The military ability of Colonel Steptoe to regulate and discipline his troops was to pack up his company and retreat. He employed Porter Rockwell as a guide to accompany the Command to Benecia, California. Also, Philip De La Mare was employed as blacksmith and to help construct roads.

All that remains of this camp today are a slag pot and some slag beside the D.U.P. marker. A tiny headstone sits at the base of the monument, marking the grave of a baby with these words: "S. J. Shaeffer. Died Aug. 2, 1860—age 9 months."

The Andrew Gowans' and Hugh S. Gowans families with John Heggie and Alexander Frazier were given orders from Brigham Young to occupy the vacated military barracks. They were employed as herdsmen to take care of the large number of cattle and stock. The families endured many hardships during severely cold winter with difficulty in traveling to secure supplies.

In 1862, the soldiers of L Company, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, under command of General Patrick Connor, arrived in Rush Valley. Rush Lake had shrunk to a pond, however the meadows could still provide pasture for the cavalry horses. More barracks and corrals were built to protect their horses from a roving band of thieving Indians. The Indians were short of horses and replacements were being made from cavalry horses.

The soldiers were attracted by the jewelry and the trinkets worn by the Indians. Friendship and understanding were cultivated to obtain the source of metals needed to make their jewelry and bullets. They soon discovered metals were mined from a canyon in the mountains nearby. Soldiers riding in the east mountains observed outcroppings of lead and oxide ore. It was in 1864, the first discovery was made and during the same year, the town of Shambip (Indian name for Rush) was surveyed and organized as an army post, called Camp Relief, later to be re-named Stockton, after a town in California. The Plaza, General Connor's parade ground, was located at the site of the present dance hall. Soldier's Bridge was constructed, and other bridges and roads built in Dry Canyon.

Stockton is unique in its setting. On the west are low, marshy plains of meadows with the snow-capped Stansbury range dotted with ranches of the nearby towns of Clover and St. John. Rush Lake, now a dry lake bed, was situated near Stockton. It was for many years a beautiful lake approximately four or five miles long and one mile wide with a depth of ten feet, more or less. Formed from high spring waters it depended upon heavy rainfall as a source

of water supply. "During the years when this lake was at a high level," says Leo Isgreen, "it was the scene of many recreational activities such as swimming and boating during the summer months, and ice skating parties during the wintertime, and it also supplied much needed food such as fish, ducks and geese in season. During the fishing my father, John Mangus Isgreen, mostly sustained his family, as did many others, fishing from a boat with a seine. The catch was usually abundant and much of it was sold at low prices to people living in Tooele and surrounding areas."

On the northwest of Stockton is a long rounded hill called "Tab" because of its resemblance to the Mormon Tabernacle. On the north is a geological freak apparently dating back to the days of prehistoric Lake Bonneville, known as Stockton Bar. It bears all the appearances of a huge artificial earth dam. Stretching across the valley from mountain range to mountain range, it is almost mathematically accurate in the levelness of its top and in the geometric character of its slopes. The Union Pacific railroad and the state highway are the only cuts in the formation. It has been a source of supply of fill soil and gravel for our highways. On the east the high rich ore-bearing Oquirrh mountains have been a source of mineral wealth through the years of mining activities.

The first official claim was located on the outcrop of what is known as the Connor shoot in 1865 by General Connor. It was called Basin Mine, later changed to Honorine, being named by Mary Ann Riley whose husband worked there. By 1866 the town had grown to 40 houses and 400 inhabitants. The first telephone in Tooele County was installed in the Honorine Mine in the 1890's.

According to S. E. Craig there were many outcrops of ore and many more indications of mineralization in an area two and one-half miles square. The Rush Valley Mining District was formed August 6, 1870. The same year a narrow gage railroad, the Utah and Nevada Railway, was built to the town of Bauer. In the early days many of those working claims lived in cabins on their properties. Smelters were built in Spring Canyon and at Stockton Lake. The ore mined in those days was lead-silver ore with very little zinc and a small amount of gold.

Smelting of ore was a problem. The smelters were small and crude and some not successful:

1864 General Connor's Smelter (not successful).

1866 Monheim and Johnson Smelter.

1871 Waterman and Smith Smelter.

1872 Jack Smelter at Stockton.

1873 Chicago Silver Mining Company Smelter at Stockton Lake.

1873 Carson and Bozo.

For benefication of some of the ores before smelting, hand jigs were used in the early camp history. The first record of milling indicates that in 1879 the Great Basin Company had a mill of jigs with a capacity of 100 tons a day.

The Waterman Smelter was erected at the north end of Rush Lake. It smelted lead and silver. The furnace was built of limestone. Charcoal, also firewood was used to make steam which controlled the motor power. Supplying the mining camps with necessary charcoal, food, and other things, brought money into the pockets of many Tooele County people.

The first work that John G. Shields remembers doing away from home was hauling cordwood to the Waterman Smelter when he was 14 or 15 years of age. Following this he burned brick, charcoal and lime for the use of the Smelter and later became an employee of this concern and helped build a canal from the middle of Stockton Lake north to the smelter. Water in the lake was scarce at that time, but only a few years previously the lake was 40 feet deep at the north end and Sam Nix was drowned there. This canal was completed the night Brigham Young died, August 29, 1877.

In 1873, Joseph H. Kirk hauled ore from the Mono Mine, one load of which was worth \$14,000 and they paid him an extra \$2.50 to sleep on it at night and load it for Salt Lake Sample Works, on the train at the Terminus of the old Utah-Nevada railroad which at the time was at the Mill Pond, north of Tooele. He continued hauling ore from the mines and bullion from the smelters at Stockton and Slagtown. Later he hauled ore from Ophir to the Terminus, where Bauer is now located.

The Chicago Smelter was built by William C. Godbe and B. Y. Hampton, and was located on the east side of Rush Lake. Martinville was located at the mouth of Soldier's Canyon. Later, it was called Slagtown, a small community with more saloons than dwellings.

An aerial tramway at the mouth of the canyon conveyed the ore from the mine to the wagons drawn by eight mules. There were three outfits which took 24 mules to haul about eight tons of ore, or 24 tons per day, to the smelter about five miles away. Coal kilns had to furnish the charcoal and several kilns were



located in Settlement, Pine Canyon and Soldier's Canyon (two of them still stand). As full-length timber was burned it used much of the timber in our mountains. The process of making charcoal was packing the timber on a stone grating and a fire was built below the grating and the heat from the smoke charred the wood but did not ignite it.

Incomplete records indicate the greatest depth in 1889 was 660 feet. It is probable the Great Basin and other companies drove the 600 level tunnel about that time to permit mining to greater depths. The pumping of large volumes of water in those days was almost impossible.

In 1905, the standard-gage Union Pacific railroad was completed through Stockton. The portal of the Honorine drain tunnel is located in the shadow of the great gravel bar of ancient Lake Bonneville. The camp was then known as Buhl, a name which was later changed to Bauer. The tunnel is 600 feet vertically below the 600 level and is called the 1200 level. The tunnel branches out to cut under the many small mines of the district, several of which are two and one-half miles from the portal.

Mr. Craig quotes in his report: "The camp was quiet from 1906 to 1910. At this time the Bullion Coalition was formed, acquiring most of the small properties in the area and began mining operations. The water flow from this drain tunnel was great for several years. This provided the Bauer Camp with more water than was needed for ore treatment, so the Bullion Coalition Company added agriculture to its activities. A ranch was started at Bauer and an orchard planted. Potatoes, wheat and alfalfa were grown. The orchard of apricots, peaches, and apples was one of the largest in the state and for a number of years many carloads of fruit were shipped in season.

"In 1922, the Combined Metals Reduction Company acquired the Bullion Coalition property. The gravity mill was changed to one of flotation, a pioneer in the field of fine grind and selective flotation. Development from the Honorine tunnel cut under the Galena King Mine, East Argent, Ben Harrison, Muirbrook, Calumet, and lesser known workings. Production records for the Rush Valley Mining District are far from complete. It was estimated that 80,000 tons of ore valued at \$1,250,000 were mined to the end of 1889.

"This report of the district is very incomplete and sketchy. It passes lightly over thrills and heartbreaks that are common to mining. No mention has been made of the work of famous mining men of the west whose efforts contributed to the development of



*Miners at Bauer. 1. unidentified, 2. Theo Kelly, 3. unidentified, 4. Orson McKendrick, 5. Will Tate, 6. Leo M. McLaws, 7. Jim Gillespie, 8. Steve Gee, 9. George Brande.*

the district. Among these are the familiar names of Buhl, Weir, Raddatz, Kirk, and Snyder."

After the development of water the first electric lights in Utah were in Stockton. Power was generated by water from a plant on the hill northwest of the schoolhouse. The businesses were listed in 1884 as follows:

Bracken and Young—Store and Saloon.  
T. D. Brown and Sons General Store.  
James De Coursey—Hotel and Saloon.  
James Hughs—Saloon and Billiards.  
P. De La Mare—Blacksmith and wagons.

One of the most beloved women of Stockton was Mary Jane Hetherington Hickman who ran a boarding house and cared for the sick of the town. Her granddaughter Edna Hickman Day has this to say of her:

"Grandmother was married when about 18 years of age to William Adams Hickman and two sons were born to her. Her marriage was not a happy one, and she left my grandfather and went to live at Stockton. This was a mining camp, and there were only about thirty families there, although there were many miners who did not have families. This gave her the idea of running a boarding house, but before she could start such an enterprise she must have means. So, pluckily, she went to work over the washtub to get her start, and I have heard her tell how her arms ached so that she could hardly sleep from washing the flannel shirts worn by the miners.

"While her days were mostly occupied with washing, oftentimes the nights were spent at the bedside of the sick, for she had a natural aptitude for nursing, and the doctor being many miles away, the people soon began to say "Run for Jane," or "Aunt Jane." As she never charged a cent for her ministrations, and often left clothes standing, wiped the suds from her arms, and ran to help out in an emergency, her funds grew slowly; but finally she had enough to buy a house. It was quite a wonderful house; it was made with dirt, and no princess ever reigned over a palace more graciously than grandmother graced that home. Then along came General Connor, claiming that he owned the patent to the land upon which the house was built, and she was compelled to pay for it over again.

"Meanwhile her boys were growing up, and there were other children needing scholastic attention, so she, together with a store-keeper, James G. Brown, started the first school in the old store building.



"She started her boarding house and was very successful, because she fed and mothered the miners like she would have done her own children. She would have become wealthy except that she fed all the hungry, whether they had money or not.

"After she gave up the hotel business, grandmother went out nursing, she acted as midwife and practical nurse for many years, working in Stockton, Ophir, and Mercur, as well as Tooele. She worked in homes where the dreaded disease of diphtheria and smallpox were raging, and never left the families until they were well. Although not an extremely religious woman, her entire life was the essence of the true spirit of religion.

"One day after working in her garden she fell and broke her hip from which she never recovered, dying while under the anesthetic on May 29, 1923, at the age of 83 years."

Stockton was the first mining camp in the state. It was the first mining town in the west to have its streets surveyed, laid out and named according to compass.

The development of farming and ranching near Stockton contributed much to meet the supply for the mining settlements. Denton's Ranch, a mile south, was one of the first and one of the best. Slater's Ranch, southwest, was believed to be the oldest ranch in Stockton. Wilson Farm, one mile south of Stockton, Scribner's Ranch, located below the mouth of Soldier's Canyon was one of the most prosperous. The Young ranch, one mile south is also one of the oldest ranches. The raising of pure breed animals was common practice on most all of them.

Stockton is located on the main highway. It has a business district, schools, church, fire station and town hall. The town of Stockton supported an outstanding ball team, and social dance halls, where some of the most distinguished waltz and dance competitions were held.

The business district was destroyed by fire in 1882.

About the first missionary work done in Stockton was done by Reverend J. G. Gillilan who held the mission for four years. He organized a Methodist church which dedicated a chapel September 6, 1886. This building was sold to the Board of Education about 1928 and is now part of the playgrounds of the Stockton District School.

The Stockton branch Sunday School of the Latter-day Saint Church was organized in the winter of 1902, with Mrs. Eliza McAllister Hennefer as superintendent. Her assistants were George M. Huffaker and Alma Young. Special missionaries from the Tooele Stake were Nels Johnson and Sidney B. Isgreen. Tem-



*Stockton School. George H. Hammond, teacher.*

porary organization was effected as a branch in 1919, with Arthur W. Morrison as presiding elder. He presided until January 11, 1920, when it became an organized ward, Arthur W. Morrison as bishop. He was succeeded in 1922 by Lawrence T. Liddell, who presided until 1924, when the organization was discontinued because of closing of the mines.

Again a branch was organized June 20, 1926 with James K. Anderson as presiding elder. July 13, 1930 Willard G. Atkin became presiding elder. Much credit for church activities in Stockton of recent years is due George M. Huffaker, George R. Turner, John Ernest Gordon, and Willard G. Atkin, who, for years maintained the Sunday School at Stockton.

## VERNON

*By Mildred Mercer*

Vernon and the stream of water on which it is located derive their names from the circumstances that a man by the name of Joseph Vernon was shot by an Indian, Tabby Weepup, on the creek while cooking by his campfire in 1858, about half a mile southwest of the present Vernon center. (See "Death of Joseph Vernon").

Located now on State Highway 36 about 20 miles south of St. John, the road winds and dips through a narrow sagebrush valley, bordered on the east by the West Tintic Mountains and on the west by the Sheeprock Mountains.

The first settlers to locate in Vernon were Lars Larsen, Andrew Hokenson (also known as Andrew Blomdahl), and Fred Hansen who in April, 1862, located farms on the rich bottoms of Vernon Creek. For better protection from the Indians, they first built their homes at Henry J. Faust's mail station on the overland road, four miles north from their farms.

In 1863, Erick J. and Peter Pehrson added their fortunes to the little colony and in the fall of that year Eric J. built the first house on the present site of Vernon. He brought with him his wife Anna Sophia Erickson and baby daughter Matilda. Peter A., brother of Erick John, also settled there with his wife Christina Peterson. Their neighbors in the new venture were Erick Anderson and his wife who were natives of Sweden.

In August of the same year John and Samuel Bennion started a joint ranching enterprise in the south end of Rush Valley. Cabins were built at the mouth of Bennion Canyon, and for a number of



years several members of the families of Samuel and John Bennion used this place as a headquarters in caring for sheep and cattle. In later years various of the descendants of these two men lived in permanent homes in the Vernon area.

Lars Larsen was the first presiding elder at Vernon, being appointed by Bishop John Rowberry in 1863 to preside over that branch when organized. His counselors were Louis Strasburg and a man by the name of Martin. After presiding for about a year, Elder Larsen moved away from the branch and was succeeded by Erick Anderson who presided without counselors for a short time, and then moved to Deseret in the lower Sevier Valley.

In 1864, considerable successful farming was carried on by the settlers along the creek. Other people who came to Vernon about this time were Esther Birch Bennion (John's second wife), and Mary Turpin Bennion (John's third wife); William Wendon Dewey Durrant; Peter Jorgensen and wife Christina Benson; Jens Nielsen and wife Anne Mary Peterson. In 1864, Alvin Anderson came with his parents who were handcart pioneers. He kept the supply station at Simpson and Lookout Pass for two years.

The houses built by Andrew Hokenson and others at Faust's mail station were moved onto their own farms in 1865.

The settlement being small, and a number of the people being stockraisers, who were only temporarily located on Vernon Creek, public institutions were slow in developing; Mrs. Elizabeth Harker Bennion taught the first public school at Vernon.

For many years after the founding of the settlement, frosts were so frequent that fruits, corn and tender vegetables could not be matured. The elements have since modified in that 325 acres of rich bottom land along the Vernon Creek and it produces an excellent variety of grain, hay and vegetables. Grasshoppers destroyed part of the crops in 1867 and in 1868 they were practically a total loss, causing the men to seek employment on the railroad.

This was the general area of the Pony Express and overland stage and telegraph and some of the people who came into the area were connected in some way with the business of transportation and communication. George Wright came to Rush Valley in 1860 where he broke horses for the Pony Express and Overland Stage Trail which ran through his land. He was also an extra rider for the Pony Express. He and his wife, Mary Mittie Larsen, cooked for travelers and sold hay and grain to the stage line. Later they settled on Faust Ranch where they raised their family and where their descendants still live.

Louis Strasburg and David P. Cook stayed in the vicinity and established large prosperous ranches a little north of Vernon. Some of the other early property owners were:<sup>1</sup> Samuel Simmons, John H. Cook, Abraham and Adam H. Cook, Porter Rockwell, Seth Fletcher, Francis Armstrong, William R. Smith, William A. Holley, Charles Bagley, Margaret Vandybarker, Silas and Emily Hillman and Daniel Hillman.

Most of the early pioneers made a living by raising horses and sheep, however as the mines in the county were developed, making charcoal from pinion pine became an industry to supply the cash needed for supplies. Emma Sarah Ajax Sharp said when she first came to Vernon every house had a kiln in front of it. The charcoal was hauled by team to Slagtown (Stockton) and sold for 20 cents a bushel.

Horses were raised in great numbers. Horace Rockwell sold 1000 at Lookout Pass in one spring. Grass was abundant and the good horses in demand. It was estimated that in 1900 more than 100,000 head of livestock winter-ranged on the mountains. The Vernon area was about the best dryland wheat country in the State. Raising of hay and grain which was fed to livestock became big business and some of the farmers became wealthy men. Sad to say, many of them made their money and moved to other cities, leaving to many of the original Scandinavian settlers the task of building a permanence into the community.

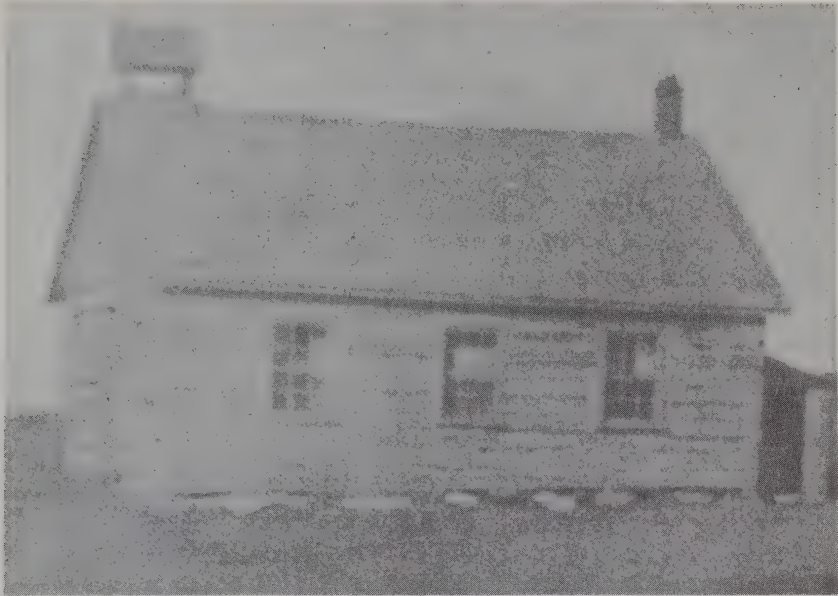
A postoffice was established in July 1872, with John C. Sharp as postmaster. The necessity of such an office was caused by a mining district, known as the Columbia Mining District, which was established in the mountains about 9 miles south of Vernon. Mails were carried three times a week in gunny-sacks from Stockton, via Vernon, to the mines a distance of thirty miles, on horseback. Archibald Bevan said, "I carried the mail between Stockton and Vernon all one summer, horseback, staying 4 nights in St. John and 3 nights a week in Vernon. Rode about 3,000 miles."

Up to 1874, meetings and schools had been held in private houses, but in this year a small log building about 22 by 18 feet was erected for meeting and school purposes.

In 1875, John C. Sharp was appointed to preside over the Vernon Branch with Andrew Hokenson and Joseph Bennion as his counselors. This presidency continued until the organization of the Tooele Stake in 1877.

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<sup>1</sup>Taken from old deeds.



*Vernon Chapel built in 1870. Used for both school and church until 1894.*

In 1876, further progress was made in the shape of buildings, fencing, ditching, etc., and the settlement began to assume the appearance of a prosperous little village.

At a special meeting held in Tooele June 24, 1877, the Vernon Branch was organized into a regular bishop's ward with John C. Sharp as bishop. Joseph Bennion and Job Harker were his counselors until 1879 when Mr. Harker moved to Salt Lake County. Eric J. Pehrson replaced him in the bishopric.

Under date of January 12, 1883, a correspondent wrote to the *Deseret News* from Vernon as follows: "About 5 o'clock on Saturday evening last our little town was agreeably surprised by a visit from the Grantsville Brass Band. Bishop John C. Sharp immediately provided them with comfortable quarters. After refreshing the inner man, they repaired to the schoolhouse which was soon filled with listeners. A peal of soul-stirring music burst forth such as Vernon had never heard. The evening was spent very agreeably in dancing, singing and speeches. On Sunday morning the brethren visited our Sabbath School and spoke very encouragingly to the children. The afternoon meeting was a time of rejoicing, the counsel and instruction being both timely and appropriate. In the evening the M.I.A. was reorganized by Elder





*John C. Sharp home in Vernon. Built about 1883.*

Charles L. Anderson (stake superintendent) whose teachings to the young people were most excellent. On Monday our Grantsville friends moved out of town, playing their most enchanting strains. Passing by the school they gave the children an extra tune and a few words of cheer. Good health prevails here at present. Our day school is well attended; 38 pupils enrolled. Horses and sheep are doing finely, the winter being excellent for woolgrowers." (News 32:1).

Edward Tullidge wrote in 1888: "The place contains only about a hundred people. They have done but little in making pleasant homes, but are wealthy in cattle, horses and sheep, there being 40,000 of the latter owned in the place. . . . John C. Sharp is making a striking contrast with his surroundings in the way of a fine homestead, on which is nearing completion of a brick residence in elegance and solidity of construction next to none in the county. Doubtless the beneficial effects of his example will be seen in the future of his ward."

On Sunday, January 7, 1894, the members of the L.D.S. Church held their annual ward conference. The occasion was unusually important by the fact that the new ward meetinghouse,



*Vernon Ward Church. Built 1892-94.*

a substantial brick edifice, 26 by 36 feet, begun and completed within a period of four months, was ready for dedication.

In the forenoon, Sabbath School was held in the old meeting-house; and at 2 p.m. they filed into their new quarters. After the opening exercises, Bishop John C. Sharp, to whose energy and determination in pushing the house to its completion much credit was due, gave a short history of the work.

Elder F. M. Lyman complimented the saints on their diligence and promptness and encouraged them to make still further improvements. He spoke on the importance of properly recording important events, both as individuals and as a ward; and also on the subject of order in the priesthood. He also asked that the new meetinghouse be held and used for sacred purposes only, and recommended the building of other houses for other purposes. Patriarch Israel Bennion offered the dedicatory prayer.

On January 4, 1897, John C. Sharp wrote to the *Deseret News* as follows: "Christmas Day was bright and sunshiny with no snow. Our town was serenaded by the Vernon string band, composed of the Cook Brothers, who hitched up four horses to a band wagon, which was decorated with the stars and stripes and flowers. They drove to each of our homes and played a number of airs and were treated to cakes, candies, apples and other good things. In the evening they played for us in our hall and all enjoyed themselves in a dance. The night of the 30th it started snowing and became much colder. Sheep men are rejoicing, although west of here it snowed but very little. Sheep men report their flocks doing nicely and the feed is good.

"On the 31st, Mr. and Mrs. John Chase gave their wedding dance. The hall was filled to overflowing, all present wishing them a lifetime of joy.

"On January 1st, the band gave a dance in the hall and during all our good times I never saw any person under the influence of liquor. The health of the people is good." (News 54:115).

In February, 1900, John C. Sharp was honorably released from his position as bishop of the Vernon Ward. He had presided over the Vernon Branch from December 4, 1875 to June 24, 1877, and since 1877 had acted as bishop of the ward. There were at that time 30 families belonging to the ward, most of whom lived in a scattered condition. It is regrettable that a complete census of all families in the area is not available. Many of the stalwarts of the community were not members of the Mormon Church and their biographies have not been recorded to our knowledge.



About 1909 to 1910 it was reported "mineral resources are as extensive as its territory is large. Scranton mine is well known as a shipper of zinc and lead ores. In Harker's Canyon the Nevada-Utah Company has been working the Sharp property. Shows good value in lead and silver ores. In Oak Brush Canyon, thousands of dollars have been spent on development work of the Copper Jack, New Utah, and Flying Dutchman.

"In the old Erickson district in Death Canyon, the Eutonia Mining Company shows strong lead zinc and silver."

Freighting supplies to the mines and outlying districts in the desert was another means of livelihood. All their needs were brought in by wagon and teams. They bought by the "hundred pounds," "case," "keg," "barrel," "ton." Great excitement attended the arrival of the freight. There were special treats for children, material for new dresses; a change of variety in food, for often they were down to "their last few cans" before the new supply arrived.

Nels Frederickson and his wife, Mary Sophia Nielsen, with one child came to Vernon in 1874, originally starting from Denmark. They kept the general store but no further information has been forthcoming.

Early pioneers at Sheeprock and Cherry Creek were: Henry, Jake and Albert Ekker. Joe and Daniel Hillman settled in Sheeprock, and Orrin Rockwell in Cherry Creek.

Bishop Sharp was succeeded in 1900 by Israel Bennion, who in 1915 was succeeded by John Frederickson, who in 1923 was succeeded by Joseph J. Frederickson. In 1930 the population was 168.

A Relief Society was first organized January 26, 1877 with the following officers: Mrs. Janet C. Sharp, president; Mrs. Mary Hokenson, first counselor, and Mrs. Mary Ann Bennion, second counselor; Mrs. Sarah Bethula Sharp, treasurer; Mrs. Ada Durrant, secretary. Ada Durrant resigned and Mrs. Elizabeth Bennion was chosen as her successor May 6, 1877. Elizabeth Sharp Bennion died July 27, 1882, and Mrs. Esther Ann Bennion took her place. Rebecca Ann Sharp succeeded her. Later Miss Jeanette Sharp assisted in the secretary work. Other presidents during the succeeding years were Esther Ann Bennion and Anna Sophia Pehrson.

At the close of the century the following acted as officers: Mrs. Anna Sophia Pehrson, president; Mrs. Jeannette S. Bennion, first counselor and Mrs. Mary Wright, second counselor;

Miss Anna Frederickson, secretary and Mrs. Sarah Bethula Sharp, treasurer.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL

Vernon Sunday School was first held in the fall of 1871, with Samuel R. Bennion, superintendent, who was succeeded in turn by Edward Webb, Abraham Van Orman and John C. Sharp. The early record of the school is incomplete.

From 1880 to 1891, the officers were: S. H. Bennion, superintendent, Emil Pehrson, first assistant and David Bennion, second assistant. During this period the successive secretaries were: Owen Bennion and Charlotte Pehrson.

The school convened in the ward meetinghouse. It had an enrollment of six officers and teachers and 40 pupils.

### Death of Joseph Vernon

"Among those who chose to cast their lot with the few original settlers of Rush Valley was Joseph Vernon. Not much seems to be known of him except that he was a young man of fair education and pleasing address, full of energy and ambition. He arrived in Rush Valley late in 1856 or early in 1857. Brother Vernon was attracted by a nice little stream of water entering Rush Valley near the south end and a strip of fertile land about a quarter of a mile wide lying along its banks. He settled along this stream (which subsequently became Vernon Creek in his honor) about 20 miles south of Clover. In company with one William (Billy) Coats, who had also located in Clover, he went on to the little creek and plowed about 10 acres of land, sowed it with oats and spent most of his time during the growing season looking after it and irrigating it when necessary. "Billy" Coats and a boy about 16 years of age by the name of Bill Parrish were associated with Joseph Vernon at this time, the summer of 1857. One morning about 3 o'clock, Luke S. Johnson was awakened by someone calling his name in an excited tone of voice. Johnson asked: "Who is it?" and "What is wrong?" The answer came; "It's Billy Coats. Vernon is dead." The story of his death as related by Mr. Coats is substantially as follows:

"After the day's work was done Joseph Vernon was cooking supper at the campfire, his wagon standing about 25 yards away, his gun and other camp equipment being in the wagon. Not expecting danger, he was giving his whole attention to cooking supper, and while holding his frying pan in his left hand and the dishcloth in the other, he chanced to look toward his wagon, and

there was an Indian whom he knew, Tabby Weepup by name, holding his (Vernon's) gun in his hands as if examining it to see if it were loaded. Just then the Indian raised the gun and pointed it at Vernon, who called out: "Don't shoot, you devil" which were his last words. The Indian fired, and Vernon, who was shot through the heart, pressed the dishcloth to the wound and started to run. But after taking a few steps he fell forward on his face, dead. His companions, not being armed, and not knowing how many Indians there might be, immediately took to the willows and secreted themselves until darkness hid them from view. They then made their way on foot as best and as fast as they could, back to Clover or Shambip, a distance of 20 miles north, and as related, reported the event to Luke S. Johnson at whose house Joseph Vernon had made his temporary home. The news of the killing of Vernon caused great excitement in Johnson's settlement, and some apprehension in regard to danger in the little community was shown. It was the first, and as far as known now, the last and only case in Rush Valley where a white man was killed by an Indian.

"A move was made at once to recover the body, but not knowing to what extent plans might be made by the Indians against the whites the brethren proceeded with great caution. It took about a day to get ready. Early the next morning, the little party, set out with their ox teams, some six or eight men going, the rest being left to guard the women and children at home, in case of a surprise attack there. The brethren with the ox teams reached the scene of the murder in the middle of the afternoon and found Vernon's body lying where he had fallen. They took care of it the best they could, and then they hastily constructed a rude stockade in which to protect themselves in case of a night attack. In building this stockade, they used the cedars Brother Vernon had cut and hauled to fence his farm. At night the brethren gathered in their oxen and chained them to the wagons to prevent a possible stampede, but so far no Indians had been seen. The question then came up as to whether it would be necessary to stand guard during the night, and if so, who should do it. It was decided that it would be the safest way to have a guard, and so they cast lots, and it fell to one of the Caldwell brothers to take the first part of the night and to Enos Stookey the latter part.

"The night was warm and all the guards had to do was to lie down in the tall grass and watch. The Caldwell boy came in about midnight, reporting all quiet, and Enos Stookey stepped out in the grass with his gun, and stationed himself about 50 yards from the camp with eye and ear alert. Everything was



quiet, until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when Brother Stookey thought he heard the subdued murmur of Indian voices. Listening intently, he was sure of it, and before long he saw two dark forms moving stealthily toward the stockade and passing not far from where he was lying in the grass. They carried guns and when they were about 25 feet from him, and between him and the stockade, they stopped and appeared to be listening. He then sprang up with gun raised and ordered them to drop their guns and throw up their hands, which they did at once. They were taken into the stockade and carefully guarded. No other Indians appeared during the stay of the party. As soon as it was day, preparations were begun for the return trip. When all was in readiness for a start, the two prisoners were given something to eat; their ammunition was taken away from them; they were told then to go. The brethren, with the ox teams and the dead body, returned to Johnson's settlement sometime during the night, and the next day the remains of Joseph Vernon were laid to rest on the hillside, the first white person buried in the valley, as far as has been learned. Time has effaced all evidence of just where the remains were buried; consequently Joseph Vernon rests in an unknown grave.

"Tabby Weepup, the slayer of Vernon, did not appear in the neighborhood for a number of years after the murder, and not until a general peace had been declared and the settlers had expressed a willingness for him to return. He then came back and was often seen around Clover and also at Vernon. His camp was at the latter place, not far from where he had killed Vernon. But about fifteen years later, and while he was in the act of cleaning his gun, it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his right arm near the wrist and coming out at the elbow. From this wound he bled to death, and his body now lies buried on the hill side at Vernon, also in an unmarked grave."

From History of Clover, page 10-11  
Manuscript History of Grantsville  
(related by Alonzo J. Stookey)

## CENTRE (AJAX) — A STORE ON THE DESERT

"Centre was settled in 1863 and was so called because it was midway between St. John and Vernon; later known as Ajax for William Ajax, who operated a store there. Now abandoned."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>*Historical Records Survey.*

In the year 1869, the firm of Watt, Slater, and Ajax, one of the leading mercantile concerns of Salt Lake City, failed. William Ajax, the junior partner, now practically penniless, was attracted by the rapidly developing mining section south of Tooele. He purchased land in Rush Valley and moved his wife and three small children there where they lived in a dugout the first winter. The following spring, 1870, Mr. Ajax made the adobes and built a two-roomed adobe house, while the current crop of hay was growing. He had found a ready market for the hay in the nearby mining camps. Later on, as the teamsters would come for their loads of hay from day to day, they would frequently call for tobacco, canned goods, crackers, meals, etc. Hence the Ajax Underground Store had its beginning in a corner of the front room of the little adobe home of William Ajax.

Early in the 70's, the Centre, Utah, post office was established at the Ajax Store. The mail was carried between Stockton and Vernon via St. John, Clover, and Centre. The mail for the ranches along the creek, some dozen in number, between Centre and Vernon, was distributed at the Centre post office and placed in individual sacks which were delivered by the carrier.

Travelers were provided with comfortable rooms and beds and delicious meals. Also a hundred or more head of horses could be comfortably cared for in the Ajax stables, and three hundred cattle or six thousand sheep could be simultaneously fed in the Ajax sheds and corrals. One traveler described Ajax in the *Deseret News*, 14 July, 1900, as follows:

"In driving from Vernon to Clover Creek is encountered one of the most peculiar and unique buildings of modern times. We awoke at last to find ourselves in a "Dugout" on a mammoth scale, known as the Ajax store, carrying a large stock of general merchandise; its dimensions, 100 feet by 80 feet—in some parts of the huge excavation, the depth must be about 20 feet from the surface—the heavy dirt roof, supported by strong timbers, planned and placed as the miner would timber up a tunnel in a mine. This great dugout is lighted in a peculiar way. One part of the roof falls away to the south about four feet, like a fault in a mine. Here the builder has put in a row of windows which receive the light from the south and the great cave below is wonderfully well-lighted in every part from these windows, which are more than twenty feet above the floor. All the dirt, it is said, of this excavation, was removed by Mr. Ajax with a wheelbarrow. He would work at his task long in the night. The people of Mercur, those who have leisure, bring their visitors from the east or west to see the store as it is considered one of the special places of interest."

Contrary to belief, the town of Centre was not founded by Ajax. It had already been established by Welsh pioneers when he arrived from Salt Lake. It was situated east of the railroad tracks. Ajax built his store west from Centre on the roadway. After the establishment of the store, Centre was also known as "Ajax." "Puckerville" was a name also attached to the community, of which the following families were residents: James Jordan family, Benjamin Evans family, Meredith family, William Price family, Richard Duke (a bachelor), Ed Meredith (a bachelor), Seth Watkins and family, David Jeremy. Henry Thomas was the first presiding elder at Centre, which had been organized as a branch of the Latter-day Saints Church. Two early baptisms were performed in the waters of the Shirliffe Creek, which had been backed up for this purpose. Fanny Ajax and Mary Evans were the two who were baptized. After these two baptisms, however, the rites were performed at the Warm Springs, northeast of St. John.

Mr. Ajax passed away in October 1899, but Mrs. Ajax, with the assistance of one of her daughters, carried on the business. The completion of the Leamington Cutoff Railroad in 1903 materially reduced the wagon road travel through Rush Valley, where the store was situated, and when Mercur closed down, in 1913, it was decided to close the store. The stocks and materials were sold at great sacrifice, but part of the dwelling rooms and sheds were left for the convenience of travelers who might want to camp there. Later those remaining rooms and sheds in some manner caught fire, and were thus consumed. All that is now left of the store is a ragged rounded depression marking the excavation that had formerly housed the big store.

## MERCUR

*By Mary Helen Parsons*

### DEDICATION:

To the gay spirits, to the youthful enthusiasm, to the strong hands, to the zestful courage, to the ready laughter, to the wine of joyous living that made days lived in Mercur jewels set in the crown of memory.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the late 1860's, Col. P. E. Connor's soldiers discovered silver ore in Lewiston Canyon. The early yields were disappointing; later, on April 20, 1870, L. Greenley located the first placer claims. On account of the lack of water and undesirable panning operations the claims were discontinued. Lode claims were located and sur-



veyed for patent in 1872. The claims were "Last Chance," "Sparrow Hawk," and "Marion." A very rich silver discovery was made yielding \$4,000 to \$5,000 per ton. It was purchased by an English syndicate which built a \$700,000 mill on the strength of the ore found in cavities or pockets, but it proved unprofitable so the company suspended operations.

Lewiston was built on the present site of Mercur with a population of 1500 people. After the famous "Sparrow Hawk" and "Carrie Steele" discoveries a few men operated the "Carrie Steele" and produced \$38,000 in three months. The camps and hills were soon swarming with eager prospectors and Lewiston became a place of gambling houses, dance halls and saloons. With an atmosphere of prosperity and wine of joyous living, it became an epic of the west. Frame buildings and tent sites sprang up. Hotels and hook shops did a flourishing business and if they missed extracting all the miner's money, the saloons and gambling houses finished the job. No mining discovery of consequence was a secret for long in the West, and within a short time Lewiston had a general store, an eating house, very few idle men and great expectations.

L. E. Kramer published the *Mercur Miner*. "The Town Needs a Barber" . . . "Mrs. Scarborough has decided to raise the price of meals from 25 cents to 50 cents" . . . "Martin Mahnkin brings fresh meat to camp every Wednesday, fattened on his own ranch, juicy as a watermelon, tender as a maiden's first fancy" . . . "Eph Mulliner has found it necessary to discard the two-horse stage and replace it with a four-horse coach" . . . "Stage companies made six trips daily" . . . "Politically this paper will support no party whose chief aim is not the restoration of Silver the old running mate of Gold . . . neither can trot well in single harness" . . . "A few fights occurred in the camp Sunday, but owing to the number of gigantic jags distributed among the combatants no harm was done. . . ."

Lewiston didn't last long as a mining camp, and in a few years only one inhabitant, Moses Manning, remained.

Mercur was named for the metal Mercury. On April 30, 1870, Arie Penedo, a Bavarian, discovered a rich vein of cannabar, "Flour like quick silver" in Mercur Lode. He was unsuccessful in extracting the metal because of its fineness, so he sold his claim for \$10,000, being unable to make a profitable operation and departed.

A shack town leaping in throbs of wildest optimism sprung up. Gulches and side-hills swarming with prospectors and drifters, staking claims and "striking it rich." Mercur became a roving haunt of vast numbers of gold and silver seekers. Some came afoot carrying their equipment and possessions on their backs. Along the

rutted streets in clouds of dust, others came in every type of conveyance, stages, wagons, buggies. Stages made several trips daily. A population of people in every walk of life; drummers living a day to day existence; dudes in all shapes and sizes arrayed in every type of apparel, all with enthusiasm, zestful courage and strong hearts and hands to get rich quick. Buildings sprung up and Mercur began to acquire an atmosphere of an enterprising camp. Freighters loaded with merchandise of the usual run of miner's supplies were quickly purchased and several stores of all kinds opened for business.

The opera house, capable of seating 300 persons, had a good sized stage and several sets of scenery, attracted all types of entertainment; road shows, burlesque shows, concerts, along with acts of hurdy-gurdy girls. The walls bulged with excitement and laughter. It had a dance hall to accommodate one hundred couples "also had a card and wine room and afforded patrons of the opera house a convenient place to go out and see a man between acts and dances. . . ."

Political rallies were a highlight in the town's activity along about election. The issue of silver and gold was a vital economic problem. The public pulse of Mercur buzzed with excitement, ban-



*James and Libbie Russell's house at Mercur, 1895.*

*Typical of houses of the town.*

quets, oratory, marching bands, men and women singing and shouting, punctuated by the roar of mine whistles and an occasional report of gunfire. In the midst of this the town was all decked out in huge arrays of bunting and flags, crowding into the opera house to hear the politicians expound their platform reforms, leaving the citizens and newspapers in an argumentative atmosphere until the election was over.

Boarding or hash houses frequently were operated by the Chinese, who often proved a source of trouble and persecution. Bared from participation in pursuit of mining they assumed the careers of laundry proprietors and restaurateurs. Their economic position in the camp, along with language, habits and religious belief incited popular public prejudice. The dread of opium, gambling and import of slave women threatened the respectability of most of our western country. Thus the questionable Chinese were harrassed until they left town. With an understanding on morals, many Chinese became some of our outstanding citizens and soon found a place among us.

"Jerry Anson deals exclusively in wet goods" . . . wrote the *Mercur Miner*, their newspaper . . . "In a town where water sells for half a cent a gallon makes liquid refreshment a luxury . . . John Nickolson owns the only spring . . . and water was hauled a mile and sold in cups and buckets. . . ." Signs posted in well-stocked bars read "Drinks sold by bottle or kegs." A gracious mustached bartender ready with a personal warning, "Saloons are places to drink in, not to be used as shooting galleries," tried to avoid as much gunplay as possible. The boisterous, hilarious emotions of the patrons was blamed on the quality of "Mercur Westside Whiskey." The only means to quench the thirst was to consume the only available substitute for water.

In 1885, water was struck in Ophir and a pipeline was laid to Mercur ending the Nickolson monopoly; restoring the habit of drinking water.

Noisy forges and confusion of blacksmith shops heaped inside and out with picks, shovels, drills, along with keeping livery stable horses and wagons and road equipment ready for urgent and constant use, burdened the overworked blacksmith.

Mercur had all the attributes of a mining camp, there were twenty-eight saloons and dance or amusement halls with girls to go with them. It was an ever-ready source of crime and law enforcement for our sheriffs and law officers who met the challenge with all the courage and wisdom that could be found only in the performance of brave and courageous men of those days.





*The Mercur Volunteer Fire Department preparing for a Fourth of July parade photographed in front of the new City Hall.  
Date about 1901.*

From the Jubilee Edition of the *Mercur Miner* we quote, "Mercur is an incorporated city having a brass band . . . a fire department, two teachers, two churches and two newspapers." . . .

The Golden Gate Band was one of the outstanding bands in the county, performing at all civic functions. A bandstand was erected in the intersection of town, and was highlighted by parades of its members decked out in uniforms trimmed with silver and gold braid. Many outstanding concerts and street dances were enjoyed by all.

"The Prosser House is a modern hotel with twenty-six rooms, but sleeping accommodations for forty or fifty can be supplied in case of rush," they wrote. The guests were advised to secure a knotted rope to use as a fire escape in case of fire.

In 1896, the cog narrow gauge railroad steamed into Mercur with its clattering smoky engine and plush cars, a speed of ten miles an hour amid an array of splendor, tumult and excited citizens. The mine whistles, marching bands and a town draped with bunting and flags greeted it. More supplies, more people, bindle-stiffs, and hoboes (always the old American tradition) are a part of such a celebration. The train hauled tons of the richest gold bullion from the mines and mills to all markets of the world.



*The Methodist Church Choir ready for a Christmas program.*

### Religious Life

Erastus Smith did the first Christian Methodist work in Tooele County, in August of 1871. The most successful work ever done on the circuit was during the pastorate of J. D. Gillilan from 1883 to 1887, three Sunday Schools were on the circuit with eleven teachers. The Methodist Church Choir was active in both religious and church functions; revivals and schools were often conducted under adverse conditions. The Mercur Methodism contributed much to the cultural and civic life of the community.

*St. Marguerite's Church.* Father Scanlan visited Mercur in 1873. In 1875, Father Keeley with Sister Augusta and Sister Raymond went to Mercur to collect funds for the building of St. Mary's Academy at Salt Lake City. In 1894, Bishop Scanlan returned and arranged for regular services. It was the appeal of Reverend A. V. Keeman in 1898 to raise funds for the erection of a local parish, a generous response from all classes of citizens, especially from mine owners and superintendents was accomplished. In May 1904, the church was blessed and the first public service, a "Missa Cantata" was held by Father Keeman. The parish served the needs of the many Catholics and was appreciated by the community.

*Latter-day Saints Church.* Among the employees at the Mercur mines were several members of the Latter-day Saint Church hailing from the surrounding settlements, but their identity as members of the church was, as a rule, not generally known. Two sisters named Gidney, who located in Mercur, began activities in the camp, which led to the organization of a branch of the church at Mercur in the fall of 1896, with a Brother Felt from Salt Lake City as presiding elder. The meetinghouse stood near the center of the camp. He was succeeded by J. R. Bost. In 1899, Moses W. Reynolds, James Duckworth and Sidney S. Reynolds were sent to Mercur as missionaries. They made a house to house canvass among the people and commenced to hold meetings in the schoolhouse. This led to the organization of a regular bishop's ward on July 1, 1900, with George W. Bryan as bishop. He was succeeded in 1906 by Joseph W. Lee, who in 1908 was succeeded by Alexander Moss who presided until 1913, when the ward organization was discontinued owing to the fact that the mines closed down and thus Mercur became a thing of the past.

### Community Life<sup>1</sup>

Although I was actively associated with Mercur Mining operations from 1894, until the mines were shut down in 1913, my most vivid recollections are of the five-year period from 1904 until 1909 during which I resided in Mercur with my family.

That was not very long ago, but still it was before the automobile era. It is true that an occasional car of that period wearily chugged its way up the canyon and reached Mercur all out of breath, but no Mercurite was so plutocratic as to be the owner of one of those new-fangled contraptions. When we wanted to go places we used horsepower produced by oats and hay, rather than horsepower produced by gasoline. If we wanted to go to the city, we went by the trusty Salt Lake and Mercur Railroad, with its more or less dependable Shay engine—dependable when it stayed on the track.

If we wanted to go to Tooele or elsewhere down in the Valley, we used horse-drawn vehicles. Many a happy hour have I spent in the old Con. Mercur buckboard.

If we wanted to roam the hills, we either did our roaming on our own power or else rode horseback. So long as I live I shall

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<sup>1</sup>George H. Dern



cherish the memory of dear old Topsy, my saddle horse, known to everybody in town.

Not only were we still in the horse and buggy days, but we were also in that primitive age when there were no movies. Can you imagine that? How did we ever stand it?

We stood it fine. I venture to say that every old Mercurite today will say, with fervent sincerity, "Those were the happy days!" I am willing to admit that they were the happiest days of my life. This was partly because I was very deeply interested in my work as general manager and superintendent of the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Company, and partly because I liked the people with whom I was associated. By that time Mercur was a one-mine camp, and we were all working for, or dependent upon, the same company, and were one big happy family.

It was an ideal community life. Nobody highhatted anybody else. Everybody knew everybody else, and everybody was interested in everybody else.

For example, there was Charlie Olsen. In spite of his weakness, he was everybody's friend, and there was real sorrow when finally he and his cabin burned up together.

We all have pleasant recollections of our old friend, Judge Dunlavy, a man of wit and learning, with a heart of good will for his fellowman.

I should like very much to see Mrs. Riley. She tried to play the part of a Tartar, but nobody took that seriously, and everybody loved her. I remember the day when a big boulder from the Mercur Open Cut crashed through the roof and ceiling of her boarding house and came to rest on one of her beds. Even the boulder seemed to appreciate her hospitality, although she fumed and stormed about it.

I remember going into the Brickyard Mine one day. I ran across Billy Koivula, and said to him, "Billy, where's Jim Quirk?" He replied, "I dunno. I never seen it."

I seem to recall a certain freckle-faced bad boy who used to steal empty beer bottles from a barrel in the rear of Cad Preble's saloon and sell them to Cad at the front door. I have often wondered whether that enterprising youngster is now at the penitentiary or in Wall Street.

But if I were to refer to individual persons, I should write an endless story.

The community life of Mercur was clean and wholesome. We had to make our own pleasures. Our Fourth of July celebrations

were always grand affairs, with their greased poles, greased pigs, and races of all kinds. My recollection is that Jack O'Rourke's wife used to win all the women's races.

The pianola dances at Preble's Hall were the swell society events, and we could not have had better times in the ballroom of a royal palace, with a symphony orchestra furnishing the music.

Five Hundred and Duplicate Whist were the popular card games in the home atmosphere. It was rumored that other games were played in the saloons.

Be it remembered that all this happened before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and a long, long while before it was repealed.

Lewiston Canyon is a dry canyon, so when we wanted a picnic, we went to Ophir Canyon, with its lovely mountain stream.

When anybody got the urge to go hunting, we went to Rush Valley for jackrabbits. It seems to me I can still feel the ache in my legs that I got when, after chasing rabbits a couple of hours, the buckboard lost me in the dust and I had to walk from Ajax to Mercur.

Yes, we had to make our own fun, but we did it; and in so doing we all got very close to each other. And now, when one old Mercurite sees another, he hails him as a long lost brother.

We were all good friends and neighbors, life was pleasant and the world seemed good. In my dreams I still hear the skip dumping, the tramway rumbling, and occasionally the three blasts of the whistle to tell us that the power was off.

And then one day the last car of ore was loaded by Joe Sullivan, the last skip was hoisted, and the whistle blew to tell the world that the Golden Gate Mill was still forever. And so the people of Mercur, who had stayed to the end, regretfully moved away and found new homes elsewhere. But the fact that they now get together in annual reunions proves that their fondest memories carry them back to their younger days when they lived so happily in the shadow of Lewiston Peak.

Mercur is coming back. I hope it will be a big camp again. But if it does it will contain a new generation, and I am sure every loyal old-timer will say disdainfully, "The old camp ain't what she used to be."

This is how the death knell of a city sounds: "Mercur, Utah, April 5, 1913, Mr. John Dern, President Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Company, Dear Sir (and father) . . . The last skip of

ore was hoisted at 8:40 a.m. Sunday, March 30, 1913, and the Mercur mine was at an end. . . . As the last skip was being hoisted, the flag was raised on the mill, the whistles were blown for one hour, the fire bell, school bell, and church bell were rung, and the famous old producer passed into history.—G. H. Dern, general manager.”<sup>2</sup>

### Circus Day<sup>3</sup>

“Nowhere was that great American institution, a circus, more welcome than in a lonely western mining town. So Mercur had eagerly looked forward to seeing a long-heralded and much publicized circus. The advance agent had not taken into consideration that the railroad leading into Mercur known as the Jacob Line, was not a standard gauge line, while the circus cars were of standard gauge and could only reach a point five miles below the town. Hence he was at a loss to produce the parade which had been promised the people. However, he was determined not to disappoint them, and so while preparations were being made to transport the people on flat ore cars to a level area five miles down the canyon, he very obligingly brought a few cages of the smaller animals, drawn by horses, up the steep incline to the town. The blatant blare of the circus band led the procession of spangled and gaudily painted circus ladies, who bowed to the right and left, bidding all come to the circus.

“Slowly shuffling along behind the ladies came one lumbering elephant who had made the steep climb under his own power, for what would a circus parade be without an elephant! Bringing up the rear were a few horse drawn cages of the smaller animals which were followed by the clowns. Walled in by the narrow canyon streets, their antics seemed like a private exhibition. The rest of the circus would be seen if one were willing to brave the perils of a chance scorching from the shower of sparks, and the danger always present on a handbraked ore train. Imbued with circus fever, everyone in town took that chance, and boarded the dusty flat ore cars and were taken down the hill to the circus, rather than the circus coming up the hill to them. “If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed will come to the mountains.” On the way down they did not lack for diversion because the sparks from the locomotives, falling over the open ore cars onto the crowd, caused many minor burns and singed clothing. Much merriment was occasioned by the children’s antics in anticipating when and where the locomotive’s sparks would shower next.”

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<sup>2</sup>Later Governor of Utah and U.S. Secretary of War.

<sup>3</sup>“Heart Throbs of the West,” Kate Carter, Vol. 8.



### Flight of the Golden Eagle<sup>4</sup>

"Mr. Ralph Smith, of Lehi, relates an interesting account of how some rumored bandits were foiled. This incident occurred during the well-known bank bandit era when many a banker wore uneasy shoes whenever a new face appeared at the teller's window. A rumor that there was a proposed holdup in which the current gold production was to be stolen, led the anxious owners to cast about for a means of making sure that their gold was moved to a place of safety. Mr. Smith was in charge of a livery stable and provided a team with a buckboard for the proposed flight. Mr. Smith, in company with Ralph Brown, a cousin of the late ex-governor, George Dern, left Mercur with \$45,000 in gold in their buckboard with only a casual glance being given them on their departure. Once away from Mercur they traveled in a leisurely manner and breakfasted at Cedar Fort. They then resumed their journey but found it so monotonous that, when two coyotes appeared, they gave chase over the flats in their buckboard. As they dashed wildly over the ground one of them recklessly used up all the ammunition that they had brought along for defense against the bandits. The weight of the gold was too much for the buckboard, and it buckled so that they could scarcely make it to Riverton. Upon arriving at Riverton they nonchalantly strolled about the town for two hours before finding a blacksmith shop that was open. The buckboard had to be unloaded before it could be repaired, and you can well imagine the astonishment of the blacksmith and the onlookers when they learned that the broken-down buckboard harbored a fortune in GOLD!"

With an estimated population of 4,000 to 12,000, Mercur polled the camp to get votes to move the county seat at Tooele to Mercur and incorporate the town. January 6, 1896, a disastrous fire swept the town; on account of the scarcity of water the courageous little fire department could not control the fire and the town was wiped out. It was rebuilt. The most serious fire occurred at 9:30 a.m. June 26, 1902. It started at the Preble building. The nearby buildings were soon on fire and roaring with flames; creeping with deadly persistence to consume everything in its path. Staggering merchants laden with merchandise, as much as they could carry, rushed from burning buildings to pile it in the streets for the ones who could carry it away. People were hurrying with all they could carry; bundles, packs, little express

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<sup>4</sup>Bulletin, Mineralogical Society of Utah. "Heart Throbs of the West," Kate Carter, Vol. 8.



*Mercur on June 24, 1902, was a bustling, thriving mining town, but fire the next day raced through the close-packed wooden structures which seemed to invite disaster. (Courtesy, Kennecott Copper Corporation)*





*Mercur on June 25, 1902, after the fire. (Courtesy Kennecott Copper Corporation)*



wagons bulging with personal effects, children hugging pets and playthings. Some were rushing eagerly with buckets to dip water from the gullies where the firehose had leaked. It was thick with mud, but it was water.

It was an exodus of terror-stricken people to get out of the doomed camp. Looking back all that was left were rows of gaunt haggard spectre piles of ruins and smoking ashes. Only the homes high on the side hills were left intact.

When the news of the fire disaster became known in the communities citizens were quick to respond to the needs of the camp. Wagons were loaded with all necessary supplies to relieve the pitiable plight of their panic stricken companions.

With the mill untouched, it continued to operate until 1913. Four years later the mill and equipment were dismantled and sold. By 1917, Mercur was again a ghost town. In 1933, Combined Metals Reduction Company with W. F. Snyder and Bothwell and Sons revived the camp and operated on a small scale for a few years until gold production was curtailed by the United States government as a defense measure.

Huge stately dumps of waste stand like sentinels dedicated with reverence and devotion to all men and women who partici-



*Frenzied efforts were made to salvage belongings as fire thundered down Mercur's streets. (Courtesy, Kennecott Copper Corporation)*

pated in the destiny and progress of Mercur, leaving a heritage and way of life to cherish and remember. Underneath these dumps of waste are miles of narrow gauge railroads, which hauled hundreds of tons of ore drawn to the surface in ore cars pulled by mine mules, some of which never saw daylight. They became as familiar with the underground workings as the miners and labored long continuous shifts to complete the day's work.

High on a hill, a spot overgrown with scrub brush and cedars, a little cemetery rests with a few markers and pebbled graves. This hallowed ground will always be a sacred plot for dear ones resting there.

Mercur lies stripped of mines and naked of buildings clinging to the hillside waiting for the return of those glorious golden days of the Eighteen Hundreds.

## OPHIR

*By Mary Helen Parsons*

Dedication: "The life of the dead is placed in the memory of the living."

—Cicero

Ophir, a semi-ghost town is snuggled picturesquely in the bottom of a deep canyon of the Oquirrh Mountains named for Ophir of the Bible. Utah's Ophir resulted from mining claims staked by Colonel Patrick Connor's soldiers in 1860's.

The first location in Ophir District was made on the 23rd day of August 1870 and was called Silveropities. Others were Mountain Lion, Petalume, Silver Chief, Tampico, Blue Wing; all were proven to be very rich.

A frenzied rush of gold seekers and boomers poured in from Nevada and California. A town sprang up of a fantastic collection of shacks, saloons, brothels and dance halls. All types of business houses from miner's supplies to Broadway creations became a part of a thriving mining camp. Fortunes were made for many from the rich ore deposits.

The Walker Brothers in July 1871, erected the first stamp mill in Utah. It was called the "Pioneer" mill and pounded out thirty tons of treasure per day.

The earliest method of travel in Ophir was by horse and buggy. Gus Stotenburg had the first stage. It ran from Ophir to Salt Lake City.

In the year 1871, Samuel Bithell applied for and was granted the government position of transporting the daily mail from the terminal post office at Stockton, Utah to Ophir, a distance of about thirty-two miles daily, which took the entire day to make the round trip. The distance was covered by horses and four-wheeled covered wagon. Mr. Bithell established a livery stable business in Ophir and transported passengers and freight to and from mining camps. He also kept horses and buggies for hire.

He kept on hand in his place of business a herd of twelve donkeys and one mule he used as pack animals for delivering kegs of water, food and mining equipment which had to be delivered to the men high upon the mountains regularly. Donkeys were sure-footed, with heavy packs on their backs they seldom ever lost their balance. The Bithell boys had to arise at four o'clock to put the packs on the donkeys securely and see that they were well balanced on each side of the pack saddles and securely roped on before they dared venture herding them up the lion infested mountain from which it received the name of Lion Hill.

Those early morning trips to Lion Hill were a constant worry. "During the night we could hear the whine and growl of those mountain lions as they ventured nearer to the town of Ophir. The barking of the dogs seemed to keep them at a safe distance from town," said Emma B. Bryan.

John G. Gillespie told the following story: "Old Charlie was not a human being, he was a horse, but as near human as an animal could be. He was used to haul the ore cars out of the mine to the mill at the Ophir Hill mining property. He worked at this job for many years. The only light he had to guide him in the mine was a candle placed in a gallon can. This can was fastened under his collar, and, though it was dark as night in the tunnel, Old Charley could find his way. He knew all the stations along the drift. He would stop at the switch and wait until the driver lined it to the track for the empty cars, then pull the train on the side track and wait for the driver or skinner, as they called him, to unhook him. Then he would go to the loaded train and wait to be hitched on, and at the driver's command he would pull the loaded train out to the mill. If the train would run too fast Charley would stop it by placing his hips against the cars and slow them down. The driver also had brakes on the last car which he rode, but Charley did not need much help as he knew the job well.

"At night they would place him in a stall at the barn. The barn was built near the tunnel. Although his job was routine,



Charley seemed to enjoy it, but his job was soon to come to an end, the same as everything in this changing world.

"The company installed an electric plant and would take over Charley's job with an electric motor. On the day that Charley made his last run, the superintendent told the driver that he had arranged for Charley to retire to a nice green pasture on a ranch below the mine, lots of shade, fresh running water and plenty of green grass. They thought that Charley would like this but they didn't know Charley. After a few days in the green pasture, Charley jumped the fence and went back to the mine. He looked for the barn but it was gone, so he went over to the exact spot that was his stall and stood there in the hot sun. As the superintendent came out of the mine he spied Charley patiently waiting to go in the mine. He was surprised that Charley would leave that shady green pasture for the boiling hot waste dump.

"They took him back to the pasture. In about three days Charley was back. This went on for three or four years until Charley finally died, probably of a broken heart. Charley was a victim of habit.

"How many of us human beings are like Charley."



*Forlorn remains of cemetery in Ophir show the ravages of time and grazing sheep. (Courtesy, Kennecott Copper Corporation)*

From Maggie Tolman Porter's diary we quote: "Our nearest town was Ophir, a beautiful little mining town nestling in a lovely canyon home four or five miles from our home. I can still see in my minds eye the beautiful autumn colors as we drove up the canyon to our marketing. I can remember the purple elderberries dipping and nodding in the creek as it gurgled by the roadside, the flashing maples, the wild flowers that grow on every side. I can still remember the ruins of a house by the roadside, a mile or two from the town. Mother would show me the blackened ruins and tell me how the mother and father locked their two little children in the home and then went to town and both got drunk. Their home caught fire and their children were burned to death. I was always saddened by the sight of those ruins. I saw my first pansy blossoms in that little town. My mother and I had gone to call on a lady who used to buy butter from mother. I walked around the house and there was a bed of gorgeous pansies. I just stood spellbound, unable to speak, they were so beautiful. The lady asked, then, if I liked them and I began to cry. I must have been about eight years old at the time. The lady placed her arm about me and told me I could pick every blossom if I wanted to. I did, but wept when each blossom faded. I was a little girl



1960 — Ophir today is a colorful, somnolent community of a dwindling population. It has largely returned to the peaceful state of pre-boom days.  
(Courtesy, Kennecott Copper Corporation)

starved for beauty on a bleak dry ranch where we could scarcely get enough water to drink the last five years we were there."

The first school was made of logs and had one room. It was first built on George Street and later moved to a better location. Elementary subjects were taught and the children wrote on slates with charcoal. John A. Duke and his wife operated the Pioneer Hotel. Their daughter, Emma had charge of the post office for many years. The Laurance Brothers owned a small store. George Bryan had the first drugstore, which he hauled and brought from Mercur.

The Business Directory list in 1884 read:

Bithell Bros. Livery.

Susan Duke—Dry Goods.

John Duke—Hotel.

J. Faunce—General Store.

M. W. McGraft—Saloon, Gas.

George Edwards operated a general store. He served in the civic activities of Ophir until his death in 1948. J. S. Morrell operated a soft drink lounge in the ancient rock structure across the street.

"The 'Kearsarge' Mine produced a million dollars from one slope. The mines at Ophir furnished Marcus Daly, Montana Copper King, with his start to riches. Fired from the Emma Mine at Alta, Daly was hired by the Walker Brothers to work their property at Ophir. He staked the 'Zella' claim for himself and profits from the mine helped to develop Anaconda Copper in Montana.

"Among the camp's pioneer relics is the old city hall and fire station located on Main Street. The city hall is an unpainted frame building with a square bell tower. The old fire station still houses two high-wheeled hose carts equipped with their old webbing hose. They were once propelled by volunteer manpower.

"Homely and forlorn beside the road at the lower edge of town is a decaying old railroad coach, half covered with brush and vines, a relic of the Short Line Railroad that operated between St. John depot and Ophir. Casey Jones was the engineer.

"On the sunny hill overlooking Rush Valley and the Oquirrh mountains to the west, are several hundred souls sleeping under weathered headboards: people who pinned their hopes and dreams on Ophir's largeness. But strangely envisioned were these long-dead pioneers to return to this frustrated world. It seems possible that they would prefer to find Ophir the sunny peaceful place it is



now, than the fabulous, faithless and fantastic city of yester-years."<sup>1</sup>

Ophir A. Evans, a former Tooele County sheriff was the first white child to be born in Ophir.

In the year 1871, a Community Methodist Church opened in Ophir. It had an enrollment of 109 members, mostly people from other states who were engaged in mining.

A well paved road now leads to Ophir. In a beautiful shaded canyon the creek has ample cool, clear water and a flamboyant riot of color extends up the canyon to the limit of visibility.

## Bates Ranch

*By Alice B. Herron*

One of the many ranches established in Tooele County was the Ormus E. Bates ranch on Ophir Creek, in Rush Valley. Before coming to Rush Valley he had lived in Erda, about 3-1/2 miles north of Tooele. He was a pioneer of 1851 and the son of Cyrus and Lydia Herrington Bates of Wisconsin.

The ranch was typical of many others at that time, having about one hundred acres of cultivated land and nearby pastures, some in the mountains to the south, where water was available for the stock. The early-day pasture land was abundant in tall buffalo grasses and water holes were plentiful. The cattle were the long-horned type, instead of the short-legged hornless beef type of today.

Horses were used instead of machinery, so the ranch had about a dozen horses for work and riding. Trips to town were made by buggy. The Bates ranch was mostly the dairy type. Dozens of cows were milked and the milk sold in Ophir and Mercur. It was cleanly handled, although they didn't have the modern facilities we have today. It was carried to the cities in large cans and measured out to the customers in quart measures, the customers supplying the containers.

Most food was raised on the ranch. A good orchard for fruit, pigs, sheep, chickens and beef were raised for meat. Wild game was plentiful. Oats and barley were raised for livestock and wheat fed the chickens and supplied the flour. The wheat was taken to the flour mill and ground into flour. Bran and shorts were the waste products, which helped feed the animals.

The water supply came from Ophir Creek. Every two weeks the water was down the ditch and a cistern was filled. When

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<sup>1</sup>Nona Shibley.

needed, the water could be drawn up in bucketfuls for family use. A pulley was fixed to help in this matter, but the work of getting buckets of water from the well was hard work for the women.

The Bates family had their own ice, frozen in a pond. This ice was cut into blocks in the winter and stored in a well-built house, in the shade of willow trees. The ice was covered with sawdust, which kept out all the hot air. It lasted all summer, to freeze ice-cream for the family.

The apples were stored in cellars and would keep well all the year.

The house was built of logs at first; later on an addition was built of lumber, making six rooms. A long row of purple lilacs were planted east of the house. To the north was a grove of plum trees; to the west and south, tall poplars kept out the sun. In the top of one of these trees was a large bell, with a rope hanging from it, to ring the bell and call the men from the fields to dinner.

Irrigation water was supplied from Ophir Creek. The stream ran through the center of the fields and willows grew along the banks.

Wild animals and Indians were a worry to the family. Coyotes came into the barnyards and stole chickens. Wildcats were common; these could be trapped and the hides sold. Weber Tom and Old Joe were among the Indians that visited the ranch. They were kind if treated that way.

When the cattle were rounded up, it was a busy time. All animals were branded with a hot iron, for protection from cattle thieves. The cattle on this ranch were branded with a quarter circle B-B. All brands had to be registered by the owner.

The extra help needed on the ranch had to stay there and sleep in a bunkhouse provided for their use. This made extra cooking for the women on the farm. The ranch remained in the Bates family for over sixty years. It was used for a school site and the children of the surrounding ranches were taught there. The Deseret Chemical Depot is located southwest of the ranch. The old place, about a hundred years old, is still farmed and is the home of pure bred cattle.

### Man's Quest for Riches

*A true story by John G. Gillespie*

John Evanston was a miner employed the Ophir Hill Mining Company. His wages were enough to keep body and soul together for him and his family of six. This was not enough for John. He

dreamed of a better life, a small farm or a grocery store; something with a future where he could sink his roots into the ground and have something permanent that would grow and provide a better future for his family. He had located a mining claim near the Ophir Hill mine. This mine had large ore bodies. John was sure the ore extended over into his claim. He located a site for his tunnel low down on the canyon wall and started to drive toward the Ophir Hill mine.

It was a slow process working by hand. He would drill a round of six holes about three feet deep, load them with dynamite then blast. This would break about two or three feet of ground. Then he would shovel the muck or waste into a car, then push the car over the track he had laid to the surface and dump it. As John worked a shift in the Ophir Hill mine every day it left only the evenings to work on the tunnel. This was bad, as John was a family man and loved to be home with his family, but he knew the tunnel was the only chance he had to get ahead and was certain that some day he would strike it rich.

But he was no different than hundreds of other prospectors before him. They think the ore is just at the end of the drill steel or pick point. A miner putting in a round of holes drills six or ten holes depending on the hardness of the ground. In loading the holes with powder they know by experience how much to use to break the ground. The blasting cap is placed on the end of the fuse then placed about the center of the charge of dynamite. The center holes are fired first to relieve the pressure. The fuse is cut long enough to allow the miners to get to safety. The next fuse is cut six inches longer than the preceding one. That is so they can count the shots. If one hole missed they would know and be careful with the next round, for if they drilled or picked into a missed hole it would blow them up. The bottom holes are called lifters. They are fired last and this throws the muck back from the face of the drift so the miner can go ahead with his drilling while the mucker trams the waste out to the surface.

Every round John shot he was sure that it would show some pay dirt. Sometimes he would go back before the smoke had cleared, but his anxiety was so great his health was not considered. He was disappointed many times, but not to the point of giving up.

But he was soon to have a break, hit pay dirt, but not the way he had figured it. The Ophir Hill needed a drain and tramming tunnel. They had run a survey and found John's tunnel just right, low enough to drain the surplus water from the mine. They made him a reasonable offer for his property. It was not a



fortune but enough to buy a farm down in the valley, one he had wished many times belonged to him. It had a six room house surrounded with beautiful shade trees, thirty acres of farm land with plenty of water to irrigate the land. This would give them a good living and above all security.

John accepted their offer, but was not sure that he had done the right thing. The Ophir Hill was not long in starting work driving a tunnel to connect their property. They used the latest type drilling machines. It was not long until they broke through into the Ophir Hill property and reported they had not found an ounce of ore in John's property. John could hardly believe it. He asked permission to go through the tunnel and inspect it. Permission was granted. As John emerged through the portal of the tunnel the superintendent was there. He asked John if he was satisfied. John replied, "Yes, I am satisfied that if you had not purchased the property from me I would have spent the rest of my life digging for that pot of gold that was never there."

## GOLD HILL

*By Mary Helen Parsons*

GOLD HILL, named for adjacent gold deposits: The prospector is a man of imagination—spirit of unrest burns in his blood—"It matters nothing that he discovers a good thing"—this is well enough but he wants something better.

J. R. Browne

In 1858, valuable ore was first discovered by a group of wandering gold seekers, who were traveling west to the gold districts of California and Nevada. The hostility of the Indians discouraged developments. This was the tribesmen's territory and they were concerned about being driven from it. Later, on several occasions the overland stages were attacked by Indians in this territory.

In 1869, the white men had become numerous enough to protest and organize a mining district—a town of quickly constructed dugouts in the side hills and huts built of cedar posts with willow coverings of sagebrush and dirt was excavated. The canvas tents served as dining and cooking shelters. With their make-shift shanties the miners started gold hunting. The district produced gold, silver, lead, copper, arsenic, tungsten and other minerals.

In 1871, a crude smelter—"A stack furnace operated with three blacksmith bellows," was built by Colonel John F. Woodman.



*Gold Hill — about 1926.*

The mines were located near Gold Hill and Colonel Woodman erected an amalgamation plant. Over a period of four years the extracted bullion valued at \$300,000. Work was suspended after his death. In the passing of Col. John B. Woodman, Utah lost one of its illustrious mining men, "The Prospector" his discovery of the Emma Mine in the Alta district and also the Tintic district. Col. Woodman imported his machinery to equip the smelter from France at great cost. It was later sold and moved to another site. All that remains are square rock foundations with terraced back-walls and stone charcoal kilns.

Gold Hill was unique in its development of having three boom periods. The first gold, the second copper, the third arsenic. Each boom had the duration of about three years each. During these boom periods—Gold Hill with a population of fifteen hundred people became a thriving progressive community. A townsite, comprising forty acres was laid out and surveyed. A plot was reserved for a school, a church and a public library. It had a post office, a newspaper (*Gold Hill News*), assay offices, drugstores, with up-to-date boarding and rooming houses and grocery and dry goods stores. The water supply was piped from Redding's Springs with a sufficient supply of water for 5,000 people. The Springs were owned by Western Copper Company of Gold Hill; who installed the necessary pipe and pumping apparatus. There was enough surplus power to generate electricity to light the town.

Clifton, five miles southeast of Gold Hill had a mill and small smelter. The ore was composed largely of base metals and rich ore was limited to rich pockets. The extracting of gold was accomplished by the processing of a ball method. The pure gold was put in large iron balls for shipping. These balls were constructed of the strongest iron obtainable and were founded by the Eagle Foundry at Salt Lake City. They were hauled to Gold Hill in buckboard wagons. The balls were about one foot or more in diameter—weighing about two hundred pounds. The opening was about one and one-half inches—with a keyway in the plug and in the ball, then the key was driven into the keyway. It was estimated that ten to fifteen thousand dollars worth of gold would be in one ball. These balls were hauled out with team and buckboard. The gold was shipped in these balls to avoid being stolen or robbed. An attempted robbery occurred near Salt Springs—but failed when the hauling outfit took refuge in a gulch nearby. Of this mill and smelter only traces of old crumbled rock foundations, with scattered piles of iron that have escaped the ravish of junk peddlers and collectors. A defiant old iron pump which would rather



wear out than rust out stands ready to give the passerby cool, refreshing drink.

In 1923, a scoridite solution, a form of arsenic fatal to the cotton boll weevil, was discovered. About in 1920, Rube Mine was discovered by Loeffler Palmer, after a near lifetime of fruitless prospecting. Palmer working alone, spent months loading a single car; but received \$6,000 or more for each shipment. When he sold the mine in 1932 he had extracted \$112,000 in gold.

An abandoned single track line railroad operated from 1917-1939; Percy Hewitt, engineer; and Mason Moore, manager. In cold weather the combination passenger-mail coach was heated by old fashioned stoves. The accommodating engineer frequently stopped the train to allow passengers to hunt jackrabbits or coyotes. Once when the stork was delivering twins to a family along the line the engineer obliged the attending nurse by drawing water from the locomotive boiler. (Utah Guide R.F.A.)

It was a grave disappointment for Gold Hill when the Lincoln Highway, which shuttled its traffic through her dusty main street was re-routed to pass thirty miles to the west. In 1938, she had lost her railroad; in 1946, the school was completed. Soon after the children's parents were forced to move. The post office followed and thrust the town into oblivion.

Gone are the bands of wild horses—"the white angels"—thundering across the valley's and mountain tops—a spectacle of defiance to all who tried to capture them. Large herds once roamed across the western parts of Utah. The sturdy mustangs were used as mounts throughout the Western States by the Indians.

Mr. John Gerster of Colorado came to Gold Hill to rebuild his lost fortunes. Later after a boom, he refused to let his wife join him there because of his poor prospects and the harsh life of the place. His wife came nevertheless. A train got her as far as Montello, Nevada, about 150 miles northwest of Gold Hill. From there she thumbed a ride on a freight-wagon and arrived to surprise him. For thirty years they lived and struggled on their rock-pile. John would work down in the shaft and his wife would man the windlass. They brought the waste rock to the surface. After their day's work, they would return home to their jerry-built cabin.

Inside was another world. Mrs. Gerster had sent home for her furniture, her linen, her china; that house looked like Beverly Hilton Hotel.

She was always happy to see new faces and acted as a welcoming committee for all newcomers.

Mrs. Gerster's biography would be a story of true love and devotion beyond the possibilities of an average person. It would reveal a spirit as brave and gallant as that of any of the female saints. ("What Next Dr. Peck," pages 87-88.)

Newton and Darwin Dunyon contributed much to the prospecting of Gold Hill. They traveled the Deep Creek Desert so often, every jumping jackrabbit on the road knew them.

Residents of Gold Hill are Mrs. Letha Millard who came to Gold Hill during the boom forty-five years ago; and for some reason it seems appropriate that Cecil Woodman and family, descendants of Colonel John F. Woodman, founder of the town and the first important developer of its mines, should also be residents.

Standing near the old railroad grade you need only a little imagination to hear a train whistle; small mounds of earth deck the mountainsides, which hopeful prospectors turned over in frenzied search for gold; ruins of dilapidated drab cottages, visible relics of discarded mine supplies, little worn lanes made by weary footed miners trailing up and down steep hills—now covered with overgrown brush and wild flowers.

When will the next boom come? Who knows? Let's hope!

## Hidden Treasure Mine and Jacob City

*By Roxie Lee*

General Connor sent more of his men out to Rush Valley to cut and haul cordwood to Fort Douglas. In this way they found mineral and began to locate and work claims. The Indians knew of this mineral wealth and told them of the mine known as "Hidden Treasure" in Dry Canyon near Ophir. Cyrus Tolman, one of Tooele's earliest pioneers hauled ore from the "Hidden Treasure" with ox-team. William Jennings of Salt Lake and Thomas Lee of Tooele hauled ore from that mine but it was never a paying proposition for them.

George McLaws, one of our pioneer sons worked for Thomas Lee at "Hidden Treasure" mine. Unable to meet their obligations they told George they couldn't pay him his wages. He remarked, "That's all right, Brother Lee. I needed the work anyway."

John England is supposed to be the first man to haul ore with a horse team. He had to take his cart apart and carry the parts up the mountains to the mine, then put it together and loaded it with sacks of ore and hauled it to Salt Lake.

Then there was a toll road built under the direction of Matt Gisborn to haul the ore from the "Mono," rich in silver. Other

mines in Dry Canyon were "Kearsarge," east of the "Mono," rich in silver; "Old Chicago," south and east of "Kearsarge"; "Queen of the Hills," and "Buckhorn."

The first lead and silver bullion was smelted at the Waterman Smelter, at the north end of Rush Lake, about a mile west of Stockton. The smelter used charcoal, the making of which made work for the people of Tooele. Later the Chicago Smelter was built by William G. Godbe and Benjamin Hampton of Salt Lake City. Ore was brought by aerial tramway from Dry Canyon and after the toll road was built, mule teams did the hauling, eight mules to a wagon.

In the year 1870, the mining camp called Jacob City was located at the head of Dry Canyon. It is what might be called a double string-town, being located in a gulch, the sides of which are very precipitous. The houses held the appearance of being lean-to's, that is they all leaned to the mountains and were generally built of logs with the exception of the hotel and one or two others, which were built of redwood lumber. The mines were situated around and above the town in the form of a semi-circle. The hill or mountain on which they are located resembling very much in general appearance a prairie-dog town on a mammoth scale, so thickly were the mines located, each particular mine having its own trail, road, or footpath leading to it, from the town or main trunk road, which gave the surface of the ground a curious criss-cross look. In 1875-1876 Jacob City was a thriving burg, and contained several fine stores, two first-class eating houses and two rival meat markets, etc., but the gambling and drinking saloons were greatly in majority.

## Tooele County's Toll Road

*By Myrle Porter*

Tooele County had one of the early day toll roads. It was located in the Dry Canyon Mining District. Built during the late 1860's by men who were interested and active in developing the early mining industry. This toll road commenced a few miles from the town of Stockton, at a little town then known as Martinsville, located at the mouth of Soldiers Canyon. The road was known as M. T. Gisborns Toll Road. It was indeed a masterpiece of early day road building and took much knowledge and courage to undertake such a venture. This road wound and twisted up and around the mountain side until it disappeared from sight in the dense mahogany brush that covered the higher slopes of the mountain. No modern road graders, shovels or machinery built this road.



It took hard work with what we consider today the crudest of equipment.

The traveler over this road did not come to the toll or pay gate until he had journeyed a mile up the grade, where he was then met by the jovial toll gatekeeper, Mr. Hill, who very kindly but firmly told the traveler it would cost him \$1.00 to journey on to the mines above.

The toll road ended several miles farther up at another early day mining town then known as Jacob City. It was in and around this vicinity that the mines were located.

The early day traveler felt well repaid for spending the \$1.00 for from the top of this road he could get a most magnificent view of the entire valley, as well as a breathtaking view of the Great Salt Lake.

All wagons hauling ore over this one and only road leading from the mines had to pay the toll charge. The money of course was used to pay for and maintain the road.

Incidentally, this road is still in use although somewhat improved. Ore wagons have been replaced by huge trucks to haul the ore out and there is no longer the jovial gatekeeper to collect the toll.

## IOSEPA

*By Mildred Mercer*

"No alien land in all the world," wrote Mark Twain late in his life, "has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but that abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing; its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore, its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud rack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes; I can hear the splash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

Aloha, Hawaii.

IOSEPA (pronounced Yo-say-pa or Yo-sep-up; Hawaiian for Joseph) was one of the strangest settlements in the west. Situated in arid Skull Valley, beneath high peaks of the Stansbury Range, Iosepa was home for many converts of Hawaiian nativity or descent.

The little colony had begun as early as December 1875, when consent was finally given to five Hawaiians to sail for Utah. It must be stated here that they received no encouragement from the Church authorities and that their chief desire in going to Utah was to work in the temple. Their numbers gradually increased until there were about seventy-five members who had located near Warm Springs in Salt Lake City.

Soon it became evident to the authorities that it was not desirable for them to settle permanently in the city. The language and cultural barriers were not conducive to their obtaining employment so they could buy homes and maintain themselves. Most were unskilled laborers unused to the work necessary to live in a cold climate.

A committee of three, consisting of Harvey B. Cluff, W. W. Cluff, and F. A. Mitchell, were appointed by the first presidency to inspect suitable properties in Weber, Davis, Cache, Salt Lake, and Tooele counties. The committee chose two Hawaiians, Niau and Napiha, to help them.

The ranch of John T. Rich in Skull Valley, located about fifteen miles south of the present Western Pacific railroad, consisting of 1280 acres was chosen, and duly purchased for \$40,000 on August 16, 1889. In this valley, land was plentiful, but water somewhat limited. The limited supply of water would keep other settlers from encroaching upon the colony, yet would support a good number of people. Timber and wood were adequate. A company was incorporated known as the Iosepa Agricultural and Stock Company.

Reportedly, forty-nine Hawaiians (maybe fifty-three) and Harvey Cluff as their presiding elder and manager, arrived in Tooele on August 27th. President Hugh Gowans met them and the townspeople entertained them with feasting and dancing. The next day, the 28th, they proceeded to Skull Valley.

They were housed in the existing buildings on the ranch that first winter, but suffered from the severe cold and snow of the desert. The following year a townsite a mile square, was surveyed by Fred Mitchell, civil engineer. Each male and widow was allowed to draw a lot. The church built ten houses, a chapel, and a school-house.

Just inside the town a grocery store was built which supplied the necessary things they needed. The Kanakas, as they were called, were furnished employment and given credit in the store for work done on the ranch, then charged for their purchases of beef, pork, flour, and other necessities. Later, they used script



*Kanaka Ranch home of Presiding Elder, and Store.*

made in the form of greenbacks in denominations of 5c to \$5. This system worked out quite well and eliminated bookkeeping.

In the 28 years of its existence, Iosepa was presided over by Harvey B. Cluff, William King, and Thomas Anson Waddoups. Missionaries also labored among them; Samuel Paget of Lake Point, was one of them. George Petero, an Hawaiian, managed the ranch.

At one time 226 Hawaiians were living on Kanaka Ranch. Their little houses, surrounded by flowers and trees, were built on wide straight streets; and one year won the State Clean Town contest. Also, this year more than \$20,000 was derived from sale of grain and livestock.

Their Pioneer Day was always celebrated on August 28th, the anniversary of their arrival in Skull Valley. Dignitaries from church and state joined with them on these occasions, to enjoy the feasts of "Poi" and roasted young pig. Games, programs, and dancing were the order of the day. The Skull Valley Indians came, setting up their own tents or sleeping in the barns.

A favorite spot, reminiscent of home, was Kanaka Lake, where they swam. Located about one and one-half miles north on the



east side of the valley, the lake measured some 1,500 feet long and 250 feet wide, and varied in depth from 10 to 24 feet.

But not all was singing and dancing. In 1896, the county physician, Dr. F. M. Davis, found three cases of leprosy at the colony, and two or three others developed later. A house was built about one and one-half miles south of the ranch house near a fresh water supply, and those afflicted were quarantined there. A flagpole was set up, and when something was needed from the outside, a flag was raised. The leprosy victims were treated at intervals by a doctor, but all died. Whether death was hurried by their isolation and loneliness was not determined. No other leper colony is known in Utah.

Although they prospered greatly at times, they were not experienced ranchers, and homesickness for their native land and friends, made some of them resentful of the rigorous climate and isolation of the desert. They could not adapt themselves to this foreign way of living.

Iosepa lived until 1916, when the L.D.S. church announced the imminent construction of the Hawaiian Temple. They offered to pay cash for any holdings of any kind in the colony and to provide transportation back to the islands for those who could not provide their own. Most of the older ones returned to the islands and settled on the Laie Plantation on Oahu.

By 1917, the community was completely abandoned. The ranch was sold to the Deseret Livestock Company for \$50,000. Samuel Park and his family lived there for several years, then settled in Tooele.

Today only two buildings, some fire hydrants, foundations, walks, and a neglected cemetery mark the site of their paradoxical village. A large number are buried in the hillside cemetery and only one Hawaiian, an old miner, still lives in the area.

## WENDOVER

*By Mary Helen Parsons*

In 1907, the Western Pacific Railroad route was surveyed across the heart of the arid and sunscorched, almost unexplored desert. The water was piped from mountains twenty-five miles north. It was the only point of a run of more than one hundred miles, that water could be secured. A roundhouse was erected, machine shops and log cabins went up. Wendover came into existence—named from the old Anglo-Saxon word, "Wenden"—meaning "to go or to wend." It is surrounded on the north by

high jagged volcanic cliffs, barren of all vegetation. The hidden hollowed out caves are evidence of the haunts of prehistoric Indians. Scientists seeking geographical and scientific research are exploring these caves.

The vast sea of mirrored salt on the east and south, with outlines of long ranges of mountains on the west, Wendover has a setting of unequaled unique vision. In 1909, the first trains ran across these mud and salt trails to the coast. Soon a typical railroad town was built, with dwellings of tie houses, concrete houses and railway sleepers, the ever needed cook-dining tents. In a few months there were saloons, gambling establishments, dance halls, bagnios, lunchrooms, and general stores.

Western Pacific Railroad stations in Tooele County are Burmester, Tooele, Ellerbeck, Delle, Dolomite, Arinosa, Barro, Clive and Salduro.

## SALDURO

Salduro is a Salt Desert railway station near the Bonneville Salt Flats, the automobile speedway. Salduro is a modern appellation formed from Latin elements: *Sal* for "salt," and *duro* for "hard"; that, is "hard salt." Salduro is a Spanish word of equivalent meaning. An immense bed of rock salt about sixty miles long and eight miles wide is in this area of the Great Salt Lake Desert.

Salduro, the potash town with 200 inhabitants, was built 86 miles west of Tooele City and 12 miles east of the famous Bonneville race track. When it ceased to be profitable to extract potash from salt the Salduro plant was dismantled and abandoned. The skeleton remains—gaunt and desolate along the highway. It was completely wiped out by fire in 1944.

"What some regard as the 'greatest deposit of salt in the world' is in western Tooele County, near Salduro, crossed by the Western Pacific railroad," said Gilberta Gillespie in the *Deseret News*. "The solid white sea, one vast, level, glittering expanse of nearly pure salt, 12 by 30 miles in area, is one of the most curious illustrations of nature work in the desert. It was formed, probably by wind-driven waves from the Great Salt Lake, which little by little deposited their saline contents on this low level. Here the wonders of the mirage are best seen—the tumbleweeds blown from the desert, the whitened bones of animals, etc., are reflected in the mirrors of the air, assuming the images of forests, trees, domes and cities on every cloudless summer day. These beds of salt are from three to twelve feet deep."

## The First Bicycle Ride Across the Desert

The first attempt to ride across the Great Salt Desert on a bicycle was made in 1896 by William D. Rishel and a companion C. A. Emise. Mr. Rishel was selected by Mr. George Randolph Hearst for the relay bicycle race from New York to San Francisco. He had no maps to guide him so he decided to follow the old trails of the early pioneers and cut across the heart of the desert. Mr. Rishel refused to accept the warning of difficulties he would encounter. With meager supplies and a couple of flasks of water each, he and his companion started across the desert in July 1896. The hard glistening salt provided an excellent surface over which they could pedal at twenty miles per hour. Soon the salt gave way to sand, through which their bicycles had to be pushed, then grey mud through which their bicycles could not be pushed, but had to be carried on the backs of the cyclists, while their feet sank deeper in the mire. Their water supply was exhausted and the hills in which they hoped to find water were a long way off. At last reaching the hill they found a mere trickle of brackish water, just enough to fill a cup after a wait of an hour.

From their vantage point, the lights of Saltair seemed within easy reach but it was a journey of nearly a hundred miles across bog land, before Grantsville was reached. This was the first and only crossing of the salt desert by cyclists.

## Dog Cemetery at Lookout Pass

At Lookout Pass on the route of the old stage to California is "Aunt Libby's" dog cemetery. She had built it so that her dogs could lie comfortable in eternal rest, and she would not permit any human being to be buried in the plot. Here lie Jenny Lind, Josephine Bonaparte, Napoleon Bonaparte, Bishop, Toby Tylor, Phoebe, and others who were her inseparable companions during her lonely, childless vigils here from about 1866 to 1890. Aunt Libby and Uncle Horace Rockwell built a rock wall around the cemetery in 1888 to shelter the plot. They were especially fond of dogs, having as many as seven or eight at a time.

In 1940, a monument was erected to commemorate the dog cemetery. About 200 feet to the south of Lookout Pass beside the monument, outside the wall, are rock markers placed there in the early 1860's to mark the graves of two men and a child (names unknown), immigrants of the time, who no doubt made the supreme sacrifice in an effort to better themselves and their posterity somewhere along the overland trail.



## "The Patient at Lookout"

*By James Sharp*

The spring thaw was on and mud was everywhere as Miles Davis rode up to the old Pony Express station at Lookout where he expected to have dinner with "Uncle Horace and Aunt Lib" Rockwell.

Horace met him and said, "Miles, how would you like to make \$20?"

"Could use that much money if I had it."

"Well, I'll give you that amount if you will ride to Tooele and get Doctor Dodds to come out here. Now with the mud bad I figure you might make it in about six hours and if you do I'll give you an extra 10-spot."

"What you want me to tell the doctor?"

"Just tell him to get a nurse and spare no horseflesh but to get here as soon possible, and at that it might be too late. Now here is your twenty and might as well give you the other ten, so here it is and now be riding for if anything happens it will sure kill Aunt Lib."

A few minutes before 5 p.m. a rider covered with mud stopped a very tired horse in front of the doctor's office and went in. He delivered the message. The doctor wanted to know who was sick, what was the ailment and what not, but Miles did not know.

One hour later the doctor, with a woman who did some nursing, left Tooele. Four hours later they stopped at the Strasburg ranch to feed their team and have a bite to eat, for no one ever left that ranch without a meal. Louis and Aunt Mary always saw to that.

About 2 a.m., they reached Lookout Pass and saw the cabin about one mile below them. A light was burning. As they stopped, Horace came out with his lantern, "Are we in time?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, and I'm mighty glad to see the both of you. Just go in the house while I tend the team. I'll be right in."

Aunt Lib was sitting near the stove when they entered. The doctor said, "Well, how are you feeling, my good lady?" (He supposed it to be a maternity case.)

"Just fair to middlin'. Take off your coats and put 'em on the bed."

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\*Published *Deseret News* Dec. 30, 1951.

Not much more was said until Horace came in. Then he said, "Come here, doctor, and take a look at the patient."

The three walked to a small bed in one corner of the room. Horace turned the covers down and there was a black and tan feist dog asleep on a pillow. She got up, yawned, stretched, turned around a couple of times and then lay down again. Then Horace said:

"Doc, you know last time Phoebe had puppies they all died and we came mighty near losing her. We ain't taking no chances this time. Last couple of days she has not eaten much and been rather cross and we decided it was about time to send for you. Just look at her heart beat like the feet of a racehorse, and she might have a bit of fever. What can you do for her?"

The doctor was dumbfounded, as was the nurse, but he had always been equal to any emergency and was not going to let this one get him down so he took out his watch, reached down to take a count of the heartbeat, but as his hand reached the dog she snapped quick as lightning and caught his finger, making a long gash in it from which the blood flowed rather freely.

"Don't mind her, Doc. She does not feel like being disturbed," said Horace as the doctor got some hot water from the tea kettle and proceeded to wash the wound, after which he put some alcohol and carbolic acid on the wound while the nurse bound it up. He had said not one word but was deep in thought. Presently he said, "Now, Rockwell, I know she did not intend to harm me. She is upset and irritable. You can see her heart is pounding like a trip hammer. It's liable to cause her death. Now if I had a dog like her, and in her condition, I most assuredly would prescribe a heart stimulant for her. That is for you and your good wife to decide upon, but let me say, with a heart like she has it might be fatal to her, but as I said if she were mine I would give her the heart stimulant. You decide."

They did. They decided the "poor sufferer" would not pass away without the best medical attention available.

The doctor went to his medicine case and took out a small bulb syringe which he filled with warm water. Then he took from his case a small bottle. The nurse was watching and said, "Why, doctor, that is . . ." "Yes, I know it is the strongest heart stimulant I have. She needs it," this with a knowing wink.

The doctor had Uncle Horace and Aunt Lib wash their hands thoroughly while he stood, watch in hand, waiting for results. Presently in about four minutes there was a sort of shudder passed through the body, the legs stiffened and it was all over. The doc-

tor's comment was, "You have no cause to regret what you have done. She might have died and left a litter of puppies for you to try to raise if she had not gone peacefully to her rest."

Years later Father and I met Doctor Dodds in his office and he told us the story as written. He asked how the Rockwells were getting along and then said, "You know, John, on the way back I got to thinking that the \$200 I charged him was possibly a bit high, but he paid it without one whimper and thanked me, but then when I thought of him having the nerve to send all the way in here, almost 40 miles, for me, a registered physician and surgeon, to go out there with a nurse to take care of a constipated bitch that was going to have pups I decided I was justified in making the charge and, say I didn't regret, and never have, for one moment, the fact that I gave them the strychnine they gave to the dog. She had it coming to her and I made up my mind that I was the last person she would ever bite, and I was."

And now the mortal remains of Phoebe would be resting peacefully alongside those of Toby Tyler, Napoleon Bonaparte, Jenny Lind and Bishop, in the cemetery at Lookout, where "Uncle Horace and Aunt Lib" buried their beloved dogs.

## SIMPSON'S SPRINGS

"On one occasion the overland stage was held up near Simpson's Springs. The driver was killed and the bandit escaped with \$40,000 in gold. The loot weighed nearly one hundred and fifty pounds—a load for a horse—and the outlaw buried it beneath a cedar in Cherry Creek Sink, beyond the south end of the West Tintic Mountains. He decided to camp nearby until the affair blew over, confident that no one but himself could find the hidden gold and that without the treasure there was no evidence to convict him.

"Porter Rockwell's services were requisitioned and he followed the trail to Cherry Creek where he figured out the bandit's scheme before the man was aware that he had been traced. For two weeks, Porter watched the man's camp, never once betraying his presence. During the last four days and nights he went without food or sleep. He arrested the man as he dug up the gold and escorted him to the Rockwell ranch in Skull Valley where he commanded Hat Shurtliff, the ranch foreman, to guard the prisoner closely during the night.

"While Shurtliff dozed, the prisoner made his escape. As soon as he learned the news, Porter took the trail once more and tracked





#### TOOELE PIONEER REUNION

*Front Row, left to right: Ann W. Lee, Mary W. Herron, Susanna W. Dunn, Mary W. Lougy. Second Row: Philip DeLaMar, John Gillespie, Katherine Gillespie, Joan McLaws (twins), Francis X. Lougy, Hugh Gowans. Third Row: Margaret M. Peterson, Jane G. Bowen, Eliza England, John McLaws, Isabell Parker, Betsy Gowan. Fourth Row: Martha S. Warburton, Letitia Bevan, John A. Bevan, Thomas Atkin, Barbara G. Bowen. Top Row: John C. Shields, Agnes G. Gillette, Philip DeLaMar, Jr., John Smith, Thomas Nix.*

the man eastward to Vernon, in Rush Valley, where all trace was lost until a woman reported that on her way from Salt Lake City she had passed a stranger whose shoes had evidently worn out because he had wrapped his feet in leather cut from the uppers of his boots. She had given the man a drink, she said, and he had continued on his way to the eastward.

“Rockwell and Dave Sharp galloped to the point the woman had mentioned. From there on progress was slow. The outlaw had not followed the dusty road but had walked some distance to the side where his padded feet left little trace. Porter was forced at times to dismount and follow the faint trail on his hands and knees. The man beat Rockwell into Salt Lake City and from there made good his escape to the eastward. From Fort Bridger, Wyoming, he telegraphed the entire story into Salt Lake City, informing the officials of the overland mail that Porter Rockwell had appropriated the entire loot of the robbery. Porter had already delivered the gold to its owners.”

This story was told to Charles Kelly by  
Glynn Bennion, of Salt Lake City, a nephew

## ORGANIZATION OF DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS OF TOOEELE COUNTY

*Compiled by Maleta Bowen Hansen from D.U.P. Records*

Tooele County Organization was set up by Laura H. Merrill, Elizabeth Smith Cartwright, and Betsy Gowans Lyman, on January 21, 1915 in Tooele City, with the following officers:

Barbara G. Bowen.....	President Tooele County Co.
Emma J. Atkin.....	First Vice-President
Martha S. Warburton.....	Second Vice-President
Lottie L. Shields.....	Secretary
Mary J. Stewart.....	Corresponding Secretary
Grace M. Adams.....	Historian
Elizabeth D. Tate.....	Auditor
Ann W. Lee.....	Chaplain
Rebecca Atkin .....	Chorister
Edna Cornue .....	Assistant Chorister
Bertha S. Tate.....	Organist
Emma DeLaMare.....	Assistant Organist
Minerva R. Tate.....	Registrar
Edna Hickman .....	Reporter
Mildred Park .....	Reporter

Barbara Bowen was retained as president of Tooele County Company Daughter of Utah Pioneers from January 21, 1915, until January 24, 1928. The following served terms as company president from then until the present time: January 24, 1928, Lottie L. Shields; October 7, 1930, Jennie S. Lacey; September 30, 1932, Rose K. Marshall; February 22, 1935, Rebecca A. Ostler; February 22, 1937, Roxie Lee; February 22, 1939, Ida L. Clegg; February 22, 1941, Mary Bonellis; 1943-1947, Jean N. Randall; 1947-1948, Myrl H. Porter; 1949-1950, Bea Gowans; 1950-1952, Effie M. Nelson; 1953-1954, Myrl Heggie Porter; 1955-1956, Marcella G. Crandall; 1956-1960, Sadie Smith; 1960, Virginia Alsop.

The pioneers entered Tooele September 7, 1849. A monument was erected at the first cemetery on the hill south of Tooele road at a cost of \$433.31, which was dedicated September 7, 1925.

A monument was placed in Tooele City cemetery in honor of the soldiers who died in World War I, costing \$1,245.63, dedicated May 30, 1923, and thirteen pioneer graves were marked with small stones at a cost of \$130.00.



One of the first log cabins erected in Tooele was donated by Barbara G. Bowen to be used as a relic hall by the Daughters. It was moved from the Bowen property to the grounds of Tooele County court house by the American Legion on September 19, 1932, and dedicated July 24, 1933.

## BIOGRAPHY

JACOB FARNUM ABBOTT was born September 13, 1808 at Andover, Massachusetts, son of Enos Abbott and Sarah Farnum. He married Martha Jane Bickmore and crossed the plains in the J. B. Walker Company, arriving in Salt Lake City in 1852. They went directly to Grantsville.

Jacob and Martha Jane were parents of three sons and four daughters. He also had a daughter Hannah by a previous marriage, who married James Johns. One of their daughters was born in a covered wagon in Cottonwood Canyon as they arrived in the valley. Three children were born in Grantsville. He had a sawmill at Fishing Creek, east of Grantsville, also made furniture for people. Later they moved to Wellsville where he ran a sawmill and made furniture. He helped his mother-in-law, Martha Harvel Bickmore, with her family of five after her husband died while crossing the plains. Jacob died in Wellsville and is buried there.

—*Sarah J. Smith.*

HERBERT E. ADAMS was born August 28, 1851 in England, the son of John and Mary Howells Adams. He came to Utah in 1857 with his parents, crossing in a handcart company, and spent his early manhood in Tooele. He married Emma Taylor, daughter of John and Eliza Taylor. Their only child, a daughter, died in infancy.

He and his wife moved to Oakley, Idaho in 1880 where they helped to pioneer, making one of the finest homes and farms there, later moving to Salt Lake City. His wife preceded him in death in 1920. He died July 21, 1936 at the L.D.S. hospital in Salt Lake City. Buried in Salt Lake.

—*Lois Gillespie.*

JOHN ADAMS, son of Thomas and Margaret Williams Adams, was born July 23, 1830 at Haycrus, Shropshire, England. When he was a young man he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He left his mother, two brothers and a sister in England and sailed for America on March 12, 1854 on the ship "John M. Woods." He crossed the plains in a Dr. Richardson's Company, arriving in Salt Lake City, September 29, 1854.

He settled in Tooele, where he was employed by Eli B. Kelsey. He married Mary Howells on September 14, 1857. To them were born the following children: (1) John, (2) Mary Caroline (Mrs. George Craner), (3) Margaret, (4) Richard, (5) Thomas Edward, (6) Annie Elizabeth (Mrs. Alexander R. Gillespie), and (7) Emily. His wife died December 22, 1873. Her baby daughter Emily died at this time also. On January 24, 1876, he married Sarah Elizabeth Elkington, daughter of Isaac Jones Elkington and Sarah French. They were parents of (1) Walter Isaac, and (2) Sarah Agnes (Mrs. Albert Lindholm). In addition to his own family, he raised Herbert Adams and Julia Frazier. He died May 6, 1899 at Tooele. Buried in Tooele.

—*Sarah A. Lindholm.*

MARY PRICE HOWELLS ADAMS, daughter of Job and Mary Howells, was born May 14, 1833 in Leistershire, England. She joined the Latter-day Saints Church with her parents and brother Benjamin. She emigrated to America March 28, 1857, on the sailing ship "George Washington."

From Council Bluffs, she and her dear friends, Sarah Cross and Ann James, pulled handcarts across the plains. They wore handcart harnesses, which were according to custom, but became so exhausted they would fall to the ground when the camp stopped to rest. With prayer and great effort,

Mary arrived in the valley September 12, 1857, but the rest of her life she carried the scars of the harness straps. This was the Israel Evans Handcart Company. She married John Adams on September 14, 1857. They were parents of seven children. She died December 22, 1873. Her baby daughter, Emily, died at this time also. —*Annie Elizabeth Adams Gillespie.*

WILLIAM BRITTAN ADAMS was born August 4, 1814 at Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, the son of Peter and Abigail (Clark?) Adams. He was married September 18, 1834 to Sarah Giles Briant, who was born October 22, 1814 at Reedsborough, Bennington County, Vermont and died October 13, 1844 at Feeding Hills, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Their children were: (1) Frances Camelia (Barker), (2) Mary Eliza (Shurtliff), and (3) Sarah Malvina (Williams). He married Martha Ann Utley on November 23, 1849 in Marion, Perry County, Alabama. She was the daughter of Littlejohn Utley and Elizabeth Rutledge. They had a daughter, Sarah, who died while crossing the plains. Martha Ann died shortly after.

William settled in Tooele, where he married Mary Angeline Tuttle on January 5, 1853. This couple were the first schoolteachers in Tooele. Two children born to them were: (1) Luvena and (2) Henry N. T. William B. Adams died at Tooele on January 6, 1861. —*Edward R. Tuttle.*

ALEXANDER G. ADAMSON was born April 5, 1841 in Scotland, the son of David T. Adamson and Jane Gillespie. He was 23 years old when he sailed from London June 1, 1864 in the good ship "Hudson." He was six weeks, three days on the ocean, arriving on 19 July 1864, then on to Wyoming. From there he drove an ox team loaded with freight across the plains in Captain Hyde's Company.

He married Elizabeth McGill on September 30, 1866. They were parents of eight children: (1) Isabell, (2) Jeanie, (3) David W., (4) Adam M., (5) Alexander M., (6) Robert G., (7) George H. and (8) Jeannette. They lived at Brighton for awhile, then moved to where the Magna Mill now stands. He died in Magna, Utah, date not known.

—*Mary Jane Adamson Shields.*

DAVID G. ADAMSON was born February 1, 1839 in Scotland, the son of David T. Adamson and Jane Gillespie. He came to Tooele in 1856, having crossed the plains in an early handcart company. He married Sarah Kennington, daughter of Richard and Mary Kennington. She was born September 29, 1839 in South England. She died February 4, 1898 in Tooele.

David G. and Sarah were parents of ten children: (1) William Henry, (2) Mary, (3) Jane, (4) Mahildah David, (5) Alexander, (6) Walter, (7) Richard, (8) Frank, (9) Ann Eliza, (10) George K. . . . David and Sarah lived in Tooele for awhile, then moved to Pine Canyon where they lived all their married life. He died May 1, 1910. —*Mary Jane Adamson Shields.*

DAVID T. ADAMSON was born June 15, 1819 in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, the son of David Adamson and Janet Beveridge. He married Jane Gillespie in 1837 or 1838. They were parents of five children: the first two were twins, (1) David G., (2) Janet, (3) Alex G., (4) Walter G., and (5) Jane.

They came to Utah in 1862, and on to Tooele where their son David G. had settled sometime before. Later they lived at Black Rock, and Pine



Canyon, where they lived until his death on October 31, 1876 at the age of 57 years. His eyesight was poor due to the long years of work in the coal mines in Scotland. Although they had joined the Latter-day Saint Church in 1847, it was several years before they could save enough money to come to America. It was recalled that when he chopped wood he would always kneel down, so he could see where he was chopping. He couldn't read unless the paper was almost touching his eyes. —*Mary Jane Adamson Shields.*

JANE GILLESPIE ADAMSON was born June 22, 1816, in Kybryth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, daughter of Peter Gillespie and Janet Kirkwood. Married David T. Adamson in 1837 or 1838. She was the mother of five children.

One day while picking peaches (about 1875), a branch penetrated her eye causing her to lose the sight of that eye. She was a great hand to knit, always carrying her knitting and when not busy she would knit. She was president of the Pine Canyon Relief Society for several years. She always had a piece of candy or a cookie in her pocket for any of her many grandchildren. She died January 18, 1891. Buried in Tooele City Cemetery.

—*Mary Ann Shields.*

WALTER G. ADAMSON was born July 1, 1843, at Toron Hill, Fifeshire, Scotland, the son of David T. Adamson and Jane Gillespie. He died March 18, 1905; buried in Tooele.

He married Mary Ann Martin who came to Utah in 1851. She was born May 10, 1848 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, the daughter of Moses Martin and Isabella Gillespie. She died November 18, 1928. They lived in Pine Canyon and Cassia, Idaho. Walter and Mary Ann were parents of seven children: (1) Moses M., (2) David M., (3) Walter M., (4) Willard, (5) Mary Ann, (6) Isabell, and (7) Jennie.

—*Mary Ann Adamson Shields.*

JOHN GODFREY AHLSTROM was born December 12, 1850, at Malmo, Sweden, the son of Ola Ahlstrom and Ingeberg Monson. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1856, in the ship "Enoch Train." Lived four years at Burlington, Iowa, where his father was killed when a tree fell on him while working in a forest.

Came to Utah in 1860, settling in Clover, then in St. John. In 1898, became bishop of Ward. U.S. Mail carrier in Tooele county for 18 years. Musician of note. Married Mary Ellen Arthur, November 20, 1870. They had eight children: (1) John A., (2) Minnie E., (3) Cathrine Ann, (4) William J., (5) Mary I., (6) Alice Edna, (7) Ernest E., (8) Elmer H. John died in 1934. Buried in St. John cemetery.

—*William J. Ahlstrom.*

MARY ELLEN ARTHUR AHLSTROM was born in Machgulleth, Montgomeryshire, North Wales Dec. 28, 1850, daughter of Evan Arthur and Cathrine James. She left Wales at the age of nine years and crossed plains in the Rosel Hyde Company in 1863. After a short stay in Salt Lake City, her parents were sent to Deseret, in southern Utah, where they lived for two years. While there, her father was struck with a piece of timber and injured one of his legs. She, with her mother and oldest brother brought their father by ox team to Salt Lake City, where his leg was amputated. The family then came to Shambip (Clover) in 1866.

On November 20, 1870, she was married to John G. Ahlstrom. They made their home in St. John. She was the mother of eight children. Relief Society President for fifteen years. She died in the late summer of 1947. Buried in St. John cemetery.

—*William J. Ahlstrom.*

EMMA JEMIMA HUGHES AJAX was born in Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales on April 10, 1840, the daughter of John Hughes and Sarah Morgans. She married William Ajax on August 6, 1861 at Liverpool, England. She had met him at concerts in Wales, for both sang and enjoyed music. They left Liverpool on May 19, 1862 on the packet ship "Antarctic." They arrived in Salt Lake City October 5, 1862, and were met by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Evans, and were taken to the Evans' home.

On December 16, 1869 the Ajax family moved to Centre, Tooele County. She became the mother of nine children. She died of a heart attack December 28, 1925. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. —*Elizabeth Ajax.*

WILLIAM AJAX was born March 13, 1832 at Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, South Wales, the son of Thomas Ajax and Rebeca Darcus. He married Emma Jemima Hughes on August 6, 1861, in Liverpool, England. He was very industrious and well educated, receiving most of his education by himself. Every day he would learn new words from the dictionary, not only from his own language but foreign language as well. He translated the Book of Mormon into the Welsh language.

He and his wife came to Utah in 1862, stayed in Salt Lake until 1869, when they moved to Rush Valley where they lived in a dug-out. He established the Ajax Underground Store, supplying miners, sheepmen, and travelers with hay, grain and other supplies. He died on October 2, 1899. Buried in the St. John cemetery. —*Elizabeth Ajax.*

ANDERS ANDERSSON was born December 4, 1799 at Frillsater, Tosse, Alvsborg, Sweden, the son of Anders Olofsson and Brita Olofsson. He married Kajsa Andersson December 29, 1825 in Animakog, Sweden. They accumulated considerable property and became well-to-do. They were parents of eight children.

They had given so much to help others they were about penniless when they arrived in Utah in 1862. They slept on the ground for the first week. They could not speak the English language very well and felt strange in their new surroundings. Benjamin Baker took them to Grantsville where Anders was a prosperous farmer and carpenter. He died January 16, 1869. Buried in Grantsville cemetery. —*Myrtis Anderson Hutchinson.*

ANDERS ANDERSON was born March 26, 1817 in Sweden. He was the son of Andreas Anderson, born 1768, and Maria Larson, born 1777, both of Sweden. He married Stena Caisa Nelson who was born November 20, 1820, the daughter of Andreas Nelson and Sarah Swenson. They came to Utah with the Verderburg Company in 1860. Settled in Grantsville. Parents of John Andreas (Curley John) Anderson.

ANDERS FREDRICK ANDERSON was born May 2, 1833 in Viken, Animskog, Alvsborg, Sweden, the son of Andreas Anderson and Kajsa Pherson. With others of his family he came to America in 1862, arriving in Salt Lake City in October 1862, in the Captain Homes Company. They went directly to Grantsville to make their home. Anders met Anna Okleberry who was crossing the plains with her family in the same company. They were married a short time afterward. They were parents of ten children, six boys and four girls. He was a carpenter and farmer; also repaired shoes for his family and neighbors. He loved music and played the harmonica very well, and was a good dancer.

At age 50 he was stricken with sciatica rheumatism and was unable to do much work except with his hands. He died in Grantsville November 9, 1895. His wife Annie Okleberry died April 12, 1914 in Grantsville. They are both buried in Grantsville city cemetery. —*A. Fred Anderson.*

ANNA LOUISE ANDERSON was born June 24, 1856 in Sweden, the daughter of John (Blacksmith) Anderson and Maja (Maria) Stena Olson. She came to Utah in 1862 with her mother and sister Matilda. They settled in Grantsville. These two sisters were very close to each other and were gifted musicians. They married brothers. Anna married Pehr Anderson on October 3, 1877, and went to St. Johns, Arizona to live.

Their children were (1) Charles, (2) Anna, (3) Oscar William, (4) Alfred, (5) Albert, (6) Carl, and (7) Letty. They were all gifted in music. Anna died in St. John's, Arizona, on December 27, 1939.

—*Agnes Anderson.*

AUGUST K. ANDERSON, son of John Anderson and Magastina Eliason, was born April 20, 1843, at Eska, Sakan, Ellsborga Lan, Sweden. He emigrated to America in 1863, in the vessel "Monarch of the Sea," and crossed the plains in Captain William E. Preston's Company. He arrived in Grantsville September 17, 1864. He married Emily Walgreen in 1869. To this union were born ten children: (1) Emily, (2) Anna, (3) Matilda (Wooley), (4) Edith Christine, (5) John Albert, (6) Berta Janet, (7) Charles Joseph, (8) Floretta (Walton), (9) Phoebe Hortense, and (10) Archie Melvin.

In 1880, he was married to Ellen Johnson and she was the mother of ten children also. They were: (1) Frances Sophie, (2) Alice Victoria, (3) Mamie Elenora (Brown), (4) Zina Elvera (Goddard), (5) Myrtle Irene (Sandberg), (6) Parley Eugene, (7) Eddie Alonzo, (8) Ray Arthur, (9) Fannie, and (10) Nellie. August Anderson was bishop for many years, also city councilman, and school trustee. He settled in Bear Lake in 1869, but returned to Grantsville in 1872. He died April 3, 1925 at Grantsville.

—*Myrtle A. Sandberg.*

CLAUS ANDERSON was born October 13, 1853 at Ledga, Skarsborg, Sweden, the son of Pehr Anderson and Marie Katarina Larson. He came to America with his mother and brother Charley and sister Hilda, landing in July 1866. They arrived in Utah October 22, 1866. They lived in Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah until 1868 when they moved to Grantsville. Claus's father, Pehr Anderson, arrived in Grantsville from Sweden in November 1868.

Claus married Ellen Caravan House, November 27, 1874. She was born March 1, 1856 on the sailing boat "Caravan" on the ocean. Her parents were Samuel W. House and Mary Ann Farnes. Claus and Ellen were parents of ten children: (1) Harriet Ann, (2) Claus Samuel, (3) Pehr Rupert, (4) John McKenzie, (5) Charles Herbert, (6) Ellen Caravan, (7) Mary Catherine, (8) Warren House, (9) Ivan Farnes, and (10) Hilda Clara. Claus died February 10, 1926 at Smithfield, Utah and his wife died February 7, 1922 at Smithfield.

—*Mary Anderson.*

CHARLES L. ANDERSON was born April 11, 1846 in Vika, Ammoskog County, Sweden, the son of Anders Anderson and Kajsa Pherson. In 1862, the family emigrated to America. Although fairly well off in Sweden they were nearly destitute when they reached Utah. He lived at Cottonwood for



six months, then went to Grantsville. He married Ellen Okleberry on March 16, 1868. They were parents of eight children.

Throughout his life, he was very generous and helped many. He had a large estate and was able to educate his children. All of them were given advantages, many were gifted musicians. He was active in church and community. His wife was in poor health and later in life they moved to Los Angeles. He died there on December 10, 1909 and his body was brought back to Grantsville for burial.

—Norma A. Wrathall.

ELLEN OKLEBERRY ANDERSON was born in Malam, Sweden, May 17, 1850. Emigrated with her parents to Utah in October 1862. One sister, Isdred, stayed in Sweden. Ellen's father was sensitive in nature and found it hard to adjust to pioneer life, never learned the English language well and died rather heartbroken. Her mother was very friendly and made friends wherever she went.

She married Charles L. Anderson on March 16, 1868. They had eight children: (1) Charles LeRoy, (2) John Andrew (Jody), (3) Marcus R., (4) Ellen Adelia (Della), (5) Joan Hortense, (6) Beatrice, (7) Lancelot, (8) Zerny. Due to her ill health the family moved to Los Angeles, where she died June 6, 1918. She was brought to Wasatch Lawn cemetery in Salt Lake City for burial.

—Norma A. Wrathall.

GUSTAVE ANDERSON was born in Grensta, Dalsland, Sweden, on January 5, 1850, the son of Andreas Anderson and Kajsa Pherson. The family came to Utah in 1862, and settled in Grantsville. He married Emily Jennis Hunter, daughter of Edward Hunter and Mary Ann Whitesides, on February 22, 1874. Eight children were born to them: (1) Gustave Edward, (2) William Harvey, (3) Mary Jennis, (4) Ethel May, (5) Lewis Earl, (6) George Noel, (7) Sarah Vere, and (8) Myra Magdalene.

He was very active in church affairs, serving twenty years as a counselor in the bishopric. He was city councilman, mayor, and president of South Willow Irrigation Company. He was a rancher and farmer. He died in Grantsville on April 22, 1928, as he was returning home from evening church services.

—Noel Anderson.

JOHN ANDREAS (CURLEY JOHN) ANDERSON was a son of Anders Anderson and Stena Caisa Nelson, both of Sweden. They came to Utah with the Verderburg Company in 1860 when John Andreas was nine years old. He married Malisa Isobel Judd on January 19, 1873 in Salt Lake City. She was born January 17, 1855 in Lehi, Utah, the daughter of William R. Judd, and Isobel Norten. Their children were: (1) Stena May, (2) Teresa Bell, (3) John Riley, (4) Andreas Judd, (5) Sarah Edna, (6) Frankie Vilate, (7) Hazel Bell, (8) Wanda, (9) Wilma Gay, (10) Nellie Lial, (11) Norton Wallace, (12) Walter Scott, (13) Genevieve.

He settled in Grantsville in 1860, was a farmer and stockraiser, also served several terms as Grantsville city councilman. In times of death and sorrow he laid out the dead and helped with funerals.

JOHN (BLACKSMITH) ANDERSON was born October 2, 1817 in Holmrod, Elfborg, Sweden. He was skilled in arts of blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, and watchmaking. While in Sweden, he owned and operated a jewelry store. In June 1835, he married Maria Jacobson, and she died in 1836. He then married Maja (Maria) Stena Olson, his first cousin. They had five children: (1) Jan Jacob, (2) Alfred, (3) Adolphus, (4) Matilda, (5) Anna Louise. The three boys died in infancy.

Maja and the two girls came to Utah in 1862. He stayed in Sweden and sold his jewelry store, then came to Utah in 1863. Maja died August 22, 1881. In 1885 John married a young girl, Carolina Johanson. On March 26, 1886 a daughter was born, and the mother died April 16, 1886. The baby Maria Carolina died September 1886. John went to Iapah to build a house for Mrs. Bonnemort. He drilled wells. He lived in Arizona with his daughter Anna for a year then returned to Grantsville where he died July 14, 1902. He is buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Agnes Anderson.*

JOHANNES ANDERSON (JOHN C.) was born October 22, 1835 at Viken, Animskog, Alvsborg, Sweden, the son of Anders Andersson and Kajsa Andersson. He came to America in 1862 on the ship "Cathrine." The family came to Utah the same year in the Captain Horne Company, and settled in Grantsville. He married Mary Ann Clark on May 4, 1867. They were parents of nine children: (1) Charlotte Rachel, (2) John Clark, (3) Matilda Ann, (4) Hannah Elizabeth, (5) John William, (6) Mary Alice, (7) Esther, (8) Laura Lillian, and (9) Vendla Amelia.

The "C" in John's name came from his wife's maiden name of Clark, to avoid confusion with others of the same name. He was a farmer and carpenter, also very active in his church. He died June 4, 1912.

—*Janet H. Anderson.*

KAJSA ANDERSSON was the daughter of Anders Parsson and Stina Johsson. She was born October 5, 1805 in Viken, Animakog, Alvsborg, Sweden. She attended school in her childhood. Taught by her mother to spin and knit. She married Anders Andersson December 29, 1825 in Animakog, Sweden. She was the mother of eight children: (1) Anna Stina, (2) Brita, (3) Anders Fredrik, (4) Johannes (John C.), (5) Peter Magnus, (6) Calle (Carl), (7) Calle (Charles L.), (8) Gustaf (Gustave). Brita and Carl died in Sweden.

She came to Utah with her husband and family in 1862. One son Peter, came two years later. They settled in Grantsville where they became quite prosperous. She died August 25, 1885. Buried in Grantsville.

—*Myrtis Anderwon Hutchison.*

MARGARET ERICKSON ANDERSON came to Utah with handcart company. She married Eric Anderson and homesteaded in Vernon by 1862, moved to Deseret for the next year. Their first child Alvin was born there in 1863, then they came back to Vernon in 1864 where their next child Charles, was the first white baby born in Vernon. Other children born in Vernon were Nephi, Heber, John and Paul. Alvin Anderson married Clara Wright. Their children were Edwin, born 1887, George, Clarence and Estus. Alvin kept a supply station at Simpson and Look-Out Pass for two years. They sold hay and grain to the sheep men. Clara died May 14, 1897.

Charles never married. He acquired considerable property including Eric Anderson's old homestead at Vernon; Simpson Springs from Tom Walters; a cattle ranch on Government Creek from John Rydaldh; and a place in Sheeprock from Joe Hillman. The other boys moved away for many years. Heber returned to Vernon and spent his last years there. Nephi spent his later years living alone in Death Canyon, south of Government Creek.

—*Cosetta Castagno.*

MARY ANN CLARK ANDERSON was born March 28, 1843 at Nauvoo, Ill., daughter of Thomas Henry and Charlotte Gailey. Her parents joined the Church in England in 1840 and arrived in Nauvoo July 8, 1841. Their home while in Nauvoo was a blacksmith shop. They had two girls at that time, but both died. Then two girls were born to them, Mary Ann and Charlotte. The shop was very unhealthy and they were ailing most of the time.

They crossed the plains and arrived in Salt Lake October 10, 1852 and came directly to Grantsville. Mary Ann was married to John C. Anderson May 4, 1867. She was the mother of nine children. One boy died by drowning in a well at the age of two. She lived all her married life in Grantsville where she died January 11, 1917.

—*Helen Orr.*

MATILDA ANDERSON was born in Holm, Elfsborg, Sweden, the daughter of John (Blacksmith) Anderson and Maja (Maria), Stena Olson. Her three brothers died as infants. Her sister, Anna Louise, was born June 24, 1856 in Sweden and these two girls were always devoted to each other. They came to Utah with their mother in 1862 and went directly to Grantsville. Their father followed a year later.

Matilda married John Pehr Anderson on September 11, 1876. They were parents of the following children: (1) John Adolphus, (2) Matilda Josephine, (3) Oscar William, (4) Charles Theodore, and (5) Eugene Pehr. Most of these were gifted in music as were Matilda and Anna. They had the first organ in Tooele County and would take this organ with them in a wagon to meetings and to conferences. Matilda died March 16, 1940, age 86. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Agnes Anderson.*

PEHR ANDERSON was born in Holmestad, Skaraborg, Sweden on July 4, 1820, the son of Anders Pafvelsson and Lisa Pettersson. On February 1, 1848 he married Maria (Maja) Catharina Larsson in Vattlosa, Skaraborg, Sweden. She was born on February 17, 1819 at Skara Lof, Skaraborg, Sweden, the daughter of Lars Anderson and Maria (Maja) Andersson. They joined the Latter-day Saint Church on July 3, 1856, and came to Utah in 1865. Their children, all born in Ledsjo, Skaraborg, Sweden, were: (1) Johan (John) Pehr, (2) August P., (3) Nicklas (Claus), (4) Claus (Charles) P., (5) Hilda.

Maria Catharina and the three younger children came to America first. Pehr, John and August stayed in Sweden until later. August returned to Sweden to live. John died when he was 82, August at 92, Claus at 72, Charles at 70, and Hilda is still alive and active. She will be 102 years old on November 11, 1961.

—*Oscar Anderson.*

PETER MAGNUS ANDERSON was born January 22, 1839 at Viken, Animskog, Alvsborg, Sweden, the son of Anders Anders and Kassa Pherson. He came to America in 1864 and settled in Grantsville. He married Augusta Johnson on March 21, 1868. She was born September 9, 1848 at Kila, Grantsey, Sweden, the daughter of John Johnson and Sara Cajsa Anderson.

He owned his own herd of sheep, also was Grantsville's tailor for many years. He and Augusta were parents of ten children: (1) Peter Richard, (2) John Willard, (3) Augusta Josephine (Bolinder), (4) Gustave Adolph, (5) Sarah Arletta, (6) David Sidney, (7) Carlos Elmer, (8) Edna Lenora (Brim), (9) Alvin Lesly, (10) Lester Mozart. —*Nora Gibson Anderson.*



WILLIAM ARBON was born June 2, 1817 at Graveley, Cambridge, England. On August 7, 1842 he married Elizabeth Hardwick, who was born August 10, 1824, at Ansbury Huntingdonshire, England. They came to America on the Packet Ship "Constitution," leaving Liverpool on June 24, 1868. They arrived in Utah September 24, 1868 in Captain John Gillespie's Company. He and his family settled in Skull Valley where they remained for four years, then moved to Richmond, Cache County, Utah. Later they came back to Skull Valley. In England he was a contractor, but here a farmer and a sheep man, accumulating a large amount of property and was a man of great ability.

Their children were: (1) Rachel, (2) Louisa, (3) Joseph William, (4) William Philip, (5) Isaac Amos, (6) Frederick Peterson. All of the children were born in England. Rachel emigrated in 1864, Joseph William came in 1866. The other children came with their parents.

—*Eva Arbon Sandberg.*

WILLIAM PHILIP ARBON was born March 16, 1856 at Graveley, Cambridge, England, the son of William Arbon and Elizabeth Hardwick. He emigrated to America with his parents on the ship "Constitution." He arrived in Utah September 24, 1868 in Captain John Gillespie's Company, and went directly to Grantsville. He married Margaret Cottam on December 22, 1881. She was the daughter of William Cottam and Bridget Jenkins. They were parents of eight children: (The following six survived him), (1) William, (2) LeRoy, (3) Rachel Ellen, (Van Sickle), (4) Raymond, (5) Eva (Sandberg), (6) Leland Vernon.

He had a farm at Stone, Idaho, and later moved to Plain City, where his wife practiced medicine as she had been trained in that work. He had a large fruit orchard and farm. He moved back to Grantsville where he followed farming, cattle and sheep raising and was active in civic and church affairs. He died May 1, 1933 at Grantsville. —*Eva Arbon Sandberg.*

EDWARD JAMES ARTHUR was the son of Evan Arthur and Catherine James, and was born January 1, 1845 in Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. With his father and mother and family, he came to Utah in 1863, in the Rosel Hyde Company. The family was sent to Deseret, Utah, to help colonize. Here they stayed for about two years until an accident to the father made it necessary to move back to Salt Lake City.

In 1868, he married Catherine Bennett. She was a daughter of John Bennett and Jane Roberts, who were pioneers of 1863 Horton Haight Company. Catherine Bennett was born January 16, 1850 at Connasky, Flintshire, North Wales. They were married in Deseret, Utah. We have no record of when he moved to St. John, but they raised a large family there. Their children were: (1) Edward, (2) Catherine E., (3) Jane E., (4) John B., (5) Evan B., (6) Mary Ann, (7) Margaret, (8) Eleanor, (9) Gladys, (10) Emily, and (11) Benjamin.

He married Sadie Thomas Benedict on October 8, 1907, in Salt Lake City. He was active in civic affairs in his community and county. He was justice of the peace, school trustee, and Tooele County commissioner. He was a farmer and wool grower. —*Edna Ahlstrom McIntosh.*

EVAN ARTHUR was the son of John Arthur and Margaret Rowlands of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He was born October 4, 1806 in Machynlleth, and came to Utah October 13, 1863 with the Rosel Hyde Company.

He married Catherine James, daughter of John James. She was born March 30, 1807. A short time after they arrived in Utah he was sent to colonize in Deseret, Utah. While working on a bridge, he was struck by a timber and one of his legs injured. His family brought him to Salt Lake by ox team, where his leg was amputated. They settled in Clover, Utah, where he became a farmer and sheepman. He was a religious man and a good neighbor.

Evan and Catherine were parents of seven children: (1) John, (2) Evan, (3) Catherine, (4) Elizabeth, (5) Margaret, (6) Mary Ellen, and (7) Edward James.  
—*Alice Edna Ahlstrom McIntosh.*

GEORGE ATKIN was born March 12, 1836 in Louth, Lincolnshire, England, the son of Thomas Atkin, Sr. and Mary Morely. They came to Utah in the Orson Spencer Company on September 25, 1849. On May 20, 1856 he married Sarah Matilda Utley. They had nine children. On November 22, 1883 he married Emma Johnson, daughter of Andrew John Johnson and Elna Petronella Pehrson. She was born in Tooele on March 12, 1863. She became the mother of two children: (1) Rebecca Petro, and (2) Effie.

He was a civic and business leader, director of the first library board, member of first martial band, city councilman, stake clerk and Sunday School superintendent for 20 years. He died January 1, 1899. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.  
—*Rebecca A. Ostler.*

MARY ANN HARRISON MAUGHAN ATKIN, fifth child of Peter and Ruth Harrison Maughan was born Jan. 16, 1839 in Alston, Cumb., England. She died February 5, 1908. She came to America with her family when she was twelve years old. She crossed the plains with her family in 1850. In September of that year they settled in Tooele. On 4 June 1856, Mary Ann married Thomas Atkin, Jr. They lived, reared their family and died in Tooele.

Children: (1) Thomas M., born June 7, 1858; married Hanna Rowberry; (2) Ruth Evelyn, born November 16, 1859, married John Bissett Gordon; (3) Mary Ann, born December 19, 1861, married Edward W. Lougy; (4) Edward M., born October 30, 1864, married Ann Janett Smith; (5) Edith M., born October 30, 1864, married Peter McIntyre Clegg; (6) Peter M., born May 3, 1872; (7) Willard George, born August 25, 1875, married 1—Clara Jane Isgreen, 2—Lydia Ethel Tuttle; (8) William Franklin, born January 14, 1878, married Annie Maud Tate.  
—*Betty Maughan.*

MARY MORLEY ATKIN was born February 24, 1810 at Newark, Nottingham, England. Married Thomas Atkin, Sr. in 1826 in England. She came to Utah September 25, 1849 in the Orson Spencer Company. She had a kind and lovable disposition, was very religious but took no active part in the community.

She was the mother of six children, three of whom died in infancy. She brought her sons Thomas and George and daughter Emily with her. They came to Tooele in the fall of 1850. She died January 3, 1882. Buried in Tooele City cemetery alongside of her husband. —*Rebecca A. Ostler.*

SARAH MATILDA UTLEY ATKIN, daughter of John Utley and Elizabeth Rutledge, was born December 26, 1838 in Mobile, Alabama. Crossed plains with her parents in 1849 in the Orson Spencer Company. Her mother died while on their journey to Utah, and as she was the oldest daughter it fell to her lot to mother the family of five children.

She married George Atkin May 20, 1856 and to this union nine children were born: (1) George, (2) Mary E., (3) Emily, (4) L. John, (5) Alice, (6) Sarah M., (7) Thomas H., (8) William T., (9) Mildred. She kept a millinery store in her home at first, then on East Vine Street. She died August 2, 1905 at Randolph, Utah. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Rebecca A. Ostler.*

THOMAS ATKIN, JR. was born in Louth, Lincolnshire, England, on July 7, 1835, the son of Thomas Atkin, Sr. and Mary Morley. He came to Utah with his parents when he was fifteen years old, arriving in Salt Lake City in September 1848. In 1851 he came to Tooele. He married Mary Ann Maughan in 1856. They were parents of eight children.

He was bishop of the Tooele ward for 25 years; clerk and recorder of Tooele County, also held city offices; was a skilled nurseryman and planted many trees and shrubs around Tooele. He died April 18, 1919. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Vera L. England.*

THOMAS ATKIN, SR., son of John Atkin and Mary Ashley, was born February 10, 1804 at Legsby, Lincolnshire, England. He married Mary Morley on February 13, 1826 at Newgate, Newark, Nottingham, England. He joined the Latter-day Saint Church July 1, 1843 and emigrated to America on the ship "Zetland," arriving in America 1848. They arrived in Salt Lake September 25, 1849. He came with his family to Tooele in 1850 where he resided until his death December 16, 1888. He was buried in Tooele City cemetery.

He was a carpenter by trade, also a farmer and stockraiser. When he came to Tooele he had one yoke of oxen, one mare, and one cow, but he purchased farm land and began to plow and sow wheat. He was first counselor to Bishop John Rowberry, also filled a mission to his native land.

—*Rebecca A. Ostler.*

CHARLES WESTLAKE BAILEY was born July 10, 1843 in Bever County, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Huldah Barrus July 29, 1863. She was born April 8, 1843 at Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, daughter of Emery Barrus and Huldah Abigail Nickerson. She came to Utah in 1853 with her parents and settled in Grantsville.

Charles and Mary Huldah had ten children, eight of whom were born in Grantsville: (1) Nancy Elizabeth (married George O. Taylor), (2) Charles Barrus (married Sarah Kidd), (3) Huldah B. (married Eron Bates), (4) Rhoda B. (married Jacob Kinney), (5) Emery Barrus, (6) Cynthia B. (married William Lundholm), (7) Venum Barrus (married Ella Amelia Wixom), (8) Millie B. (married Justin Wixom), (9) George. The family moved to Oakley, Idaho.

—*Esther Warner.*

CHARLOTTE CULVER POPE (BROWN) BAGLEY, the second wife of Emanuel Bagley, was born September 19, 1843 at Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, daughter of William Monroe Pope and Catherine McBride. She first married Daniel Merritt Brown, by whom she had five children. Mr. Brown died in 1868.

Emanuel Bagley and Charlotte had seven children: (1) Henrietta, (2) Hyrum Monroe, (3) Serepha Janet, (4) Joseph Eli, (5) Samuel LeGrand, (6) Hester Ann, and (7) Enoch. Charlotte died September 10, 1901 in Idaho.

—*Bernece Pope.*



EMANUEL BAGLEY was born December 14, 1847 at Appanoose, Iowa, son of Eli Bagley and Nancy Ann Bell. He married Mary Isabell Pope on January 11, 1868. They had thirteen children. He married second, Charlotte Culver Pope. They had seven children. Emanuel Bagley's third wife was Hulda Jane Pope who was born August 4, 1857 at Grantsville, Utah. All three of his wives were daughters of William Monroe Pope and Catherine McBride. Emanuel and Hulda Jane had eleven children: (for children of other wives see Mary Isabell Pope Bagley and Charlotte Culver Pope Bagley). (1) Laura Hulda, (2) Martha Jane, (3) George William, (4) Orango Eli, (5) Alberta Elizabeth, (6) stillborn boy, (7) stillborn boy, (8) Ezra, (9) Nathaniel, (10) Parley Clifford, and (11) stillborn boy.

Emanuel Bagley was city recorder and city councilman while at Grantsville. He also taught school. He died November 14, 1908 at Baker, Oregon. Buried in the Mt. Hope Cemetery at Baker. Hulda Jane died August 23, 1908 at Baker, Oregon, and is buried there.

—*Bernece Pope.*

MARY ISABELL POPE BAGLEY, daughter of William Monroe Pope and Catherine McBride, was born December 10, 1851 in Pottawattamie County, Iowa. She married Emanuel Bagley on January 11, 1868. She was the mother of thirteen children: (1) Mary Ellen, (2) Katie Josephine, (3) Emanuel Eli, (4) Daniel, (5) Matilda Isabell, (6) Cancy Catherine, (7) Martha Arminta, (8) John Henry, (9) Asa Calvin, (10) Sara Ann, (11) Elias, (12) Charlotte Eleanor, (13) Francis Marion. Mary Isabell died August 13, 1903 in Idaho.

—*Bernece Pope.*

BENJAMIN BAKER was born March 26, 1796, at Charleston, New York, son of Thomas Potter Baker and Mary (or Polly) Tanner. He married Abigail Kruyer Taylor on February 1, 1821. She was born March 28, 1801, at Albion, Oswego, New York, and died June 19, 1847, daughter of Thomas Taylor and Mary Rosina Shoulder. Benjamin and Abigail were parents of six children: (1) William Taylor, (2) Mary Rosina (Tanner), (3) Susan Eliza (Harvey), (4) Edward Orlando, (5) Jane Zerilda (Barrus), and (6) Chauncy LeRoy.

He came to Utah October 19, 1848 in the Amasa M. Lyman Company, bringing with him two daughters, Mary Rosina and Jane Zerilda. He came to Grantsville in 1851, and was the first presiding Elder of the branch. He endeared himself to all of the Church and was always known as "Daddy Baker." He died May 13, 1877, at Grantsville. Buried in the Grantsville City cemetery.

—*Lita B. Severe.*

GEORGE BAKER, son of George Baker and Diana Borden, was born May 28, 1814, at Northweather, Nottingham, England. He was the second child in a family of twelve. His father was a blacksmith, and George worked with him and learned the blacksmithing trade. He came to America when he was 22 years old. He married Rhoda Ann Thompson October 25, 1840. They were parents of 12 children: (1) Ezra Thompson, (2) Amanda, (3) George Thompson, (4) John Thompson, (5) Roxy Ann, (6) Orange Thompson, (7) Rhoda Ann, (8) Parthenia, (9) Lois, (10) Joseph Thompson, (11) Sarah Persinda, (12) Stephen Thompson.

George and his wife brought four children to Utah in 1850. They moved to Tooele, then to E. T. City. After about 15 years they moved to American Fork where they lived the rest of their lives. He ran a blacksmith shop to accommodate the stageline, shoeing horses and repairing equipment. He died in American Fork, Utah. Buried Nov. 25, 1892.—*Lovina Lawrence.*

RHODA ANN THOMPSON BAKER, daughter of Ezra Thompson and Amanda Powell, was born October 28, 1818 in Lavona City, Lavona County, New York. She was one of a family of nine children, three boys and six girls. Her father was a millwright and moved from place to place to work at his trade. In Pennsylvania, Rhoda Ann met and married George Baker. Being one of a large family she had been taught thrift and economy and was equipped to meet the needs and duties of a pioneer. She was skilled in the art of homemaking. Her greatest joy was in her home and family. Her son John died when six years old, but she lived to see her remaining eleven children married and nearly all followed her example in rearing a large family. In 1876, Ezra, their oldest child, died from injuries received in American Fork Canyon.

She died in American Fork at the age of 74 years, September 4, 1892. Her husband died three months later.

—*Lovina Lawrence.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BARRUS was born May 30, 1838 at Perrysburg, Cattarugus County, New York, son of Emery Barrus and Abigail Nickerson (daughter of Freeman Nickerson and Huldah Abigail Nickerson). Benjamin crossed the plains in the Appleton Harmon Company. He drove a herd of cattle across the plains; his father was appointed hunter for the company. They arrived in Salt Lake Valley in October 1853, and settled in Grantsville.

He drove a team and wagon back to the Missouri river after emigrants and while there brought home seed and raised broom cane. From this cane he made and sold brooms to most of the families in Tooele County. On the 29th of September he married Lovina Ann Steel. They were parents of eleven children. His occupation was farmer, stock' raiser and fruit grower. He died in 1925.

—*Esther Warner.*

ELLEN MARTIN BARRUS was born September 23, 1843 at Beason, Bedfordshire, England, the daughter of Samuel Martin and Priscilla Layton. Her parents joined the church when Ellen was a child. They sailed for America October 2, 1850 on the ship "James Pennell." They stayed at St. Louis, Missouri for about five years. Her mother died there on January 9, 1852, and her father married a second time. The family left St. Louis in 1855 for Utah, crossing the plains in the Richard Ballantine Company. They arrived in Salt Lake City September 25, 1855 and lived in Grantsville.

Ellen married Ruel Barrus August 10, 1859. She was always active in church and was a favorite nurse among the sick. She made burial clothes and many times sat up all night sewing by candlelight. She also helped dress the dead. She was the mother of nine children: (1) Ellen Priscilla, (2) Betsy A., (3) Zephia, (4) Fannie Ida, (5) Loana, (6) Ruel Monte, (7) Darius Martin, (8) Royal Layton, (9) Essie Glee. Ellen Martin Barrus died in Grantsville August 19, 1914. Buried in Grantsville.

—*Maggie S. Watson.*

EMERY BARRUS, son of Benjamin Barrus and Betsy Stebbins, was born April 8, 1809 in Chautauqua County, New York. He came to Utah October 9, 1853 in the Appleton Harmon Company. He married Hulda Abigail Nickerson. Their children were: (1) Lydia, (2) Betsy N., (3) Benjamin Franklin, (4) Emery Freeman, (5) Mary Hulda, (6) Orrin Eleaser, (7) Emery Alexander, (8) Ruel Michael, (9) Owen Henry, (10) Sarah Abigail, (11) John Nickerson, (12) Eliza Alvira.

He married Jane Zerilda Baker who was a daughter of Benjamin Baker. Their children were: (1) Emeline Abigail, (2) James Baker, (3) William

Taylor, (4) Thomas, (5) Freeman, (6) Chauncy Baker, (7) Catherine Rozena. The family home was in Grantsville, Utah. He was a high priest, a patriarch, a carpenter, stockraiser, farmer, and wheelwright. He died October 5, 1899.  
—*Esther Warner.*

LOVINA ANN STEEL BARRUS was born September 29, 1844 in Illinois, daughter of Samuel Steel and Elvira Salome Thayer. The Steel family were pioneers to Grantsville in 1851 in the Joshua Grant Company. Samuel Steel was an alderman in Grantsville in 1852. Lovina married Benjamin Franklin Barrus. She was a small woman, industrious and orderly. She had a place for everything and everything in its place. An air of love, peace and security permeated the home of Lovina and Benny Barrus. Children loved to visit them. They were always rewarded for an errand with a piece of homemade honey candy or a lump of sugar.

Eleven children were born to this couple: (1) Benjamin Franklin, (2) Emery Freeman (married Martha Tolman), (3) Samuel Leonard, (4) Orrin Orlando (married Mary Clark), (5) Lovina Angelia (married Ulysses Clyne), (6) Albert Almond (married Margaret Alice Millward), (7) Mary Louella (married George E. Millward), (8) Aldo Benoni (married Mabel Robinson), (9) Alvira Chloina, (10) Sylvia Ellen, (11) Calvin Cleone.... Lovina died in 1925.  
—*Esther Warner.*

ORRIN ELEASER BARRUS was born in Nauvoo, Illinois in 1845, son of Emery Barrus and Hulda Abigail Nickerson, who joined the Latter-day Saint Church and married in 1833. They moved to Nauvoo in 1840 where he built a home and shingle mill, also made wagons from the stumps after the tops of trees were used for making shingles.

Orrin crossed the plains with his parents in 1853 in the Appleton Harmon Company. They arrived in Grantsville in October 1853. In 1871 he married Emma Catherine Wilson, daughter of W. Paul Wilson, a school-teacher, and Rebecca McBride. Orrin and his wife Emma Catherine had eleven children: (1) Emma Catherine, (2) Orrin Eleaser, (3) Fannie Abigail, (4) Lulu May, (5) Ezra Wilson, (6) Laura Doshane, (7) John Elmer, (8) Benjamin Franklin, (9) Marcus Willington, (10) Emery Paul, and (11) Stanley Filbert.

Orrin Barrus was a carpenter and ran a sawmill in Hickman Canyon. He was a city councilman, city marshal, constable, watermaster, and school trustee. Raised cattle, hogs and sheep. Owned a molasses mill, and a large orchard. He was a religious man and respected by all who knew him. He died August 1906.  
—*Naomi Mills Warburton.*

RUEL BARRUS was born August 11, 1822 at Villanova, Chautauque County, New York, son of Benjamin Barrus and Betsy Stebbins. He was the youngest of ten children in the family. His father died when Ruel was an infant and his mother died when he was seven years old. He was converted to the Mormon faith when he was nineteen years old. He and his brother Emery were the only two of the family to join the Mormon Church.

Ruel Barrus was a member of the Mormon Battalion, commissioned a Second Lt. in Company "B." They marched over 2,000 miles, the last part of the journey they didn't have enough food and were destitute of clothing. After his discharge in 1847, he re-enlisted for another eight months and was stationed at San Luis Rey, California. He came to Utah in 1857 and joined his brother Emery in Grantsville. On August 10, 1858 he married Ellen



Martin. They were parents of nine children. He died February 10, 1918 at Grantsville, aged 96 years. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Maggie S. Watson.*

RUEL MICHAEL BARRUS was born November 14, 1850 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, son of Emery Barrus and Huldah Abigail Nickerson. He came to Utah October 9, 1853 in the Appleton Harmon Company with his parents. Their home was in Grantsville. He went on a mission to New York in 1872, and was also marshal of Grantsville for some time. On February 1, 1883, married Ida Prencetta Hunter, daughter of Edward Hunter and Martha Ann Hyde. They had ten children, eight of whom were born in Grantsville. They moved to Thomas, Idaho, in 1902 and then moved to Groveland, Idaho in 1906. Ida was a counselor in the Relief Society for eight years and president of the organization.

Their children were: (1) Ida Pearl (called Lois; married Frederick Hammond), (2) Martha Louisa, (3) Hulda Leola, (4) Melvin, (5) Rosel, (6) Emery, (7) Noble, (8) Murray, (9) Benjamin Franklin, (10) Helen. Ruel Michael Barrus died May 23, 1916. Buried in Idaho. Ida died February 7, 1940. Buried in Idaho.

—*Naomi Mills Warburton.*

CYRUS W. BATES, son of Cyrus Bates, Sr. and Lydia Harrington was born January 22, 1827 in Henderson, New York. He married Harriet Eliza Matthews, daughter of Orien Matthews and Hannah Burr, on December 13, 1846. The following children were born to them: (1) Ormus Eaton, (2) Harriet C., (3) Effie. They lived in Brownsville, New York, until about 1853. From there they moved to Farmington, Jefferson County, Wisconsin. While here, he was baptized into the Latter-day Saint Church by Orson Pratt, who had married his sister, Sarah Marinda Bates.

In 1862, he came west to Utah with his own company, settling at Batesville. It was at Erda that his brother, Ormus Ephraim Bates lived, having crossed the plains in 1851. From Erda, Cyrus, with his family, moved to Grantsville, Utah. He built the house now occupied by James Worthington. He raised cattle and possessed a farm in the southeast part of Grantsville.

Cyrus W. Bates was an honest, hard working man, having no bad habits. He was very good to his neighbors and friends. He was a faithful worker in the L.D.S. church, and was ordained a Seventy. While working on his farm on January 16, 1895, he had a heart attack, which resulted in his death. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*J. Allen Parkinson.*

JOSEPH BATES was born in 1820 in Marstock, Warwickshire, England. He died November 8, in Tooele. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery. He married Maria Redding, who was born in 1829 in Birmingham, England. She died November 2, 1871 in Tooele and is buried in Tooele cemetery. When they emigrated they brought their four children: (1) Harriet, (2) Mary (Polly), (3) Emma, and (4) Thomas.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

ORMUS EPHRAIM BATES, son of Cyrus Bates and Lydia Harrington was born March 25, 1815 at Henderson, Jefferson County, New York. He married Phoebe Mariah Matterson at Ellisburg, Jefferson, New York, in 1835. They had nine children. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1836, and moved with his family to Nauvoo, Ill. He married Morilla Spink in 1845 at Nauvoo; he married Matilda Read (Reeves) in 1848 at Winter Quarters; Ellen Mecham at Salt

Lake City; Margrette Busenbark at Salt Lake City; Sarah Hymus, October 10, 1862, at Salt Lake City; Sarah Weir in 1863 in Salt Lake City.

He came to Utah with the William B. Cummings company in September, 1851, and settled in Erda, Tooele, Utah. He built two houses and commenced building a fort near a large spring of pure clear water. Needing more room and better range for his stock, he moved part of his family to Rush Valley, and settled on Ophir Creek. He was a farmer and stockraiser, also active in civic and political life of Tooele County.

His son Cyrus, about 18 years old, uncovered a rich vein of horn silver, and named his father as co-owner. Salt Lake men bought out Cyrus for \$10,000. They offered Ormus \$40,000 but he wanted \$50,000. Soon after, silver was demonetized, mining stock dropped to nothing, the vein in the Lion Mine petered out and the family was left broke. The worry undermined his health, and he died August 4, 1873, aged 58 years. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery. He left a family of six wives and forty children.

—*Ormus A. Bates.*

#### WIVES AND CHILDREN OF ORMUS EPHRAIM BATES

- I. Married Phoebe Mariah Matterson (Matheson?)
  1. Orson Parley Bates, b. March 3, 1836. Married Ann E. Brower
  2. Erin Lafayette Bates, b. 21 May, 1838. Md. Victoria Brower
  3. Laverna Emerette Bates, b. August 4, 1840. Md. William H. Lee
  4. Mary Elizabeth Bates, b. December 5, 1842. Md. Orlando Gee
  5. Ormus Elias Bates, b. April 11, 1845. Md. Sarah E. Tuttle
  6. Orissa Mariah Bates, b. January 8, 1848. Md. William A. Critchfield
  7. Arlin Henry Bates, b. February 14, 1851. Md. Luvena Adams
  8. Marantha Altheria Bates, b. February 14, 1851. Md. William A. Tolman
  9. Myron William Bates, b. October 18, 1855. Md. Charlotte Hillstead.
- II. Married Morilla Spink in 1845, at Nauvoo, Illinois. (Children listed not in order of birth.)
  1. Orville E. Bates, b. October 1845. Md. Ellen Wakefield
  2. Sarah Marinda Bates, b. June 9, 1847. Md. Elijah Read
  3. Angnett M. Bates, Md. Appolus Lamson
  4. Onley Bates
  5. Aretha M. Bates, Md. Joseph Wakefield
  6. Lavina Bates
  7. Lansing Bates
  8. Marion Polina Bates.
- III. Married Matilda Read (Reeves) in 1848, at Winter Quarters.
  1. Cyrus J. Bates, b. 1850. Md. Adelaid Bates. (2) Hannah Thompson
  2. Lydia Bates, b. 1852. Md. Enoch Martin
  3. Irene Larona Bates, b. 1854. Md. Joseph Godfrey
  4. Julia B. Bates, b. 1856. Md. Edward Bird
- IV. Married Ellen Mecham, daughter of Joseph Mecham, at Salt Lake City.
  1. Armintha Bates, b. Md. W. Pettit
  2. Oliver Bates. Md. Luana Kelley
  3. Albert Bates. Md. Irene Day
  4. Lillie M. Bates. Md. F. Fowler

- V. Married Margrette Busenbark, at Salt Lake City.
1. Lucila Bates. Md. George Davy
  2. Marcellus
  3. Orin. Md. Ruth Larkin
  4. Jane. Md. Nephi Wagstaff
  5. Isaac
  6. George. Md. Sarah Bevan
- VI. Married Sarah Hymus, October 10, 1862, at Salt Lake City, the daughter of Benjamin Hymus, pioneer of 1862.
1. Loila. Md. Homer Wolfe
  2. Earnest. Md. Jane Wolfe
  3. Herman
  4. Tena. Md. Sterling Williams
- VII. Married Sarah Weir in 1863 in Salt Lake City. She was born 1842 in Bristol, England, daughter of Samuel Weir of Bristol, England, pioneer of 1862.
1. Celestia, born June 12, 1864. Md. Edward Dalton
  2. Annie, born March 23, 1866. Md. Horace W. Woolley
  3. Arthur, born February 14, 1869. Married Ella and Etta Anderson
  4. Almeda, born May 8, 1871. Md. Oliver Dukes and R. Y. Latey
  5. Helamain, died as an infant.
- Sarah Weir Bates (widow) married Edwin Hall July 1877 at Tooele. They had 1 child, Ella, who married a Mr. Hannahs.

THOMAS G. BATES was born in Warwickshire, England, June 12, 1862, son of Thomas Bates and Maria Redding. He emigrated to America in 1866, crossed the ocean in a wind vessel. Crossed the plains by ox team. The family consisted of his mother, father, and three sisters. "I remember seeing my sisters hanging on the wagons to ford rivers; then they had to walk all day in wet clothing." They came to Tooele with George Cramer. He worked at Stockton, later moved to Idaho. He married Nora Foster, who died December 12, 1898. They had 5 sons and 1 daughter. On February 9, 1903, he married Louise Fenton Foster, at Bates, Idaho. They had 5 daughters.

He died March 7, 1942, at age 80 years. Buried in Sunny Dell cemetery, at St. Anthony, Idaho.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

EDWARD BELL was born at Allendale, Northumberland, England, July 10, 1835, son of George Bell. He married Jane Brown at Hexam, Northumberland, England. Twelve children were born to them: (1) John, (2) Jane, (3) George, (4) Elizabeth, (5) Annie Eliza, (6) Joseph, (7) Edward, (8) Mary, (9) Ephraim, (10) William, (11) Sarah, and (12) Hyrum.

As a young man he worked in the coal mines of England. He was always a hard worker. After he came to Utah he dug many wells for culinary water, some of them being as deep as ninety feet. He worked in the Ophir mines. He bought land in Grantsville, then traded it to John Cooley for a span of mules and some cattle, after which they moved to Timpie, taking up a farm. They lived in a dugout, until cattle rustlers stole his cattle and he moved back to Grantsville. He then built his home on the west side of Grantsville. He played the violin for parties and dances. He died September 19, 1909 at the age of 74 years. Buried in Grantsville City cemetery.

—*Maud Bell.*



JANE BROWN BELL was born April 7, 1839 in Dotland, Hexam, Northumberland, England, one of a family of eleven children, her father having a family of five before he married her mother. Her parents were George Brown and Elizabeth Bell. She married Edward Bell, a handsome, dark-eyed, curly-headed fellow, who worked in the coalerys, or coal mines. They emigrated in 1866. One of her trials was burying her baby George on the plains. She said, "The baby had a pink sunbonnet which my husband insisted on having the baby to be buried in."

While in Salt Lake City they were very poor. She sold her wedding ring to buy a sack of flour; also sold matches on the street. They moved to Grantsville, then to Ophir where she boarded the miners and did their washing. She was the mother of twelve children. She died in Grantsville March 23, 1936.

—*Maud Bell.*

JOHN BELL was born February 1, 1862 in Newshame, Northumberland, England, the son of Edward Bell and Jane Brown. His parents heard the Gospel preached in England and were converted in 1866. They arrived in Salt Lake City in October 1866; lived there for two years, then moved to Grantsville. Their first home was a dugout on the land now owned by Joseph Rupp. They lived there a number of years then moved to Ophir, where his father worked in the mines. They returned to Grantsville and farmed. John never married but took care of his widowed mother. He was prominent as a sheepman in Grantsville. He died November 28, 1950. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*Maud Bell.*

JOHN BENNION, son of John Bennion and Elizabeth Roberts, was born in 1823 in Hawarden, Flintshire, Wales. He came to Utah October 3, 1847, in the John Taylor Company. He came to America on the ship "John Cummins" bringing with him his new bride, Esther Wainwright. Left Liverpool February 23, 1842. Their children were: (1) Samuel Roberts, (2) Mary, (3) Annie, (4) Angeline, (5) Rachel, (6) John Edward, (7) Moroni, (8) Elizabeth, (9) Marie, (10) Harriet, (11) Esther Ann. He married second Esther Birch, daughter of John Birch. Their children were: (1) Enoch, (2) Israel, (3) Harden, (4) David, (5) Justin, (6) Willard, (7) Ida, and (8) Archie.

He married third Mary Turpin. Their children were: (1) Heber, (2) Alfred, (3) William, (4) Edwin, (5) Milton, (6) Zina, and (7) John Angus. John and his brother Samuel, who had married Mary Bushell, settled in the south end of Rush Valley, where they acquired extensive holdings in sheep and cattle. In later years various descendants of these two men lived in permanent homes in Vernon. The wives of all lived in Vernon at different times and helped build the community.

—*Ruth Bennion.*

SAMUEL BENNION left Liverpool, England March 30, 1845 on the sailing ship "Parthenon" headed by Captain Woodbury. He was accompanied by his wife Mary Bushell and two children. They arrived in Nauvoo, Ill. on May 20 of the same year. After being driven out of Nauvoo, the two Bennion brothers arrived with their families in Salt Lake Valley in October 1847. Later they started a joint ranching enterprise in the south end of Rush Valley, Utah. Cabins were built at the mouth of Bennion Canyon, and for a number of years several members of the families of Samuel and John Bennion used this place as a headquarters in caring for sheep and cattle.

—*Ruth Bennion.*

ELIZABETH GOLLAHER BENSON was born December 30, 1831 at Clinton County, Illinois, daughter of William Culbertson Gollaher and Elizabeth Orton Gollaher. She crossed the plains to Utah in the year 1849, and then came to Tooele to make their home.

Elizabeth married Ezra T. Benson, as his fifth wife, on June 4, 1853, in Salt Lake City. She was the mother of seven children: (1) Fred Gollaher, (2) Brigham Young, (3) Luella, (4) William C., (5) Hyrum Smith, (6) Edith, and (7) Lizzie. Elizabeth Gollaher Benson died May 4, 1903.

—*John Henry Evans.*

EZRA TAFT BENSON was born February 22, 1811, at Mendon, Massachusetts, son of John Benson and Chloe Taft Benson. He died in 1869. He came to Tooele County and settled at Richville (now Milton), in the earliest days of colonization. He had been granted exclusive rights to water and timber in Settlement and Big Canyons. He, and others, built a sawmill and acquired extensive holdings. He did not stay long in Tooele County but moved to Cache and pioneered there.

He married 1) Pamelia Andrus, 2) Adeline Andrus, 3) Eliza Ann Perry, 4) Olive Mary Knight, 5) Elizabeth Gollaher, daughter of Tooele pioneer, William Culbertson Gollaher, 6) Mary Larsen. He was the father of 38 children. We are not sure which families lived at Richville during his stay in Tooele.

ISABELL McPHERSON BEVAN was born in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, September 22, 1837, the daughter of Hugh McPherson and Isabell Sutherland. Her father died when she was three years old. Her mother remarried when Isabell was five, to Alex Muirbrook by whom she had a son.

Isabell came to America when she was sixteen years old to work in the woolen mills, in Boston, Massachusetts. When she had saved enough money for passage she sent for her mother and little brother (her stepfather had died several years before). They came to Utah in the fall of 1859, then settled in Tooele near the Shields family whom they had known in Scotland. She became the second wife of James Bevan on November 3, 1859. She was the mother of eleven children: (1) Isabella, (2) George, (3) Annie, (4) Hugh, (5) Martha and (6) Mary (twins), (7) Charles, (8) Sarah, (9) Alexander, (10) Maria Jane, (11) Amos.

Isabell kept a community yeast jar. The women would come to her for fresh yeast, and she would exchange a little sugar for a cup of yeast. She knit beautiful lace and taught many young girls to knit. She died at Tooele on September 5, 1909. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Alice B. Herron.*

JAMES BEVAN was born October 19, 1921 in Kings Capel, Herefordshire, England, son of John Bevan and Ann Bairfoot or Burford. He was a member of the Mormon Battalion, in Company "A", under Captain Jefferson Hunt. He came to Utah in 1847, on July 28, with Captain James Brown's Company. He married Mary Shields May 9, 1850 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a daughter of John Shields and Primrose Cunningham. They had eleven children.

He married Isabell McPhearson, November 3, 1859 in Salt Lake City. She was born in Scotland to Hugh McPhearson and Isabell Sutherland. He came to Tooele in 1852 and stayed here all his life; a farmer by occupation, and active in church affairs. He was captain of ten in the Echo Canyon campaign, fighting General Johnston's entrance into Utah. He died in Tooele October 26, 1894.

—*June Bevan Garrard.*

JOHN ALEXANDER BEVAN, son of James Bevan and Mary Shields, was born February 4, 1851 at Winter Quarters, Nebraska. He came to Utah with his parents, arriving on July 28, 1847. He married Letitia Kelsey, a daughter of Eli B. Kelsey and Mary McIntyre, in 1876 in Salt Lake City. He was an excellent hunter and marksman, also a member of the early day militia. He was county assessor and county commissioner, precinct justice and city justice. He spent his last years writing a pioneer history of Tooele County, most of which was written by December 7, 1924. He served two missions for the L.D.S. Church and was a patriarch at the time of his death, February 13, 1925.

The children of John A. Bevan and Letitia Kelsey were: (1) James Ernest (died at one year), (2) John Alexander (married Annie Ellen Isgreen), (3) Grace (died young), (4) Mary (married Robert Brown), (5) Agnes Letitia (died young), (6) Eli Edson (married Sarah Shields), (7) Parley Woodruff (died at 10 years).

—*Mary Bevan Brown.*

MARY SHIELDS BEVAN was born October 29, 1827, in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, daughter of John Shields and Primrose Cunningham. The family heard the Gospel in Scotland and Mary was baptized when she was fourteen. She emigrated with her parents on the ship "Hartley" on February 15, 1849. She married James Bevan in Council Bluffs on the 9th of May 1850. They stayed there until after the birth of their son, John A., then traveled on to Utah and Tooele in 1851.

At one time when it was raining and someone came to James and Mary Bevan's home, they found her sitting under the table to keep dry and singing "How Firm a Foundation." She and James were very happy, she being a person who was inclined to be cheerful and gay and James of rather a more sober disposition. She was the mother of eleven children: (1) John Alexander, (2) Mary Ann, (3) Primrose, (4) Elizabeth, (5) James Franklin, (6) Heber James, (7) Joseph Shields, (8) Eliza, (9) Margaret, (10) Archibald, and (11) Violet. . . . Mary Shields Bevan died August 7, 1874 at Tooele.

—*Alice B. Herron.*

MARY McBRIDE BIDDLECOME was born March 20, 1802 in Virginia City, London, Virginia, daughter of Thomas White McBride and Catherine Johns. She was the twin sister of Amos Evans McBride.

She married Cornelius Biddlecome. There is nothing known of him and no mention of his coming to Utah but Mary McBride Biddlecome and her two sons are mentioned in the Company of James McBride and Harrison Severe. The children were Joseph Lehi Biddlecome who married Nellie Robinson, George Rosencrants Biddlecome, born January 1, 1844, at Nauvoo, Illinois. He married Mary Davis June 14, 1873.

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

ISAAC BICKMORE was born July 6, 1798 at New Bedford, Maine, to David and Martha Dickson Bickmore. He married Martha Harvel, a native of North Carolina. There were seven children born to this union. His wife joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The family moved to Illinois, then to Des Moines, Iowa. From there they went to Planatomic County, Iowa. Here he joined the Church. There was so much trouble and bitter feelings toward the Mormon people they were advised to sell their homes and emigrate to the Great Salt Lake Valley, where they would have peace. They joined a company of saints at Kanessville, Iowa, July 5, 1852 with the John Walker Company, and started their journey across the plains.



When they reached Loop Fort, Nebraska, Isaac and his mother, Martha Bickmore, died of cholera. They died within one hour of each other on May 6, 1852, leaving his wife with five children. She contracted the disease also but was able to continue the journey. She arrived in Utah, October 5, 1852 and came to Grantsville with her son-in-law Jacob Abbott who had married her daughter Martha Jane. She later married Henry Parkinson. Her children by Isaac Bickmore were: Danford, David Newman, Esther (Gunnell), Mary (Hardy), Lizzie (Lloyd), Martha Jane (Abbott).

—*Sarah J. M. Smith.*

JOHN WESLEY BINLEY was born April 18, 1814 at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio and was baptized into the Latter-day Saints Church in 1838. He moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840, where he served as one of the Prophet's bodyguards and a member of the Nauvoo police force. He was at Mt. Pisgah when the call came for the Battalion, and served as 3rd Corporal in Company "E" of that organization. He marched to California and from there accompanied General Kearney on his way back to the States. While shoeing a horse on the Truckee River he was kicked severely, injuring his back and breaking several ribs. He rode 1,000 miles in intense pain.

Continuing the journey to the Valley, he met the pioneers on the North Platte; afterwards he was sent back to hurry up the companies and then returned to Salt Lake. He spent the winter in the old "Fort" and in the spring of 1849 went to California where he worked in the gold mines. He returned again to Utah in 1858, where he lived at various times in Grantsville, Deep Creek, and Mill Creek.

—*D.U.P. Files.*

AGNES HISLOP BITHELL was born October 11, 1843 at Kelso, Roxburgh, Scotland, daughter of John Hislop and Agnes Rodgers. When sixteen years she emigrated to America with the Thomas Bithell family, on the vessel "William Tapscott" in May 1860. She met her fiancée, Samuel Bithell, at Florence, Nebraska, and they were married July 4, 1860. Samuel and Agnes also made possible the emigration to America for the Hislop family in 1868, after the death of her father.

She was the mother of 16 children: (1) Samuel, (2) Agnes, (3) Malvina, (4) Eleanor, (5) Richard John, (6) Thomas, (7) Peter, (8) Joseph Robert, (9) George, (10) Isaac, (11) Ada Isabell, (12) William Charles, (13) Olive Maretta, (14) Emma Susan, (15) Fred Hislop, and (16) James, who was born in 1880 and died as an infant. . . . Agnes died April 25, 1911 at Ophir. Buried in Salt Lake City.

—*Emma Susan Bithell Bryan.*

JOSEPH BITHELL, the son of Thomas Bithell and Eleanor Williams, was born July 10, 1846 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England. He emigrated to America in 1860 on the vessel "William Tapscott." Coming with him were his father, his sisters Annie, Hannah, Mary and Susannah, and his brother Thomas.

His brother Samuel had located in Ophir, Utah, so his family lived and worked close by. Joseph married Ellen Maria Kidgell on December 30, 1873. He was killed in a mine accident in Ophir on January 16, 1903.

—*Emma Bithell Bryan.*

SAMUEL BITHELL, born August 12, 1837 in Liverpool, Lancs., England, son of Thomas Bithell and Eleanor Williams, of Moncard, Flintshire, Wales. He emigrated to America at the age of 19 years, on the vessel "Horizon," on May 25, 1856. He arrived in Salt Lake City December 20, 1856.

On July 4, 1860 he married Agnes Hislop, daughter of John Hislop of Birkenhead, England. They located first in Salt Lake City, then Huntsville, Utah. In 1871, he was granted the contract to carry the mail from Stockton to Ophir, a distance of 32 miles daily. He kept a livery stable business in Ophir. He and Agnes raised a family of 16 children in the mining camp of Ophir. He died March 29, 1909 at Ophir, Tooele County, Utah. Buried in Mount Olivet cemetery, Salt Lake City.

—*Emma Susan Bithell Bryan.*

THOMAS BITHELL was born January 22, 1812 in Monkard, Flintshire, Wales, son of Richard and Mary Bithell. He married Eleanor Williams, daughter of Robert Williams and Ann Pugh. They were parents of the following children: (1) Samuel, (2) Annie, (3) Hannah, (4) Thomas, (5) Joseph, (6) Mary, and (7) Susannah. This family joined the Latter-day Saints Church and planned to emigrate but Eleanor became ill and died on January 31, 1855. She asked her oldest son, Samuel to help his father bring the children to Utah. Samuel kept his promise to her.

Thomas Bithell arrived in Utah in 1860. In 1864, he married Elizabeth Cooper, who was born September 25, 1832 in Mattram, Cheshire, England, daughter of Holland Cooper and Sarah Garlick. To this union were born the following: (1) Thomas Cooper, (2) Martha, (3) Elizabeth, (4) Heber, (5) Alice. Thomas and his first family lived near his son, Samuel in Ophir. He died September 10, 1888 in Richmond, Cache County, Utah, and is buried there.

—*Emma Bryan.*

JOHN BOLINDER was born in Ransburg, Sweden on July 25, 1836, son of Anders Erickson and Stina Jacobson. His wife was Mary Stina Johnson. He came to America on the ship "Minnesota." He arrived in Utah and was sent to Grantsville where he and his family lived in a dugout. He worked as a blacksmith at Grantsville, Mercur and Stockton. For awhile he had a sawmill at Bear Lake.

His children by Mary Stina Johnson were: (1) Alfreda, (2) Gustave, (3) Lorenze, (4) Hortense, and (5) Dortha. He was married second to Charlotta Erickson Quist, by whom he had the following children: (1) Gilbert, (2) Annie, (3) Matilda, (4) William, (5) Frances, (6) Ellen, (7) Emma, (8) not named. He died May 22, 1932.

JOHANNES JOHANSON BJORK (VALL) was born September 12, 1810 at Brivik, Skaraborg, Sweden, son of Johan Vall Anderson and Annicka Larson. He married Cathrina Ersson (Katherina Erickson) on the 28th of December, 1831 in Moltrop Skaraborg, Sweden. She was born March 19, 1801 in Udenas, Skaraborg, Sweden, daughter of Erick Larson and Britta Olofsen.

They were parents of five children: (1) John Gustaf, (2) Wilhelem Bjork, (3) Anna Sophia, (4) August Johnson, (5) Christiana Charlotta. Johannes arrived in Grantsville about 1868. He was a tailor by trade, as well as a carpenter and mason. He died August 29, 1877 at Grantsville. Cathrina died July 10, 1890 in Grantsville. Both are buried in the Grantsville City cemetery.

—*Bernice Johnson Vorwaller.*

ANDREW JACKSON BLODGETT was born September 7, 1827 in Monroe, Ashtabula County, Ohio, son of Caleb Blodgett and Chloe Kiddar. He married Mary Lee in 1849 in Salt Lake City. She was born May 30, 1832 in Randolph County, Indiana, daughter of Alfred Lee and Elizabeth LaFlesh.

Andrew Blodgett lived in the mud fort in Tooele. About 1860 he and his family went to Sacramento, California, but returned to Utah where a son was born to them in 1866. By 1868, they had gone back to Missouri where they spent the rest of their lives. Their children were: (1) Andrew Jackson, (2) Isaac Lee, (3) Mary Elizabeth, (4) Caleb Edgar, (5) Joseph Smith, (6) Hyrum Smith, (7) Serepta Maria, (8) Alexander Smith, and (9) Sarah Cordelia.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

JAMES BLUNDELL, SR. was born August 24, 1819 in Great Alne, Warwickshire, England, son of Thomas and Mary Blundell. James had the following brothers and sisters: William, Mary, Thomas, Ann, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jane, Philip, Elizabeth, Edward, and Rosanna. Two were given the name of Thomas, and two were given the name of Elizabeth. He married Eliza Knight on October 23, 1841, in St. Martin's Parish Church in Birmingham, England. There were seven children born to them: (1) Ann, (2) William, (3) Mary Elizabeth, (4) Emma, (5) James, Jr., (6) Thomas Knight, and (7) Walter Henry.

He was baptized into the L.D.S. Church in 1854, and presided over the Birmingham Branch of the Church. He left Liverpool, England on the ship "Colorado" on the 14th of July, 1868. Bringing his youngest son, Thomas Knight Blundell, he began his journey to Utah. After their arrival they took residence in Tooele, Utah. He was a bricklayer by trade. He died of dropsy, February 27, 1887. Buried in the Tooele City Cemetery.

—*Mae Mander.*

JOHANN GEORG BONELLI was born in Weingarten, Switzerland, May 25, 1827, son of Hans Georg Bommeli and Anna Barbara Ammann. In 1859, he emigrated to America on the ship "Emerald Isle," and came to Utah August 24, 1860 in the George E. Cannon Company. He was well educated, having studied German, French, speech, pharmacy and chemistry. Before he came to America he changed his name to Bonelli. He married Johanna Harrison, who was born at Forest Breen, Gloucestershire, England, 23 April 1830. She had come to Utah in 1857. Three sons were born to them: (1) George, (2) Edwin, (3) Alfred.

He owned and operated a mercantile and drugstore in Tooele. He was also postmaster from 1881 to 1887. He died December 1899. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. His wife Johanna died May 27, 1902. Buried in Tooele.

—*Olla Bonelli Hiss.*

HYRUM EBENEZER BOOTHE was born in Adams County, Illinois, August 22, 1841, son of Lorenzo Dow Boothe and Parthenia Works. The parents became converts to the Mormon Church and Hyrum was baptized when he was eight years old. The family moved to Nauvoo where the father died. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Boothe started for Utah with her five children. She died in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, after which the family became separated. Hyrum continued on under the care of Capt. Tidwell and arrived in Salt Lake City in September 1852 at the age of 11 years. He came to Grantsville in 1860, secured land and built a house. Gradually he accumulated four hundred acres and built a more comfortable house. In addition to his farm, he had large holdings in cattle and horses.

He married Sarah Ann Hunter, daughter of Bishop Edward Hunter. Their children were: (1) Mary Parthenia (Imlay), (2) Hyrum Edward, (3) Emily Loretta (Erickson), (4) Sarah Lenora, (5) Zina Oliva, (6) Eva Janette, and (7) William LeRoy.... Hyrum E. Boothe died in June 1905. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Eva Boothe Goff.*



SARAH ANN HUNTER BOOTHE was born October 29, 1844 at Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, the first child of Edward Hunter and Mary Ann Whitesides. She came across the plains with her mother and arrived in Salt Lake Valley in September 1847. Her father went with the Mormon Battalion to California in 1846. When her father returned the family lived in Salt Lake City, then in Kaysville. They came to Grantsville in 1858.

On February 3, 1862 or 1863, she married Hyrum Ebenezer Boothe in Grantsville. She was the mother of seven children. Sarah Ann made butter to sell. She also sold fruit and berries. They always kept plenty of apples and pears for their own use and would sit by the stove on winter evenings and eat them. All the children were taught to take the responsibility of the home and farm. She died July 13, 1907. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*Eva Imlay Worthington.*

JAMES B. BOWDEN, pioneer of Tooele and Oneida, was born in Morristown, South Wales, March 26, 1843, and sailed for America in 1854, crossing the plains in 1860 in the John Smith Company, taking up his residence in Tooele in 1861.

He married Rhoda Ann Baker in January 1872 and resided in Tooele until 1909, when they moved to Purple Springs. He was active in church circles, being a member of the Tooele choir for 25 years and secretary of the Elders Quorum a number of years. Death came suddenly while he was leading the Purple Springs choir at the funeral of Brother Chance. He died August 13, 1921, at Purple Springs, Alberta Canada. Besides his wife he was survived by the following children: (1) W.G., (2) Mary (Meacham), (3) E.S., (4) R.C., (5) Alice (Hodgson), (6) C.E., and (7) Daisy.

—(Information from *Deseret News*).

BARBARA GOWANS BOWEN was born in Liverpool, England, February 13, 1855, the daughter of Hugh S. and Betsy Bowen. She, with her parents and grandparents, left England in April 1855, arrived in Salt Lake in October of 1855. They settled first in Rush Valley, later in Tooele. She married Benjamin L. Bowen. They were parents of eleven children. She was a Primary president, a stake Primary Board member, and Relief Society teacher for many years. In 1915, she became the first president of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in Tooele County where she labored for 13 years. The Barbara Bowen camp is named for her.

—*Martha Anderson.*

BENJAMIN LEWIS BOWEN was born January 14, 1852, in Abersychan, Monmouth, Wales, son of Lewis Bowen and Mary Ann Harris. He came to Utah with his parents and brothers and sisters in 1863. When the family moved to Tooele in 1866, Benjamin found work with George W. Bryan in Erda. He also worked with his brother John getting out wood and railroad ties, and worked in the mines of Stockton and Ophir. He homesteaded land on the east of Tooele.

On July 24, 1876, he married Barbara Gowans, daughter of Hugh S. and Betsy Gowans. They were parents of eleven children: (1) Betsy Ann, (2) Lewis, (3) Isabel, (4) Hugh S., (5) Benjamin, (6) Grace, (7) Martha, (8) Barbara Lulu, (9) Hortense, (10) Mary Gladys, (11) Royal. Benjamin served a mission to the southern states, then was called to go to Deep Creek on an Indian Mission. They stayed for six years, then returned to Tooele. In 1907, he went on a mission to the northern states. After returning in 1909 he was a truck gardener. He died May 13, 1927 at Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Eunice Campbell Rhea.*

BRIGHAM HARRIS BOWEN, the youngest son of Lewis and Mary Ann Harris Bowen, was born October 11, 1853 in Abersychan, South Wales. He was nine years old when he emigrated with his parents to America on the ship "Cynosure," arriving in New York July 19, 1863. They came to Utah in 1863, then moved to Tooele in 1866.

He married Emma Vilate Lee on April 16, 1877. They lived in Tooele for many years. To find work he left his family in Tooele while he worked in Slagtown, Bingham, Anaconda, Montana; also in Caribou, Idaho. In 1880, taking his family with him, he moved to Sandy, Utah, where he bought and operated his own blacksmith shop. Later he moved to Freedom, Idaho, where he homesteaded. They were forced to abandon the farm, so returned to Montpelier, Idaho, where he bought a blacksmith shop. Brigham and Emma Vilate were parents of twelve children: (1) Emma Vilate, (2) Brigham Hyrum, (3) Ebenezer Samuel, (4) Alma Leroy, (5) Oliver Lee, (6) Anida Lee, (7) Francis Marion, (8) Elnora, (9) Lewis Clinton, (10) Edna, (11) Earl LaMar, and (12) Viola.

Emma Vilate died May 2, 1907, at the age of 47. Sometime later Mr. Bowen married Willie Robbins, by whom he had two daughters: (1) Louise, and (2) Edith. He died in Brigham City on February 8, 1936 and was taken to Montpelier, Idaho for burial.

—*Emma Bowen Holmes.*

EBENEZER BOWEN was born December 2, 1846 in Cwm Celyn, Monmouth, Wales, son of Lewis Bowen and Mary Ann Harris. He emigrated with his parents in 1863 on the packet ship "Cynosure." His sister, Martha Louisa who was seven years old at the time, said later that they traveled in cattle cars from New York to where they joined the wagon train, then she remembered walking most of the way across the plains. They came to Salt Lake Valley in the Thomas E. Ricks train. Ebenezer came to Tooele, then went back east to New Jersey where he married, never returning to see his people.

—*Vera Bowen Luke.*

JANE GILLETTE GROS LAND DEW BOWEN, daughter of Joshua Hague Gillette and Mary Butterly, was born June 14, 1837 at Handsworth, Yorkshire, England. She left England in 1850, stayed in the East until they came to Utah in 1852. They came to Tooele in 1853. When Jane was sixteen she married Benjamin George Crosland, by whom she had two children: (1) Elizabeth, and (2) Heber. Benjamin was killed while working at a sawmill in Settlement Canyon.

Jane married Thomas Dew as his second wife. He died March 24, 1878. After his death she married Lewis Bowen, who also died several years before she did, so that she had the experience of burying three husbands, along with the severe ordeals of pioneer life. She was never too busy to help the sick and afflicted. She helped prepare the dead for burial. She was active in all the organizations of the church. She was ambitious and talented, making rugs and carpets for sale; kept bees and sold much honey throughout the country. She died March 17, 1920.

—*Mary Marietta Kirk Hansen and Dora Kirk Hancock.*

JOHN BOWEN was born September 12, 1841 in Abersychan, Monmouth, Wales, son of Lewis Bowen and Mary Ann Harris. He emigrated to America in 1862, crossing on the "John J. Boyd." His brother, David had come previously and was trying to earn enough money to bring the rest of the family to Utah. When John came he helped with the emigration fund, and the

family came in 1863. John moved with his parents to Tooele where he married Hannah Johnson in January 1877. John and Hannah's children were: (1) Mary, (2) Margaret, (3) John Andrew, (4) David Lewis, (5) Culbert, (6) Horace R., (7) Bertha, (8) Oscar, (9) Grant R., (10) Amy.

On October 10, 1880, John Bowen married Eliza Elizabeth Craner, who became a beloved nurse of the community. They had eleven children: (1) Sarah Emma, (2) Lewis John, (3) George Benjamin, (4) Eliza Craner, (5) Rossil Craner, (6) Maleta Craner, (7) Ethel Craner, (8) Homer Willard, (9) Wells Craner, (10) Lucy Craner, (11) Myra Jenetta. John Bowen was a farmer and excellent gardener. He prided himself on having the first tomatoes of each season. He died September 20, 1922 at Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Vera Bowen Luke.*

LEWIS BOWEN was born May 24, 1815 in Blaenavon, Monmouth, Wales, son of David Bowen and Margaret Richards. He died in Tooele on July 20, 1894. He married Mary Ann Harris on September 28, 1836. They were parents of eleven children: (1) David, (2) Mary, (3) John, (4) Thomas Richards, (5) Margaret, (6) Ebenezer, (7) Taliesin, (8) Thomas, (9) Benjamin Lewis, (10) Brigham Harris, (11) Martha Louisa. All were born before the parents emigrated to Utah. Lewis later married a widow, Mrs. Jane Gillette Crosland Dew; she helped earn their living by making rugs. She was known as "Grandma" and "Aunt Jane" by members of the family.

Lewis came to Utah in 1863. His two sons, David and John had come previously. He and Mary Ann and six of their children settled in Tooele, where he was prominently identified with the musical life of the community. He also taught school for several years. Only two of his children remained in Tooele.

—*Vera Bowen Luke.*

MARY ANN HARRIS BOWEN was born September 1813 in Blaenavon, Llanover, Monmouth, Wales, daughter of John Harris and Mary Griffiths. She married Lewis Bowen and became the mother of eleven children. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in May of 1853. She came to America with her husband and six children on the packet ship "Cynosure," and to Utah in the Thomas E. Ricks train.

She was the only one of her family to join the church in Wales. However, one of her sisters, Susannah Lewis, had accompanied the family from Wales, lived with them in Salt Lake City and Tooele, and was baptized two months after Mary Ann's death. Her other brothers and sisters all emigrated to America, living in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa, but none joined the church. Of her children only John and Benjamin remained in Tooele. Martha went to Star Valley, Wyoming; David settled in Malad, Idaho; Ebenezer went back to New Jersey and married there, never returning to see his people. Thomas left Tooele by 1880 but was back on a visit in two or three years in 1886 or 1887. Nothing more was heard of him.

—*Vera Bowen Luke.*

THOMAS BOWEN, eighth child of Lewis Bowen and Mary Ann Harris, was born January 23, 1850, in Dundyvan, Monkland, Scotland. He emigrated with his parents in 1863. Came to Tooele with them in 1866. He seems to have left Tooele by 1880 but was back on a short visit in two or three years and then visited with his brother Brigham in Sandy in 1886 or 1887. That was the last any of the family saw or heard from him.

—*Vera Bowen Luke.*



**WILLIAM BRACKEN** was born October 26, 1842, at Rockport, New York, son of Joshua and Hannah Bell Bracken. He came to Utah with his parents in 1852, coming direct to Tooele. He remained here until 1860 when he made a trip with an ox train back to the Missouri river. In the early sixties he also made several trips to southern California. He married Minnie Ahlstrom on December 12, 1863, ten children being born to them: (1) William J., (2) Watson A., (3) Henry, (4) George, (5) Charles, (6) Minnie, (7) Alice, (8) Edna, (9) Ernest, and (10) Myrtie. He was married to Mrs. Caliste Lee in 1888. Six children were born to them: (1) Estella, (2) Ethel, (3) Ross J., (4) Verne, (5) Glen, (6) Flora E.

He lived in Tooele until 1873, then moved to Slagtown, then to Stockton. In 1893 he went to Mercur, then to St. John in 1900 where his family has lived since. He was a lifelong democrat. Hauled ore from the mines, and built roads on contract all over the intermountain country. He was chairman of Tooele County commissioners during 1896 when the court house was built. He died February 17, 1917. —Obit. Notice in *Transcript-Bulletin*.

**ORSON BRAFFETT (OR BRAVETT)** was among the first settlers who came to Tooele in 1849. He is recorded as having brought a wife and five children with him. They lived east of the settlers a little way, but the family suffered reverses when their cattle died of parsnip poisoning and they had to move nearer the town for protection against the Indians and to help sustain themselves. So far as we can determine, the names of his wife and children or what became of them has not been recorded.

**EDWIN BROAD** was born in Briston, England, November 20, 1837. He came to Utah in the early fifties. He had a daughter by his first wife. I do not know their given names. By the second wife, Elizabeth, there were no children. He was a carpenter by trade. For a number of years he operated a steam sawmill on his lot at the corner of Vine and First West Streets. Later he moved the mill to Skull Valley in the mountains east of the Kanaka Branch where he made lumber and sent it around for building homes. For many years he made all the coffins for the city.

Edwin Broad was very kind and always when speaking of or to his wife addressed her as "Sister Broad." He died after a short illness, November 5, 1901. Buried November 7, 1901 in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lazetta Warburton.*

**ELIZABETH BROAD**, wife of Edwin Broad, was born July 19, 1825 in Briston, England, where she met and married Mr. Broad after the death of his first wife. Mrs. Broad was a short, heavy-set woman, always good natured and a helpmate to her husband. When she went shopping she always carried a wicker basket on her arm.

She was a good church worker in her Relief Society duties. She was a great home soul, didn't visit much except with Hannah England and Elizabeth Broomhead Gowans, who lived close by her home. She died April 19, 1900. Buried April 21, 1900 in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lazetta Warburton, 1939.*

**ARIAH COATS BROWER** was born January 13, 1817 in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, son of John T. Brower, and his mother Fanny Brower. He was a pioneer printer. On September 6, 1838, he married Margaret Elizabeth Hussey. He joined the L.D.S. Church in 1842 and went to Nauvoo early in 1843 where he was foreman of the *Times and Season's*

Office, until February 15, 1846. He came to Utah in 1847 in President John Taylor's Company.

In 1848, he went to California locating at Salmon Falls where he built a hotel and called it the "Brower House." In 1850, he returned to Salt Lake City, where he worked as foreman of the *Deseret News* Office. In 1851, he and Joseph Lain published the "Emigrant's Guide from Salt Lake to Sacramento."

—*Bernece Pope.*

CAROLINE CHAPELLE NELSON BROWN was born September 1, 1829, in London, England, daughter of William and Ursula Chapelle. She was married to Mr. Woodward in London, and had a son, William Woodward. She and her son joined the Latter-day Saints Church and sailed to America in May 1865 in the ship "B.S. Kimball." She sent her son to Utah with Jerry Whitehouse, and she pulled a handcart across the plains. Shortly after arriving in Utah she married Matthias Nelson, who adopted her son. She had known Mr. Nelson some time before. In Tooele, she ran the "Nelson House" on North Main Street, which was the leading hotel at that time.

When Mr. Nelson took another wife, Caroline divorced him and moved to Montana where she ran a hotel. She married Lawrence A. Brown, a former Tooele resident, and when he died she returned to Tooele, where she died June 5, 1908. She was a sister to Naomi Chapelle Gillette.

—*Pearl Nelson Gillespie.*

DANIEL MERRITT BROWN was born July 4, 1841 and died April 21, 1868 at Grantsville. He married Charlotte Culver Pope on June 22, 1860 in Salt Lake City. She was born December 19, 1843 at Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, and died December 12, 1901 at Basalt, Bingham, Utah. She was the daughter of William Monroe Pope and Catherine McBride.

Daniel and Charlotte had five children: (1) Daniel Merritt, (2) Charlotte (Howell, Whitney), (3) Casanda, (4) Mary Danielette, (5) Rose Jilla. After her husband, Daniel Merritt Brown died on April 21, 1868, Charlotte Pope Brown married Emanuel Bagley, August 1, 1870. —*Bernece Pope.*

ROBERT T. BROWN was born September 1, 1847 in Hancock County, Illinois, son of Robert Brown and Mary Deardon, natives of Preston, England. In 1846, they came to America. The father was a member of the Mormon Battalion and in 1851 he moved from California to Utah, settling in Salt Lake City. He was a watchmaker by trade, and died in 1861. The mother of Robert T. Brown had passed away in 1859 and shortly before his death, Robert Brown, the father married Miss Sarah Lishman, who came from Lancastershire, England.

Robert T. Brown came to Grantsville where he raised sheep and cattle. In 1869 he married Rosina Dridge Burton who was born in England. They were parents of ten children. He was an active member of his church.

ROSENNA DRIDGE BURTON BROWN was born at Brockhurst, Hampshire, England, on October 16, 1860. When she was 6 years old she came to Utah with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Williams Burton.

She married Robert Thomas Brown and was the mother of seven boys and three girls. They owned a large ranch in Skull Valley, and at one time owned property where Salt Lake City and County Building stands and a good many acres around there. In Grantsville, they made their living by farming and stockraising. Rosenna Brown was a good neighbor, a jolly

person and liked friends. They were never selfish with their money, always willing to help out where it would make things better for Grantsville. She died in February 1932. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

ELEANOR (ELLEN) CLARK BRYAN was born January 21, 1828 in Bishopsfrome, Hereford, England, daughter of Thomas Henry Clark and Charlotte Maria Gayley (Gailey). She married George Woodward Bryan on May 12, 1850.

They settled in E. T. City about 1854, then went to Cache County with the Maughan family, when the grasshoppers devastated the land in E. T. They returned however, and settled at Rose Springs (Erda). They accepted the responsibility of raising a small child, Joseph Thomas Parkinson, born July 23, 1868 at Grantsville. He was the son of Charles Graham Parkinson and Hannah Clark, Eleanor's sister. Joseph's mother had died leaving a family of small children including the baby Joseph. Mr. Parkinson kept the other children but left the care of Joseph to his aunt and uncle. A few months later Eleanor herself passed away December 21, 1869, at the age of forty-one years. George W. Bryan later married Margaret Simpson who raised Joseph.

—Lois Gillespie.

GEORGE WOODWARD BRYAN, born October 5, 1827, at South Lincoln, England, son of John Bryan and Sarah Woodward. He was the fourth son in a family of four sons, all of whom were born in South Lincoln. He emigrated to America in 1847, at the age of 27 years, arrived in Utah in 1849 and came to Tooele the same year. He married Elinor (Ellen) Clark in 1849. She died December 21, 1869, leaving the small Joseph T. Parkinson, eighteen months old, to the care of her husband.

On June 11, 1870, he married Margaret Simpson, daughter of George Simpson and Ellen Carver. George Bryan succeeded Peter Maughan as presiding Elder of the E. T. branch. In 1872, he was active in the Batesville branch. He was always an earnest church worker. He was a county commissioner, a farmer and stockraiser. He died July 21, 1935 in Erda. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—Emma Bithell Bryan.

MARGARET SIMPSON BRYAN was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England on February 1, 1850, daughter of George Simpson and Ellen Carver. She came to America with her parents, then across the plains by ox team and handcart, in 1866. She became the second wife of George Woodward Bryan on June 11, 1870. After her marriage she lived at E. T. where her husband was presiding over the E. T. branch of the church. They then moved to Erda where she raised a family of eleven children of her own, besides raising Joseph Parkinson, James M. Gollaher and Annabell Gollaher. Joseph Parkinson was known throughout his life as Joseph Bryan and was a devoted son to Margaret.

She was Relief Society president in Batesville, then stake board member of the Relief Society. She died July 21, 1935, at age 85. Her children were: (1) George Woodward, (2) Arthur Broughton, (3) John Carver, (4) William Henry, (5) Fred, (6) Harry, (7) Parley, (8) Ellen Ann, (9) Maggie Elizabeth, (10) Mary Jane, (11) Annie May.

—Fern Jensen.

DANIEL M. BURBANK was born December 3, 1814 in New York State. Came to Utah October 6, 1852. He was captain over fifty, in independent company crossing the plains. Captain John B. Walker was in charge of the



entire company. He married Abigail Blodgett, who died of cholera enroute to Utah. Among their children was: Mary L., born January 30, 1844. She married Henry L. Marble.

Three months after Abigail's death he married Sarah Southworth, daughter of Chester Southworth and Mary Byington, who came in the same company with Mr. Burbank. After arriving in the Salt Lake Valley they moved to Grantsville, Tooele County, where they made their first home. In 1863, they were assigned to help settle Box Elder County where they remained the rest of their lives. Among their children was: Sarah S., who was born July 12, 1866 in Brigham City. She married George Roland Williams October 25, 1883.

—Margaret H. Halliday.

SARAH SOUTHWORTH BURBANK was born in Boston, Ontario, Canada, on February 10, 1835, daughter of Chester Southworth and Mary Byington. The family joined the Latter-day Saints Church and moved to Kirtland, Ohio, and later to Kanessville, Iowa. At Council Bluffs, Mr. Southworth built a log cabin, and settled his family there for two years. Quoting from her history: "We lived there two years and while there raised a little corn, a few potatoes and a small garden. Father made boots and shoes from a little leather we had on hand and sold them to strangers for flour. We were working to go west. I worked for 50 cents a week, and bought myself a gingham dress for 5 cents a yard. I was spinning rolls on a big wheel to make yarn for cloth and was not yet fifteen years old. Later I worked in a boarding house for a dollar a week, so that I could have clothes to start on the journey to Zion."

She crossed the plains in 1852 in the John B. Walker Company. She married Daniel M. Burbank, a widower with four children. They settled in Grantsville. In 1863 they were called to help settle Box Elder County. She died May 28, 1927 in Deweyville, Utah. Buried in the Brigham City cemetery.

—Margaret H. Halliday.

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GEORGE WILCOX BURRIDGE was born January 17, 1812 in Somersetshire, England, son of Thomas Burrridge and Annie Wilcox. He came to Utah October 24, 1855 with the Milo Andrus Company. On November 16, 1847, he married Hannah Jane Shaw. They were parents of 6 children: (1) George Dennis, (2) Charlotte, (3) Thomas Lorenzo, (4) Annie Jane, (5) Pauline Shaw (Neddo), and (6) David Shaw.

He settled in St. John, Tooele County, where he was manager of the St. John Co-operative store for 20 years. He acted as banker for the payrolls to the mines, and ran the postoffice. He was bishop of the ward, and acted as judge and friend to both Indians and whites. He never ate, slept or rested, if he thought he had been unjust or unkind to anyone until he made it right with them. He died in St. John September 26, 1891.

—J. A. Rasmussen.

HANNAH JANE SHAW BURRIDGE was born December 27, 1827 in Huntley, Scotland, daughter of John Shaw and Jeanie Norrie. She married George Wilcox Burrridge who was a soldier in the English Army. They joined the Latter-day Saints Church in 1852, and were sent on a mission to Italy where they kept the mission home. In 1855, they came to America, and to Utah the same year.

Their first winter was spent on Rush Lake in the employ of Porter Rockwell. They went south when Johnston's army threatened, and when

they returned they settled in Rush Valley living in a dugout. She was ever a faithful wife, standing by him in his duties as bishop and patriarch. After he died she carried on the store business. She died in 1901. Buried in St. John cemetery.

—*Pauline Burrige Neddo.*

JANE DRIDGE BURTON was born May 13, 1811 at Brookenhurst, Hampshire, England, daughter of William Dridge and Mary Davis. She died August 12, 1887 at Grantsville, Utah. She married William Burton and they joined the Latter-day Saints Church in England. They emigrated to Utah in 1854.

She was the mother of nine children, all born in England: (1) Charlotte (Tufts), (2) William (married Ann Burt), (3) Ann (Kearl), (4) Eliza (died on plains), (5) Jane (died on plains), (6) Emma (died on plains), (7) Kate (Martin), (8) Rozenna Dridge (Brown), and (9) Mary.

—*Alley J. Taylor.*

WILLIAM BURTON was born July 27, 1811 at Brookenhurst, Hampshire, England, son of James Burton and Elizabeth Hatch. He married Jane Dridge. They had nine children, all born at Brookenhurst. In February 1854, William and his wife Jane and their daughter Ann and her husband James Kearl and their baby daughter Helen, and the six unmarried daughters of the Burtons, sailed from England on the ship "Windemere." Enroute to America, baby Helen Kearl died and was buried at sea.

They arrived at New Orleans in April 1854 and journeyed to St. Louis, where they outfitted themselves for the long trip ahead. While crossing the plains, three of the Burton girls died of cholera. After arriving in Utah the family settled in Grantsville. Their home was on the property now owned by Earl Flinders and Sterling Halliday. William Burton died in Grantsville, January 1888 and is buried there.

—*Alley J. Taylor.*

HANNAH MARIA GREEN BUSH, wife of Richard N. Bush, was born August 3, 1850, at Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales. Her parents were Richard W. Green and Ann Phillips. She emigrated to America with her mother in 1853 on the sailing vessel "Martha Whitmore," her father having sailed with the other three older children in February 1853 on the ship "International." After residing in Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska, she came to Utah in 1862 in an independent company.

She located at Shambip, now Clover, and was married to Richard N. Bush October 31, 1870. She was the mother of ten children: (1) Richard Randolph, (2) Charles Clarence, (3) John Wesley, (4) Daniel Donovan, (5) Marinus Marion, (6) Hannah Rosamond, (7) Lorenzo Lionel, (8) Laurel Lillian, (9) Edwin Earl, and (10) a boy. She was active in church affairs, being president of the Primary Association and the Relief Society of Clover Ward. On February 15, 1937, she fell from a chair and broke her hip which necessitated her remaining at home and in a wheelchair much of the time until her death in 1943.

—*Laura Bush Isgreen.*

EMILY MILLWARD BUTLER was born March 14, 1826 in Rotherm, England, daughter of George Millward and Grace Vickers. She married Richard Butler in England, and had three children. She and the children came to America in 1864. She came directly to Grantsville and lived with her brothers Edward and Andrew and a sister Kate. While waiting for her husband to come to America, she made a living by sewing bonnets and garments for the people of Grantsville.

Her husband Richard Butler came in 1865, after he had saved enough money for his passage from England. They had two more children, born in Grantsville. Emily also helped raise the children of three motherless families. They were a religious family and the girls sang in the choir. They moved from Grantsville several times to find work, but after a year or two returned to Grantsville. Richard Butler died March 9, 1916 at Grantsville, and Emily died October 20, 1912. Both are buried at Grantsville. Their children were: (1) Lillian, (2) Marantha, (3) John Edward, (4) Ada Elizabeth, and (5) Richard Ellis.

—*Amelia Broadbent.*

DAVID HENRY CALDWELL was born in Perth, Ontario, Canada, September 12, 1828. It was there that he and his family heard the message of the gospel and were baptized in 1843. They sold their property and set out for Nauvoo, Illinois, but on the way, his father's health failed, and they stopped for several years at Monroe, Michigan, where his father died. In 1852, David Henry and his two younger brothers, Abram Vaughn and Isaac James, prepared to emigrate to Salt Lake Valley. "These three young men," wrote his son, Walter Caldwell, "had not only the responsibility of an aged and widowed mother, but also that of an older and widowed sister, Caroline C. Neddo and her son Isaac. Also two children, David H. Leonard and Ann Leonard, their mother being a deceased sister, Jane C. Leonard." They joined an emigrant company at Winter Quarters, Mo., spring of 1853, came to Utah, settling first at Taylorsville, then called English Fort.

In 1856, he married Fanny Catherine Johnson. In 1857, with their little daughter Emily Maris, they moved to Shambip. Here they endured the trials and hardships of pioneer life. In 1867, they moved to St. John. David Henry Caldwell took a prominent part in the life of St. John, serving twenty-one years as a counselor to Bishop Burridge, then nine years as bishop of the ward. In 1898, he and his family moved again, going to Canada. Walter Caldwell says, "On the banks of the Belly River they founded the town of Caldwell, named in their honor, and when, on September 18, 1899, the Caldwell Ward was organized, Grandpa Caldwell was called to preside as bishop in the ward, his wife president of the Relief Society." There he died on December 1, 1904. His wife then moved to Cardston, where she lived until her death on July 9, 1921. They were the parents of sixteen children.

—*History of Clover.*

FANNY CATHERINE JOHNSON CALDWELL, daughter of Luke S. Johnson and Susan Poteet (Petite) was born November 24, 1840 in Kirtland, Ohio. She emigrated to Utah with her father in 1853. They settled in Shambip, where she married David Henry Caldwell on January 24, 1856. At her death on July 9, 1921, fourteen of her sixteen children survived her.

ISAAC JAMES CALDWELL, son of David Caldwell and Mary Ann Vaughn, was born April 29, 1833 in Perth, Ontario, Canada. He came to Utah in 1853 in the Captain Clawson Co. He married Eliza Ann Russell February 16, 1858, in Rush Valley, Utah. She was born February 11, 1840 in Ohio, daughter of William Greenwood Russell and Louise Jones of Liverpool. Children born to Isaac James and Eliza Ann were: (1) Isaac James, Jr., (2) William H. (married Margaret Park), (3) James J., (4) John D., (5) George (married Annie Morgan), (6) Fanny C., (7) Emily M., (married Thomas Adams), (8) Richard E., (married Estella Neff), (9) Margaret A., (10) Herbert P.



Mr. Caldwell was a farmer and stockraiser. He assisted in bringing immigrants to Utah. He made his home in St. John, and at Salt Lake City later. He died in 1892 in Salt Lake. She died April 8, 1919 in Tooele, Utah.

—*Clower History.*

JOSIAH CALL, one of the first settlers in Tooele, was born August 12, 1822 in Madison Lake, Lake County, Ohio, the son of Cyril Call and Sally Timmany or Tiffany. He married Henrietta Williams in 1845, daughter of William William and Lydia Barnes. Coming across the plains a son, Cyril Josiah, was born, July 4, 1849 in Nebraska. The name of Josiah Call, his wife and one child were among those who attended the first Christmas party in Tooele in 1849. The history recites that they had no music at this party and that "Si" Call (as he was termed) whistled while the merry party danced and that he also called for the dances."

About 1851 or 1853 they settled in Fillmore. They were parents of six children. In October, 1858, he and Samuel Brown left Fillmore for Salt Lake City, and upon the return journey (the 15th), within a half day's ride from home they were attacked by Indians on Chicken Creek. Josiah's horse was shot from under him and bullets pierced his ankles. Samuel was shot through the head, scalped and his throat cut. When the bodies were found, the birds has eaten the flesh from Josiah's bones, with the exception of his leg below the knee and his left toes. They were both stripped of all their clothing except their underclothes, shoes and stockings. After Josiah was killed, Henrietta returned to Bountiful with her family. She later married Anson Call. She died in 1901.

—*Ellen Tingey Halvorson,  
Fillmore L.D.S. Records,  
Histories of D.U.P. Files.*

EMMA SMITH CARPENTER, daughter of John A. Smith and Annie Anderson, was born January 1847 in Kent County, Canada. She came to Utah in 1848 with her parents. She married William Carpenter and moved to Segard, Utah, where they raised a large family.

EDWARD PENAILE CASSITY, born December 25, 1807 in Aberdare, Glamorgan, Wales, was the son of Thomas Cassity and Catherine Penale. His parents separated shortly after his birth and he was raised by the Penales. He married Ann Heath when he was 19 years old. They had four children, (1) Henry, (2) Edward, (3) Mary Ann and (4) John. He had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes while working in a lime kiln. His wife Ann died also. After a period of time, he married Mary Ann Elizabeth Bowden, by whom he had eight children.

They emigrated in 1854 and came to Utah in 1861, coming directly to Tooele County and settling in E. T. City. They moved to California a year later where they stayed for eleven years. The boundaries changed and they found themselves in Genoa, Nevada. His wife died and he returned to Tooele. He was a civil engineer by trade. He had a beautiful baritone voice and sang and led the choir for many years. In a tragic accident he lost the sight of his other eye and was then totally blind. He died May 4, 1891 at the age of 84 years. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Nellie Ann Cassity Gordon.*

MARY ANN ELIZABETH BOWDEN CASSITY was born to William Bowden and Elizabeth Churchill September, 1830 in Bristol, England. She first married Dan James in Aberdare, Glamorgan, Wales; he worked in coal mines and iron works. They had one son, James, who emigrated to America

with the Latter-day Saints. Dan James was killed in Wales shortly after their son, John was born.

Mary Ann later married Edward Penale Cassity in 1853. They were parents of eight children. They emigrated to America on the ship "Clara-mertha" in 1854. She died in Genoa, Nevada April 13, 1873 and is buried there. Her children were: (1) Merintha Althesa, (2) William Henry, (3) George Aburn, (4) John Heath, (5) Edwin Bowden, (6) Joseph Hyrum, (7) Laura Scellens, (8) Alexcia.  
—*Nellie Ann Cassity Gordon.*

WILLIAM HENRY CASSITY was born to Edward Penale Cassity and Mary Ann Bowden Cassity, March 14, 1856 at St. Louis, Missouri. His parents on the way to Utah had stopped at a mining hole to work for a short time in Nebraska, and arrived in Tooele in 1862. In manhood he married Maggie Evans. She died three days after the birth of her first baby. On April 22, 1882, he married Mary Ann Williams, daughter of John G. Williams. They were parents of six children: (1) Nellie Ann, (2) William J., (3) Maggie, (4) Edward P., (5) Lucille, and (6) Joyce.

Mr. Cassity worked at Waterman Smelter, drove stage from Park City to Salt Lake City, clerked in Droubay's store, and was an excellent truck gardener. He was active in the church and was in the bishopric. He died in Tooele March 18, 1923.  
—*Nellie Ann Cassity Gordon.*

DAVID CHARLES and his wife, Elizabeth Thomas Charles, were early pioneers of Rush Valley. Their son, Henry Charles, was born in a dugout on the east side of Johnson's lane in Clover, Utah. Henry Charles married Myra Leonard, who was born in the house in St. John where Elmer Ahlstrom now lives.  
—*History of Clover.*

ELIZABETH FAIRCHILD, LYMAN, McMURRAY, CHASTAIN, was born March 29, 1828 in Marion County, Ohio, daughter of Joshua Fairchild and Prudence Fenner. She came to Utah in 1852. She married James David Lyman about 1847. They had two children. She married Joseph McMurray. They had two children. She married third William Chastain. She died June 10, 1910. Buried in Grantsville.

AARON CHENEY and his wife, Mehetable Wells, came to Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah, before 1860. Little is known of the family. Most of their children came with them. Aaron Cheney was born in Berwick, Maine and died in Ogden, Utah. His father was Benjamin Cheney and his mother was Eunice Hubbard Cheney. Mehetable Wells Cheney was born January 31, 1787, at Armenia, Nine Partners, New York. She died November 30, 1867, at Grantsville, Utah, and was buried there. Her father was Selah Wells and her mother was Mehetable Tuthill. Aaron and Mehetable had the following children: (1) Selah, (2) Amos, (3) Olive Mehetable, (4) Oren, (5) Aaron, (6) Elam, (7) Ezekial.  
—*Olive Lita Severe.*

ELAM CHENEY, son of Aaron Cheney and Mehetable Wells who settled in Grantsville, was born May 16, 1825 at Freedom, New York. He came to Utah with his parents before 1860. He married Margaret Winer in May 1851. Died March 24, 1912.

AMOS CHENEY, born about 1816 at Freedom, New York, son of Aaron Cheney and Mehetable Wells. Came to Utah with his family before 1860 and settled in Grantsville, Utah. He married Hannah Hadley.

EZEKIAL CHENEY, seventh child of Aaron Cheney and Mehetable Wells, was born June 13, 1828 at Freedom, Catteraugus, New York. He came to Utah with his family before 1860 and settled in Grantsville. He married Lucy Hardy.

JOHN CHILD was born in London, England. He married Eliza Newport, who was also born in London. About 1827, he emigrated to America, and about eighteen months later he sent for his wife and small daughter. They lived in Philadelphia, and in other towns and cities of the eastern part of the country. John Child was a shoemaker. About 1837, he moved with his family westward and some months later settled in southern Illinois. In August of 1843, his wife died, leaving four children: (1) Jemima Elizabeth (who later married Enos Stookey), (2) John Joseph (who later married Elizabeth De St. Jeor), (3) George (who died as a young man), and (4) Emma Eliza (who married Henry Leonard).

The family moved several times and finally settled near Belleville, Ill. His daughter Jemima became acquainted with some Mormon missionaries there. He joined the L.D.S. Church, and about 1853 emigrated to Utah with his two sons and his daughter, Emma. (Jemima was by this time married to Enos Stookey). They settled at English Fort (Now Taylorsville). In 1856, they went with Enos and Jemima Stookey to Rush Valley, settling at what is now Clover.

—Paul Stookey.

JOHN WILLIAM CLARK was born January 12, 1826, at Bishopsfrome, Herfordshire, England, the eldest child of Thomas Henry Clark and Charlotte Gayley. He was baptized March 1840 by Wilford Woodruff, with other members of his father's family. They left England on the ship "Catherine," and arrived in Nauvoo July 8, 1841. While living in Nauvoo, John had the privilege of seeing the Prophet and hearing his voice. After the Clark family reached Winter Quarters, the father was called on a mission to Missouri; one year later called to go to England. The responsibility for the care of the family rested entirely upon John who was then twenty-one years old. He worked on a ferry and at a lumber camp near his home.

On August 2, 1850, he married Ann Miclewright. They arrived in Utah October 10, 1852, and moved to Grantsville where they built a home and reared their family. Their children were: (1) Sarah Ann, (2) Thomas H., (3) John William, (4) George M., (5) Lucy Ann, (6) Emma Jane, (7) Ann Elizabeth, and (8) Charles M. John W. Clark gave much of his time to church work, serving as stake high councilman, bishop's counselor, and patriarch. He planted many shade and fruit trees. His wife died May 13, 1900. John William died January 4, 1905. —Alta Jefferies Williams.

JOSHUA REUBEN CLARK, SR., was born at Narvarre (near Canton), Stark Co., Ohio, December 11, 1840, and died July 25, 1929 at Grantsville, Utah, at the age of eighty-nine. His parents were Hendricks and Esther Rinker Clark. He was one of eight children, David, Hendricks, Thomas, Daniel, Emanuel, Martin, Rebecca and Joshua R. Joshua left his home in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry and served two years. On account of illness, he was discharged and in 1863 went to Minnesota. In 1864, he drove a four-mule team from old Fort Bridger to Virginia City, Montana. In the spring of 1867, he started on horseback for Utah. At Farmington he heard his first sermon of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. On April 14th, he was baptized, and from that time was a zealous and loyal churchman.



In 1868, he established his home in Grantsville and resumed the profession of teaching. On July 11, 1870, he married Mary Louisa Woolley. They were the parents of ten children: (1) Joshua Reuben, Jr., (2) Edwin Marcellus, (3) Elmer Dale, (4) Mary Esther, (5) Frank Rinker, (6) Alice May, (7) Samuel Woolley, (8) Lucille Rebecca, (9) John Woolley, (10) Gordon Woolley. Joshua was superintendent of schools of Tooele County from 1870 to 1880, postmaster from 1870 to 1895, manager of the cooperative store, and farmer and stockraiser. He was a member of the city council, also assessor and tax collector.

—*Alta Jefferies Williams.*

MARY LOUISA WOOLLEY CLARK—"I was born July 5, 1848 after the pioneers had made camp for the night. It was in Keith County, Nebraska, on a small stream called Goose Creek, a tributary of the North Platte River. We arrived in Salt Lake Valley about September 18, 1848. Father's brother John came in the first company in 1847 and he settled in the 9th Ward, after we arrived father went to Uncle John's. Father built a one room log house and took the wagon boxes off and put them on the ground, one on each side of the room. These were used for bedrooms.

"I married Joshua R. Clark on the 11th of July, 1870 in the Endowment House by Daniel H. Wells. That was before the Temple was built. The following summer we built the Rock House about a mile north of Samuel's on a piece of land Pa had homesteaded. We moved into the house in the fall and that is where Rube was born, and we lived there until he was two years old. Joshua and I celebrated our Golden Wedding July 11, 1920 with our seven children and many grandchildren and great grandchildren. Joshua died in 1929 on the 25th of July after having been married 59 years." (From her diary.) Mary Louisa passed away February 10, 1939. Buried beside her husband in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*Alta Jefferies Williams.*

THOMAS HENRY CLARK was born May 7, 1805 at Acton, Herfordshire, England, son of Thomas Clark and Sarah Plain. He became a minister of the Methodist Church. About 1825, he married Charlotte Gailey, daughter of William Gailey and was born January 27, 1803. They made their home at Bishop Frome, Herfordshire, England, where two sons and five daughters were born to them. In 1840, Thomas H. Clark, Sr. and others became dissatisfied with the Methodist religion and they organized and called themselves the "United Brethren." In March 1840, Wilford Woodruff went to the southern part of England where the United Brethren were, and in 30 days had converted all 600 and their 45 preachers. The family went to Nauvoo in 1841. They passed through all the hardships of those days. Two daughters Anna, age 2 and Sarah, age 3½ years died of cholera and were buried west of the Nauvoo Temple. Two daughters Mary Ann and Charlotte were born in Nauvoo.

In the spring of 1846, Thomas H. Clark was sent on a mission to England where he remained until 1849. He sailed from Liverpool, September 2, 1849 and the ship was "James Pennel" with 236 saints under his direction. They reached America in Oct. 1849 and then went to Florence, Neb. where he joined his family. They started across the plains in 1852 and Thomas H. Clark was captain of the company. Cholera broke out among them and many died. He was stricken but because of great faith, he recovered. They arrived in Salt Lake City, Oct. 10, 1852 and went directly to Grantsville. The following year, Thomas H. Clark was sustained as presiding elder. His occupation was farming and stock raising. He was very faithful in church work and did much to help the advancement of the community. His family consisted

of the following children: (1) John W., (2) Eleanor, (3) Eliza, (4) Hannah, (5) Ann, (6) Thomas, (7) Sarah, (8) Mary Ann, and (9) Charlotte. Thomas Henry Clark died at Grantsville October 14, 1873 and is buried there.

—*John L. Flinders.*

THOMAS HENRY CLARK, JR. was born at Bishopsfrome, Herfordshire, England on May 6, 1836, son of Thomas Henry Clark, Sr. and Charlotte Gayley. On April 6, 1841, the Clark family left for America on a sailboat called the "Good Ship Catherine." From New Orleans they went to Florence, Nebraska and then to Nauvoo. While in Nauvoo, Thomas Clark Sr. and Thomas Jr. worked on the Nauvoo Mansion House. Because of mob violence the Clark family was forced to leave Nauvoo within sixteen hours or be punished. A friend helped them hide in his cornfield one night and then helped them cross the Mississippi River. They went to Winter Quarters and later in the spring of 1852, they started on the long, hard journey across the plains. They arrived in Salt Lake City on October 10, 1852, then went to Grantsville to make their home.

Thomas Henry Clark Jr. went back across the plains three times to help saints come to Utah. In the year of the Johnson Army trouble, he was left with some others to guard property in Grantsville. He would take the cattle of the people to the canyons and herd them in the summer. In later years, he butchered beef and pigs for the people. He was married to Margaret Quirk, the daughter of Thomas Quirk and Mary Ann Cowley in 1855. They had twelve children: (1) Maggie, (2) Mary, (3) Lottie, (4) Thomas, (5) Emily, (6) Alice, (7) Ella, (8) Eddie, (9) Ada, (10) Eva, (11) Vilate, and (12) Clara. He died February, 1906 at Grantsville. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*Florence Brown.*

BENJAMIN CLEGG was born in Oldham, Lancastershire, England, September 1, 1807, son of Joseph and Mary Ogden Clegg. He joined the L.D.S. Church in his early manhood, emigrated to America in 1848; remained in St. Louis, Missouri until the following year, crossing the plains in the Ezra T. Benson Company. He boarded with Mrs. Elizabeth White in Salt Lake City. In one corner of the room he had a shoe shop where he made and repaired shoes. In April 1850, Benjamin Clegg and Elizabeth White were married and came to Tooele. His entire wealth consisted of 75 cents and a yoke of oxen. He became a very successful farmer and stockraiser.

He married Grace McIntyre in December of 1853. Five children were born to them. Benjamin Clegg died January 15, 1908. He was faithful to the church all his life.

—*Peter McIntyre Clegg.*

ELIZABETH DODD WHITE CLEGG was the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Dodd of Bilenga, Lincolnshire, England. She married Jonathan White in Tealby, England, where they heard the gospel and joined the Latter-day Saint Church. They left Liverpool on January 29, 1849. Arriving in Winter Quarters, Jonathan White died May 11, 1849, and was buried there. Elizabeth continued on to Utah with her five children; another baby was born to her on the plains at Sweetwater. They named her Charlotte. They arrived in the valley late in October. In April 1850, she married Benjamin Clegg and came to Tooele to live. They had two girls, Amelia and Eliza. Elizabeth's children were: (1) Ann, (2) Mary, (3) Susan, (4) Charlotte, (5) Joseph, (6) Amelia, (7) Eliza. She died December 12, 1881 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Effie Dunn Lindberg.*

GRACE McINTYRE CLEGG, eldest daughter of Peter and Agnes McCole McIntyre was born October 10, 1825 at Millport, Isle of Combra, Scotland. Grace emigrated in 1850 and came to Utah in 1853. The McIntyre family settled in Tooele, where Grace became the wife of Benjamin Clegg in December of 1853. They were parents of five children: (1) Elizabeth Mary, (2) Benjamin, (3) Peter McIntyre, (4) Grace Lillias, and (5) Agnes. Besides rearing her own family, she cared for her son Peter's family for seven years. Her daughter, Grace was also left with two small children who were cared for in the Clegg home. She was a self-educated woman, had a remarkable memory and spent much time reading good books. No one was ever turned from her door who needed help or comfort. She died in Tooele November 22, 1905.

—*Louetta Brown Tanner.*

MALISSA D. CLINTON, a pioneer of 1848, a sister of Erastus Snow, and one of the State's first schoolteachers, died August 17, 1903 at the age of 77 years, in Salt Lake City. She was the wife of Dr. Jeter Clinton. They built Clinton Hotel at Lake Point. She took an active part in all that pertained to early day Utah. She was the mother of a large family, six of whom survived her. They were Charles V., J. E., William F., Mrs. Mamie Shurtliff, and LaFayette Clinton.

—*Deseret News Obituary.*

GEORGE COLEMAN, son of Thomas Coleman and Mary Ann Morgan was born February 28, 1833 in Gloucester, England, in the Forest of Dean. He crossed the plains in 1856, driving a hospital wagon. He first settled in Santaquin, Utah, then to Fountain Green, Utah, and from there to Camp Floyd. He met Elizabeth Jane Young June 13, 1860 on her fifteenth birthday. They were married August 12, 1860. She was the daughter of Josiah Richard Young and Elizabeth Esther Cenevette.

They moved to southwestern Tooele County where they bought a ranch, where ten of their fourteen children were born. Their children were: (1) Ann Elizabeth, (2) George Edward, (3) William John, (4) Josias Leonard, (5) Eliza Jane, (6) Martha Ellen, (7) Louisa Maria, (8) Thomas Henry, (9) Susan Olivia, (10) Lottie Emma, (11) Andrew James, (12) Agnes, (13) Zelpha, (14) Franklin Ernest. In 1894, George Coleman died of typhoid fever.

—*Marie Jones Wilson.*

DAVID PATTERSON COOK was born April 12, 1830, in Devon, Clackmannan, Scotland, son of David Hunter Cook and Elizabeth Patterson Cook. He arrived in Salt Lake Valley August 13, 1852. Some of his relatives were already here and he stayed with them. He was married to Elizabeth Hunter February 4, 1859, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Their fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters: (1) Joseph H., (2) Adam H., (3) Elizabeth H., (4) David H., (5) John H., (6) Joseph H., (7) Isabel H., (8) William H., (9) Abraham H., (10) Louis H., (11) Robert H., (12) Margrett H., (13) Janett H., and (14) Mary H. Cook.

David was a lover of livestock and took great pride in having fine stock and a well cared for ranch. He was a quiet man, never bothering anyone, and kept very busy in his role as a wonderful father and provider. Their home was always open to friends and strangers alike. The family were all quite musical and everyone had a good time at Uncle Dave's and Auntie Betts. He died at his ranch, at Vernon, on May 13, 1893. Buried in the Vernon cemetery.

—*Mary Cook Durfee and Jane.*



ELIZABETH HUNTER COOK was born at Devon, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, July 2, 1843, a daughter of Adam Hunter and Elizabeth Patterson Hunter. Her father Adam Hunter and an uncle, Thomas Sharp left Scotland in July 1849 on the ship "Berlin." On their arrival at St. Louis, they met the Sharp brothers and got work at the Crovey coal mines, until they earned enough to send for the mother and family. February 18, 1850, the mother Elizabeth Patterson Hunter and children sailed from Liverpool on the ship "Josiah Bradley." The children were: (1) Elizabeth, (2) David Patterson, (3) Margurette Patterson, and (4) Marh Patterson. They arrived in Salt Lake Valley August 15, 1852. When the saints were ordered to go south in the spring of 1858, they located at a place called Salem. They moved back to Salt Lake City in 1858, and August 22 of that year, another child, Jean, was born.

Elizabeth Hunter married David Patterson Cook and fourteen children were born to them. Her father died January 25, 1879 in Salt Lake City. In 1869, David and family went to Tooele County, and settled at a place called Centre, which was about four miles north of Vernon where they took up farming and stockraising. Elizabeth Hunter Cook spent many years doing research and temple work for her kindred dead. She was known for her beautiful handwork. She passed away at the home of her daughter, Mary Cook Williams at Grantsville. Buried at Vernon.

—*Jane Rydalch Brown.*

BENJAMIN FREDRICK COOKE, son of Henry Cooke and Martha Morris, was born September 16, 1832 at South Stoke, Sussex, England. He married Mary Joy April 1, 1861 at Chichester, England. She was a daughter of Walter Robert Joy and Sarah Masterson, pioneers of September 27, 1861 with the Sextus E. Johnson Company. She was born January 25, 1837. Their only child was Benjamin Henry, born April 23, 1862, he married Annie Constance Hobbs.

Benjamin was the Grantsville city recorder for four years, manager of Hale Brother's Mercantile business three years, recorder at Lakeside mining district three years, justice of the peace at Grouse Creek, Utah for fourteen years.

—*Albert Sutton Paskett.*

CHARLES COOKE was born March 4, 1839 in Chichester, Sussex, England; a son of Henry Cooke and Martha Morris Cooke. He was the fourth child in a family of seven children. The three sons then joined their father in a shoe factory. A daughter, Louisa, and a son, Benjamin had joined the Church and then came to America in 1861. Henry and Martha and the rest of the family joined the Church, sold their home and came to America. They left England June 2, 1864, and sailed for New York. They then went to Florence, Nebraska and crossed the plains with the John B. Murdock Company. Charles stayed in Salt Lake City six weeks and then he went to Grantsville. He married Anna Maria Fawson December 23, 1865. She was born February 26, 1849 at Coventry, England, daughter of Abraham Fawson and Ann Hoderine Fawson. Ann's father died when she was six years old, leaving the mother with eight children and they joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1857. They left England in 1864, and were forty days on the ocean. They started across the plains in August, 1864. They hadn't traveled very far when the mother died, August 9, 1864, and was buried at the side of the trail. The children went on with the company which reached Salt Lake City September 29, 1864.

Anna worked for a large family for her board and a place to sleep. She married Charles Cooke and they had seven children: (1) Charles Henry, (2) Anna Maria, (3) Martha Louisa, (4) John William, (5) George Sanford, (6) Jane and (7) James (twins). After the children had all married, Charles and Anna moved to Grouse Creek and then to Tremonton where they died and were buried. He died February 23, 1926, and Anna Maria died April 15, 1935.

—Janet H. Anderson.

HENRY COOKE, the son of Abraham Cooke and Charlotte Johnson, was born June 11, 1810 in Chichester, England. When old enough to take a job, he went to work in a shoe factory. He married Martha Morris, daughter of James Morris and Elizabeth Northeast, June 3, 1832. She was born October 28, 1809 in South Stokes, Sussex, England. They lived there until after their first child was born on Sept. 16, 1833. The child was named Benjamin Fredrick. On October 25, 1834, a baby girl, Mary Ann, was born. She died thirteen months later. Their next child, Louisa, was born January 25, 1837. The other children were Charles Morris, born March 14, 1839, Henry Abraham, born 1841, Elizabeth, born Sept. 27, 1843, and Charlotte, born March 7, 1846. Henry continued to work in the shoe factory and as the boys grew up they entered their father's trade and helped provide for the family.

One Sunday, Henry dreamed about a pamphlet that was back of the bookcase. He awoke and thinking nothing of the dream went back to sleep and dreamed the same dream. He was a little impressed but went back to sleep and dreamed the same the third time so he got up and moved the bookcase and found a Mormon tract that his son, Charles had hidden because he thought the family would be angry at him for keeping it. Not long after this, Louise was baptized into the L.D.S. Church, at midnight on January 17, 1851 in the frozen Thames River. A few months after this, Louise had erysipelas and was not expected to live. The elders came and administered to her and she became well. Later Benjamin and Mary Joy, the girl he loved, were baptized and then married. Henry and Martha were baptized Dec. 27, 1851 and the rest of the family in 1852. Louisa, Benjamin and his wife came to Utah in 1861, and Henry and Martha and the rest of the family came to Utah in 1864. Soon after Louisa came to Grantsville, she married Aroet Hale. Martha died in Grantsville, January 31, 1890. Henry died March 17, 1891 and is buried beside Martha in Grantsville cemetery.

—Janet H. Anderson.

JOHN WILLIAM COOLEY was born November 25, 1811, at New Haven, Oswego County, New York, son of Daniel Cooley and Mary Butler. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints November 12, 1838. He moved to Kirtland in 1840 and to Nauvoo in 1849. He was married to Hannah Gould, the daughter of Seth Barr Gould, January 10, 1836. She was born January 10, 1815 at Cromabe, North Uumberland County, in Upper Canada. She died March 6, 1843 in Cincinnati, Ohio. To this union was born one daughter, Jenette born December 20, 1836 and a son John who was born in 1843 and died October 24, 1843. John Cooley later married Susan Jane Hunt who was born October 15, 1828. They had six children: (1) Marjetta, (2) Samuel W., (3) Nancy Jane, (4) Marinda, (5) Juliette, and (6) John William.

On July 9th, while camped at Shepherd's Creek, John and Jane's baby, Samuel died and was buried there. The company arrived in Salt Lake Valley Sept. 9, 1853. The family lived at Salt Lake City for awhile and were living in Grantsville in 1856. They were without bread for months and lived on

segos and thistle roots. He had a patch of barley in 1856, and when it was harvested, he gave each family one-half bushel to grind in coffee mills to make cakes for the 4th of July. He operated a store just west of the old adobe schoolhouse and his wife Jane had a hotel for early travelers at this same location. He and George Carter dug wells. John married Nancy Penelope Hunt, a sister of his wife, Jane, July 10, 1856, and their children were: (1) Susan, (2) Penelope, (3) Daniel, (4) Hannah, (5) Fanny Elizabeth, (6) Mary Amber, (7) Charles Franklin, (8) James Sidney, (9) Edith Elmira. John went to Oakley, Idaho in 1897 to live with his daughter, Jenette. He passed away November 18, 1898, at Oakley at the age of 87 years. Buried in Idaho.

MARY De La HAYE HORMAN COONIN was born July 18, 1859 at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey, the daughter of Charles Horman and Margaret De La Haye Horman. Mary was one of a family of ten children. She emigrated with her family on June 24, 1868 on the ship "Constitution." They settled in Tooele. Mary met and married Arnold Coonin (or Cunin) and moved to Pine Canyon (Lincoln). She died as a result of a fall downstairs just before her first baby was born. She died January 23, 1883 at Lincoln. Buried in Mt. Olivet cemetery in Salt Lake City.

—Anna H. Bevan.

ELIZABETH R. COOPER, born April 14, 1853 in Scotland. She came to Utah in 1849. She died February 12, 1908. Related to Robert and Jenett McEwan. (Tooele cemetery record.) She married John S. Cooper, who was born April 30, 1851. Died November 29, 1937, and is buried in the Tooele City cemetery. They lived in Tooele in the late 70's and early 80's. The family home was on the corner of East Street and 1st South. It is the Nels Bracken home now. John Thomas Cooper, born December 4, 1878 in Tooele, died January 22, 1880. Son of John Cooper and Eliza McEwan. (Tooele cemetery record.)

ABRAHAM FREDERICK CRANER was born April 3, 1836 in Maxstoke, Warwickshire, England, the son of George Benjamin Craner and Elizabeth West. He emigrated to Utah in 1857 and settled down in Tooele where his brother George lived. He married Harriet Smith.

—Maleta Hansen.

ELIZABETH WEST CRANER, daughter of William West and Elizabeth Ranger was born March 1, 1799 at Fillongley, Warwickshire, England. She died in Tooele on April 8, 1869. She married George Benjamin Craner, who was born June 3, 1800 in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England. They were parents of twelve children. They emigrated to America in 1854 with three daughters and one son. Another son, George, had emigrated in 1852. George Benjamin Craner died in Kansas on the way to Utah. Elizabeth continued on and lived with her son in Tooele.

Their children were: (1) Elizabeth, (2) Mary, (3) George Benjamin (died as infant), (4) Joseph, (5) Thomas, (6) George, (7) William, (8) Harriett, (9) Abraham Frederick, (10) Ann, (11) John, and (12) Martha.

—Evelyn A. Sessions.

EMMA JENKINS CRANER, daughter of Edward Jenkins and Eliza Barber, was born October 5, 1842 at Nauvoo, Illinois. She came to Utah in 1856. She married George Craner on January 1, 1857. She was the mother of twelve children: (1) George, (2) John Jenkins, (3) Eliza Elizabeth, (4) Edward, (5) Emma, (6) Joseph, (7) Mary Ann, (8) Harriet, (9) Martha Jane, (10) Sarah Pamela, (11) Emaline B., (12) Clara Agnes.



Sarah Emma Craner died from complications of childbirth on February 14, 1880, two days after the birth of her baby. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.  
—*Maleta Bowen Hansen.*

GEORGE CRANER, son of George Benjamin and Elizabeth West Craner, was born in Warwickshire, England June 1, 1829. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon faith in his native land, where he grew to manhood. In January 1851, he emigrated to America, on the sailing vessel "George W. Bourne," and in 1852 crossed the plains to Utah. In 1854, he succeeded in bringing his father, mother, three sisters and one brother to Utah. His father, however, died in Kansas enroute here.

George was married January 1, 1857 to Sarah Emma Jenkins, daughter of Edward Jenkins. Twelve children were born to them. He was always active in political life, but never affiliated with either of the dominant parties. He was a member of the Tooele city council for eleven years, and city treasurer for six years. He was active in defending the state against the Indians. Assisted in building the mud wall around Tooele. He was active in church affairs, was a Sunday School teacher for 35 years. Raised first peaches in Tooele, had the first hive of bees, and bought the first sewing machine for his wife. He died July 17, 1904 at the age of 72 years.

—*Maleta Bowen Hansen.*

JOHN CRANER was born July 8, 1842 at Maxtoke, Warwickshire, England. He married Isabella Arminta Severe November 13, 1865, the daughter of Harrison Herman Severe and Dorcas McBride, who came to Grantsville in 1850. Isabella came with them. She was born August 6, 1849 at Moravia, Appanoose County, Iowa. They were the parents of fourteen children. He married a second wife, Dorcas Louisa McBride. She was the daughter of James McBride and Marion Louisa Redden and was born Feb. 14, 1862 at Grantsville, Utah. John Craner died August 4, 1903, at Oakley, Idaho, and was buried there. Dorcas Louisa McBride Craner died July 9, 1930 at Oakley, Idaho, and is buried there.

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

JAMES CRANSHAW was born in England in 1843, but emigrated to America in the early sixties, coming to Grantsville in 1861. After spending several years in mining in Montana, Idaho, and other states, he returned to Grantsville in 1868 and has since made his home there. Mr. Cranshaw never married. The nearest relatives in this county are county treasurer R. J. Huntington of Tooele, Mrs. M. E. Halladay and Mrs. C. C. Millard of Grantsville.

—*Obituary, Sept. 9, 1916.*

EDWARD CRICH, native of Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, England, married Rachel Kidger. He came to Utah and settled in E. T. City in the 1860's. He died August 1876 at E. T. and is buried there. His children were: Selina Crich (Paget) (Moss), Sarah Crich (Stokes), Sylvia Crich (Taylor).

—*Mildred Mercer.*

AGNES ROSENA MOSS CROCKETT was born May 4, 1856 in Preston, Lancaster, England, the daughter of William Francis Moss and Eliza Crich, early converts to the L.D.S. Church. She came to Utah in 1861 with her parents and family. They settled in E. T. City.

She married Heber Lorenzo Crockett April 3, 1876. Two boys were born to them when he was killed in a railroad accident. She then married her brother-in-law, Edwin William Crockett. One son was born to them, then her

husband died. Later she married Elisha Clampitt and one daughter was born to them. Nearly all her married life she lived in Salt Lake City. She died February 1, 1922 in Salt Lake City. Buried in the Salt Lake City cemetery.

—*Mildred Mercer.*

BENJAMIN GEORGE (LEO) CROSLAND was born May 12, 1815 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England. He died June 15, 1860 in a sawmill accident in Settlement Canyon where he was working for his father-in-law. He married Catherine Smith, daughter of John A. Smith and Annie Anderson. Catherine was the mother of James Smith Crosland, born April 14, 1853 in Tooele. James married Hedereg Caroline Nelson.

Benjamin George Crosland married also Jane Gillette by whom he had (1) Heber and (2) Elizabeth. He married Sarah (?) who died August 19, 1864 in Tooele, Utah.

FRANCIS M. CUMMINS was born December 16, 1847 at Perry County, Indiana, the son of Daniel Cummins and Ruth Vanderver. On March 17, 1872 he married Sarah Deseret Severe. She was born February 18, 1856 at Grantsville, Utah, the daughter of Harrison Herman Severe and Dorcus McBride. He came to Utah October 1852 with the Warren Snow Company. He settled in Grantsville and lived there until after 1879. He died at Burley, Idaho April 23, 1919. Buried at Oakley, Idaho. Sarah Deseret Severe Cummins died January 4, 1911 at Oakley, Idaho and is buried there.

—*Olive Lida Severe.*

EDWARD DALTON was born December 5, 1857, at Lancashire, England, a son of John and Hannah Hibbert Dalton. He came to Utah in 1864 with his mother, as a convert to the Church. The family first settled in Weber Canyon and later, Pleasant Grove. He began as a farmer, but later engaged in freighting and contracting. At times he used as many as 125 horses and mules on his freight lines. He worked for a time for the late Senator W. A. Clark at the Ophir Mines. He was active in the community life of Tooele County and was an ardent Democrat politically. He served as county commissioner and on the Tooele city council and was foremost in any plan which would add to the beautification and advancement of the city. He was credited with being the first property holder to place concrete sidewalks in front of his premises.

On July 14, 1877, he married Celestia Bates, daughter of Ormus E. and Sarah Weir Bates. Twelve children were born to them: Annie, Irene, Alemeda, Emeline, Eva, Clara, Edward Arthur, William Ray, Elva, Lawrence Ellis, Cloyd Enos, and Melvin. At the time of his death on December 27, 1930, he was employed at the International Smelting Company as ore shipper representative of a number of companies. He was buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Emeline Alice Dalton Brown and Celestia Irene Dalton Kirk.*

HANNAH HIBBERT DALTON was born at Newton Heath, Lancashire, England, January 19, 1836, the daughter of James and Hannah Brown Hibbert. When she was twelve years old, she was baptized into the L.D.S. Church. On January 4, 1855, she was married to John Dalton. Four children were born to them: Helena, Edward, Sarah, and John. Hannah had become interested in coming to America when a brother and sister joined the Church and started to Utah. She tried in vain to convert her husband. In 1864, her mother and brother James had made up their minds to sail, so Hannah left

Liverpool with her four children, April 14, 1864, on board "Monarch of the Sea." After they were on the boat she discovered her three year old daughter was missing. The father, who had been carrying the child, had come to the boat to bid them goodbye, had taken her back, and they had to come on without her, never to see the child again.

The Hibbert-Dalton families pulled handcarts across the plains. When they reached Wyoming, eleven-month-old baby John died and was buried by the roadside. They reached Utah October 20, 1864. Hannah worked in different homes to support her family. She later married Jackson Miskimmings, by whom she had two children, Frank and William. The marriage brought great unhappiness so they were divorced. On January 4, 1869, she married Jonathan Householder and moved to Pleasant Grove. She had two children, Annie and Nephi, by this marriage. She was widowed, so moved to Ophir, where she lived with her son, Edward and his wife. She died June 16, 1882, aged forty-six years. Buried in the Ophir cemetery.

—*Emeline Alice Dalton Brown and Neva Almeda Kirk Hawkins.*

JAMES DAVENPORT came to Utah in 1848. He married Almira Phelps. They had a daughter, Sarah Mariah, born November 19, 1836 in Fentonville, Genesee, Michigan. She married John Harrison Maughan. We also have a note of James N. Davenport, born August 14, 1814, Walnut Grove, Illinois. He married Margaret Petty. A James Davenport settled in Grantsville and *Davenport Canyon* is named after him. No other information available.

BRIGHAM DAVIES was born December 5, 1853, in Liverpool, England, the eighth child of ten born to John Davies and Ellen Price. He emigrated to America with his brother Joseph when fourteen years of age, arrived in Salt Lake City, traveling by boat, train, and wagon. Worked as a waterboy at the U.P.R.R. construction site sixty miles from Salt Lake City. When the work was finished he moved to E. T. City in Tooele County to live with his Aunt Margaret and Uncle Joseph Griffith. He helped boil salt on the shore of the Great Salt Lake to earn money and worked for farmers for his room and board and a few dollars a month. By carefully saving his earnings, he was able to buy a home and farm in E. T. Shortly after he was married he obtained work on the narrow gauge railroad that ran from Salt Lake City to a point near Stockton in Tooele County. He worked as a foreman for sixteen years, then left the railroad to fill a mission.

On December 4, 1879, Brigham married Primrose Lee, the daughter of Thomas Lee and Primrose Shields. Five daughters were born to them: Mary Ellen, Primrose, Josephine, Bertha, and Ethel. His wife, Primrose, died of typhoid fever on October 6, 1890, and the youngest child, Ethel, died on October 24th of the same year. Brigham married Elizabeth Griffith Maxwell, the widow of William Maxwell, and five children were born to them. He was elected Tooele county assessor for the year 1897 and 1898, and was a delegate to the first Democratic convention held in the State of Utah; also served as constable and school trustee for a number of years. He died at the age of eighty-seven, November 13, 1940, in Lake Point, Tooele County, Utah.

—*Farrell Davies.*

ELIZABETH GRIFFITH MAXWELL DAVIES was born March 2, 1857, in New York City, the daughter of Joseph Griffith and Margaret Price. Her parents were immigrant converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from England. She crossed the plains to Utah in 1859 by ox-cart with her parents. Her infant sister, Josephine died during the trip



and was buried at Chimney Rock. The family settled in Salt Lake City for three years and then moved to Lake Point where as a girl she helped her father boil salt on the shore of the Great Salt Lake to sell in nearby communities. On such public occasions as the arrival of Brigham Young to the community, she was forced to scrub her feet until they were red because she had no shoes. On November 27, 1879, she married William Maxwell, the son of Gavin Maxwell and Martha McMillian. To this union two sons, William and Turner, were born. Her husband died November 27, 1883.

She married Brigham Davies, the widower of Primrose Lee, on June 30, 1891, and took his four young daughters to rear as her own. When Brigham's oldest daughter died, leaving an infant son Jack, Elizabeth reared him also. To Brigham and Elizabeth five children were born: Gilbert, Margaret Elizabeth, Blanche, Eva, and Brigham Dewey. In 1893, her husband was called to fill a mission to England. She was able to care for family by keeping a small store and selling food and lodging to travelers. She was also the post-mistress of Lake Point from 1908 to 1916. She died May 10, 1950, in Salt Lake City at the age of ninety-three. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Farrell Davies.*

EMILY NIX DAVIS was born October 31, 1854, in Donsby, Lincolnshire, England, and came to Tooele with her parents, Thomas and Mary Nix in November 1855. She was married to William G. Davis of Big Cottonwood, December 11, 1871. At the time of her death she was 84 years of age and died in Mesa, Arizona. She was survived by nine children.

—*From Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

MARY EMMA SIMPSON DAVIS, daughter of George Davis and Emma Norton, was born September 22, 1853, in Lund, Yorkshire, England. Her parents had joined the L.D.S. Church shortly before her birth. They emigrated to America in April 1865 on the vessel "Belle Wood." They arrived in Utah November 9, 1865. She married David E. Davis on December 12, 1870. They moved to Simpson Springs, Tooele County, then to Government Creek, where her first child was born, but it only lived one day. She lived a long life of adventure and hard work, also being an active church worker. She died at the home of her youngest daughter, Pearl Lee, on October 13, 1937. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. Her husband died in 1923. He was telegraph operator in Simpson Springs, Government Creek, and Clover, Utah.

—*Viola Nelson Whitaker.*

JAMES DAYLEY was born March 26, 1811, at Little Pigeon Roost, Belmont County, Ohio, son of Jacob Daley, who was drowned a short time before the birth of his son. His mother was Elizabeth Baker Dayley, who died in 1834. He joined the L.D.S. Church in 1834. He was personally acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was at the scene of the Hauns Mill Massacre.

He married Isabelle McBride, daughter of Thomas McBride, March 18, 1834, her father having died at Hauns Mill. After emigrating to Utah in 1850, they settled at Grantsville. They were the parents of eleven children. Isabelle died January 18, 1862 in Grantsville. James married a second wife, Miss Caroline Hardy, a native of Maine, on March 18, 1863. This wife bore him fourteen children. They moved to Basin, Cassia County, Idaho in 1879, where he was a high priest and patriarch, also active in civic affairs. He died in Basin in 1905 at the age of 94.

—*Mrs. A. V. Dayley.*

NANCY LE MARCHANT DE LA HAYE was born March 23, 1799, at St. Laurence Parish, Jersey Isle (Channel Isles), the daughter of Daniel LeMarchant and Ann LeGros. She married Francis DeLaHaye, the son of Philippe DeLaHaye and Rachel Gallichan. Four children were born to Francis and Nancy Ann: (1) Ann, born Dec. 19, 1818, Isle of Jersey, died April 29, 1894; (2) Francis, Jr., born Nov. 24, 1820, Isle of Jersey, died August 1868; (3) Mary Margaret, born July 1, 1826, Isle of Jersey, died at 16 months; (4) Margaret, born Feb. 16, 1828, Isle of Jersey, died October 6, 1906, at Tooele, Utah.

Nancy's husband died and she raised her family alone. Her daughter Margaret married Charles Horman, emigrated to Utah, and she came with them. She died September 10, 1880 at Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.  
—Anna H. Bevan.

ELVINA SARAH MALLET DE LA MARE was born February 11, 1856 in St. Helier, Isle of Jersey, the daughter of Captain George Philip Mallet and Jane Lucas, who had joined the L.D.S. Church before Elvina was born. The family came to Utah September 15, 1868. They lived in Bountiful and Salt Lake City before coming to Tooele in 1876.

Elvina married Philip DeLaMare on June 16, 1880. Four years after their marriage they were called to pioneer in Arizona, and Elvina drove a team all the way from Tooele to St. Johns, Arizona. Returned two years later and lived the rest of their lives in Tooele. She was a great lover of flowers, also kept a beautiful vegetable garden. She cared for her mother during a lingering illness, then cared for her father for seven years. Elvina was mother of five children.  
—Isabel and Persie DeLaMare.

JENNETTE MEIKLEJOHN DE LA MARE was born in Alexandria, Dumbarton, Scotland, on April 13, 1840, daughter of Robert Meiklejohn and Mary McLachlan. In 1855, the family emigrated to America on the ship "Samuel Curling." They reached Utah October 24, 1855. At the age of seventeen she married Philip DeLaMare, July 16, 1857. She became the mother of eight children, four boys and four girls. In 1880, she was called by F. M. Lyman to go to Salt Lake and study obstetrics. She was a community nurse for many years. She was a Relief Society president until 1891 when she moved to Salt Lake. Eight years later she returned to Tooele and stayed until her death, March 26, 1905, after a lingering illness.

—Ann Jennette D. Droubay.

MARY ANN PEVIS PARKINS DE LA MARE was born at New Castle on the Tyne, Durham County, England, on May 16, 1823, daughter of Isabel Pevis and Christopher Parkins. She married Philip DeLaMare in Sunderland, Northumberland, England, in 1845. They were parents of six children: (1) Mary Jane, (2) Philip Francis, (3) Theophilus, (4) Esther Jane, (5) Joseph William, (6) Hyrum.

Mary Ann joined the L.D.S. Church in August 1849, and in 1852 the family immigrated to America. At St. Louis, their daughter Mary died of cholera. They arrived in Salt Lake in November 1852; in 1853 she moved to Tooele. She brought many things with her to Utah but sold them to help buy blacksmith tools for her husband. She was talented in painting china and came from a musical family. She died in Tooele, October 5, 1896. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.  
—Ann Jeannette D. Droubay.

PHILIP DELAMARE was born April 3, 1823 in Grouville, Isle of Jersey, to Francois DeLaMare and Janne Esther Ahier. When twelve years old he began a five-year apprenticeship in a blacksmith shop. He joined the L.D.S. Church in 1849. He and John Taylor bought sugar beet machinery and shipped it to America. He had charge of buying oxen and loading fifty wagons to haul the machinery to Utah.

He married Mary Ann Pevis Parkins. They were parents of six children. After he arrived in Utah he married Marie Chevalier, who was born February 20, 1823 at Trinity, Isle of Jersey. She was the mother of seven children. In 1855, Philip went to California with Colonel Steptoe as a blacksmith and machinist. After his return to Tooele he married a third wife, Jennette Meiklejohn, daughter of Robert Meiklejohn. At the age of eighty he was set apart as a patriarch. He died in Tooele October 16, 1915, at the age of ninety-three years.

—Alice DeLaMare Gowans.

PHILIP FRANCIS DELAMARE was born February 16, 1849, in St. Helier, Isle of Jersey, England, to Philip DeLaMare and Mary Ann Parkin. He came to America with his parents in 1852 in the ship "Kennebec." They arrived in Salt Lake in November 1852 and came to Tooele in 1853. He assisted his father in the blacksmith shop. In 1880, he married Elvina Mallet and in 1884 was called on a mission to help settle St. Johns, Arizona. He later returned to Tooele and engaged in the sheep business.

—Isabel and Persie DeLaMare.

FRANCIS DE ST. JEOR was born July 11, 1822, on the Isle of Jersey. His education for the Roman Catholic Priesthood was begun by his grandfather, but upon the death of his grandfather he returned to his mother in England. In February 1842, he married Elizabeth Jean, also a native of Jersey. He worked at his trade of shoemaker until 1848, when he joined the L.D.S. Church. He presided over the St. John Branch on the Isle of Jersey until coming to America in 1855. They came to Tooele, then Rush Valley in 1857, settling on Clover Creek. He was always active in the Church and in 1901 was ordained a patriarch.

Francis and his wife Elizabeth Jean had eight children: (1) Elizabeth Ann (died as a child), (2) Francis John (married Ingar Larsen), (3) Richard, (4) Samuel F., (5) Louis, (6) Ephraim (married Mary Garner), (7) Miranda Jane (Paul), (8) Alfred (married Phebe Johnson). Francis married a second wife, Harriet LeMasurier in 1864. They had three children: (1) William (married Elizabeth Carter), (2) John (married Fanny Bradder), (3) Charles (married Maud Bradder). Francis De St. Jeor died December 7, 1912 at Clover. Elizabeth Jean De St. Jeor died March 18, 1890.

—Lowell W. Davis.

MARY GARNER DE ST. JEOR was born March 6, 1855 at Kensworth, England, a daughter of William and Sarah Cheshire Garner. She came to America in 1866 with her parents, two brothers, George and Alfred, and two sisters, Emma and Elizabeth. They sailed on "The American Congress." Her sister Elizabeth died on the plains.

After arriving in Salt Lake they lived in a dugout. The girls wove straw which was made into hats or sold by the yard for whatever they could get in return. In May 1875, Mary and Ephraim De St. Jeor were married, and for many years lived in Clover, Utah, where she took an active part in the Relief Society. She was the mother of five sons and five daughters. She



died at the age of seventy-two years in Clover. Her mother, Sarah Cheshire Garner, is buried in the A. J. Stookey field where the monument stands.

—*Della Lucy Berry.*

JAMES HARRIS DESPAIN of Memphis, Tennessee, came to Grantsville in the late 1850's. He had married Seletha Saunders who died leaving a family of four children, among whom were John Thomas and Susan Sophia. James married a second time, Ceola Reynolds. In Grantsville, he engaged in logging activities in the southeast mountains. Susan Sophia Despain and her husband, William Augustus Smith operated a sawmill in South Willow Canyon.

—*Mary Jane Clarke Leatham.*

JOHN THOMAS DESPAIN was born to James Harris Despain and Seletha Saunders Smith, on March 30, 1839 at Memphis, McNairy County, Tennessee. His mother died when he was eight years old and his father married Ceola Reynolds. John Thomas emigrated when he was eighteen. His father came to Utah in the late 1850's and settled in Grantsville. John married Marsha Melissa Fisher, daughter of Vardis John Fisher and Jane Chapman, on January 18, 1864. They lived first at Cottonwood, Utah, then moved to Muddy, Utah (now Overton, Nevada). They came back to Tooele two years later, where John Thomas engaged in logging activities. During this time five of their children died at birth or soon after. About 1896, the family moved to Manila, Utah, where he bought a ranch. John died in Manila, January 23, 1904 and was buried there.

—*Mary Jane Clarke Leatham.*

MARSHA MELISSA FISHER DESPAIN, daughter of Vardis John and Jane Chapman Fisher, was born at Newton, Jasper County, Illinois, on March 2, 1847. Her parents both died while crossing the plains in 1855. She married John Thomas Despain at Beaver, Utah, on January 18, 1864. The following children were born to them: (1) Seletha Jane, (2) Margaret Melissa, (3) Nancy Eva, (4) Sophia Viola, (5) John Thomas, Junior, (6) Lydia Gertrude; the next five children died at birth or soon after; (12) Ruby May, (13) Inez Elizabeth, (14) Mary Lucy (Clarke).

Mrs. Despain was a practical nurse and midwife in Grantsville for many years. When they moved to Manila, Utah, in 1896, her daughter Lydia Gertrude stayed with her husband, John Castagno on their cattle ranch northeast of Grantsville. Marsha Despain died in Manila on October 23, 1911, and was also buried there.

—*Mary Jane Clarke Leatham.*

ELIZABETH KIRK DEW was born in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England, on November 8, 1853, the daughter of Philip Kirk and Mary Ann Taylor Kirk. She came to Utah in 1866 with her parents, who came directly to Tooele to live. She was married to Heber Crosland Dew, the son of Benjamin Crosland and Jane Gillette Crosland, January 5, 1882. His widowed mother had married Thomas Dew, so Heber took the name of Dew. Elizabeth was the mother of eight children: (1) Heber K., (2) Mary Elizabeth, (3) John Kirk, (4) Cora Jane, (5) Lulla Ann, (6) Ida Belva, (7) Charlotte Pauline, (8) Philip Samuel. She died June 30, 1919, in Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

THOMAS DEW was born December 11, 1811, in East Garson, Berkshire, England, the son of Thomas and Mary Dew. He married Rebecca Stagg, daughter of John Stagg and Esther Tucker Stagg, born February 12, 1812, in Tyfield, Wiltshire, England. She died June 24, 1876 in Tooele. They had no children. Thomas married Jane Gillette Crosland on February 21, 1858.

She was the widow of Benjamin Crosland. There were no children to this marriage, but he raised her son and daughter as his own. Thomas Dew died March 24, 1878, at Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

ELIZABETH AIRMET DICK was born May 20, 1859, at Eastmir, Lanarkshire, Scotland. With her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Airmet and family, she emigrated to Utah in 1866, crossing the ocean in the ship "Arkright." She lived in Salt Lake City until she married.

On November 17, 1881, she married John T. Dick and lived in Tooele the rest of her life. The following children survived her at her death, October 29, 1938, in Tooele: John A., Mrs. C. L. Schetler, Mrs. Ray Kelley (Agnes), Robert E., Mrs. C. E. Burke, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mrs. L. C. Shibley:

—*D.U.P. History and Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

JOHN TAYLOR DICK was born in Motherwell, Lanark, Scotland, October 3, 1856, the son of John Dick and Agnes Whitelock Dick. He was baptized into the L.D.S. Church when eight years old; came to Utah with his parents and sisters in 1867. He married Elizabeth Airmet by whom he had eight children. His second wife was Mary Faulds, they had four children. John T. Dick was a resident of Tooele and a pioneer blacksmith. He died at his home in Salt Lake City, July 14, 1933 at the age of 76. The following survived him: Mrs. Rullon L. Burr, Catherine Dick, Mary Dick, and James Dick.

—*Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

GEORGINA SUMMERS DOLLING was born in St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey, November 16, 1854, a daughter of George and Mary Gray Summers. Georgina's father never saw his baby, as, several months before her birth, he went to sea, never to return. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, March 17, 1864. Her Aunt Elizabeth and Mr. and Mrs. George Mallet were also converted. They sailed July 28, 1868, on the ship "Colorado." When Georgina was seventeen she married Henry Beecham Dolling. Seven children were born to them, two dying in Salt Lake before they came to Tooele, and the remaining five children all died within a week of diphtheria. They are buried in Tooele City cemetery. Their grief was a thing they never got over. She worked in the Church, raised flowers and vegetables, and housed schoolteachers. She never became angry. The last few years of her life she suffered from cancer, but did very little complaining. She died January 18, 1921 in Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Elsie Eastman.*

HENRY B. DOLLING, known also as Boecamp and Beauchamp, was born in Australia, the son of Robert B. Dolling and Jane Jackman. He was an actor in his home country, also in Salt Lake, also a scene painter for stage work. His stage name was Boecamp, and for many years he went by that name in Tooele, where he played in many early productions.

In 1871, he married Georgina Summers. They were parents of seven children. Their first two children died of pneumonia while they lived in Salt Lake. After coming to Tooele five more were born: Georgina, John, Robert, Eva and Albert. All five died of diphtheria within a week. For a week, Mr. Dolling ran crying and screaming on the prairie west of their home. No one could control him, but Georgina with her quiet faith got him home and quieted down. No more children were ever born to them. In 1890, Henry Dolling and Moroni England went on missions and their wives took comfort in each other, cooking and sewing to support themselves. Henry B. Dolling died December 30, 1939 in Tooele.

—*Elsie Eastman.*

JOHN G. DORMAN was born August 4, 1852 in England, the son of John and Mary G. Dorman. He died September 5, 1907, in Tooele and was buried in Tooele City cemetery. He married Annie Mayfield, daughter of William Alvey and Mary Mayfield. She was born February 24, 1847 in England, and died January 3, 1928. She came to Utah in 1880, but John G. Dorman came to Utah in 1859.

—*Cemetery Records and Transcript-Bulletin.*

JOSEPHINE BLONDIAUX DROUBAY was the daughter of Isaac Blondiaux and Marie Lemaitre. She married Pierre Apollinaire Droubay on June 20, 1854. They came to Utah October 26, 1864. She was mother of twelve children, four of whom were born in France: (1) Pierre Apollinaire III (Peter A.), (2) John Baptist (died on the plains), (3) Paul, (4) Augustine, (5) Josephine Marie (Golding), (6) Leo Joseph, (7) Hyrum Isaac, (8) Henry Wilson (married Ann Jeannette DeLaMare), (9) George Robert, (10) Anna (married David M. Adamson), (11) Charlotte Amelia (called Emily), (12) Beatrice.

Josephine was an excellent cook; she grew her own herbs along the back fence, and she seasoned her food to a king's taste. Pierre was so proud of his lovely wife and of the many things she could do so well. Their home was always open to everyone. Her husband died when he was forty-eight years old, leaving ten children.

—*Jeannetta Droubay Brown.*

PETER A. DROUBAY, son of Pierre Apollinaire Droubay and Josephine Blondiaux, was born September 25, 1855, in Wallincourt, France. He came to Utah with his parents October 26, 1864, and settled in Pine Canyon, Tooele County. In 1886, when he was 22 years old, he married Hannah B. Gollaher, who died in 1907. They had the following children: (1) Peter G., (2) Oscar A., (3) Luella (Hardy), (4) Roscoe C., (5) Elise (Silver), and (6) C. Edson.

Mr. Droubay married second in 1908 to Mrs. Martha J. (Dunn) Bramet, widow of Frank Bramet, and daughter of Joseph M. and Susannah E. (White) Dunn. By her first marriage she had Edith Madeline and George M. Bramet. Her children by Mr. Droubay were: (1) John W., (2) Marcus McKinley, (3) Beatrice, (4) Virginia H., and (5) Cynthia. Peter Droubay established a store in Tooele in 1888, owned a 2500-acre ranch, fenced and stocked with cattle and horses; was the fastest longhand writer in the state. He later moved to Salt Lake. He died June 16, 1914.

—*"Utah Since Statehood," Vol. 2.*

PIERRE APPOLLINAIRE DROUBAY was born January 1, 1835 in Wallincourt, Nord, France, the son of Pierre Appollinaire Droubay and Marie Angelique Lavallee. Pierre was well educated and became a professor of history and natural science. On June 20, 1859 he married Josephine Blondiaux, daughter of Isaac Blondiaux and Marie Lemaitre. They were parents of twelve children.

They joined the L.D.S. faith and emigrated to America in June 1864 on the good ship "Hudson." Their son, John Baptist died on the plains, and three days after arriving in Utah their baby Augustine died. Pierre was approached about a position of professor in University of Deseret but decided to take over the Musser Ranch in Pine Canyon, Tooele County. Later he homesteaded in Batesville where he became well known as a dry-farm farmer and stockraiser. Peter A. Droubay, as he was called in America, died in Erda on August 7, 1883.

—*Jeannetta Droubay Brown.*



DAVID DUNCAN, the son of Jane Duncan was born February 2, 1852 in Scotland. He came to Utah as a small boy with his mother, who came for her religion. David never married. He was a miner, and worked as a young man in Bingham Canyon, Stockton, Dry Canyon, and Mercur. He would stay away for months, then come home for a visit with his mother. He was always kind and considerate and took good care of her. Little is known of him or his mother, and as no relatives can be traced, this is as much as can be gathered, but I Lazetta Warburton, knew them as pioneers and believe this information should be recorded. David Duncan died August 28, 1915. Buried August 30 in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lazetta Warburton, 1939.*

JANE DUNCAN was born August 11, 1811, in Scotland. She was a widow and came to Utah in the early fifties, bringing her small son David. She was a very odd woman, not telling anyone about her life. She always wore dead black and a lace cap on her head. Her life seemed mostly devoted to her Bible and her son, David. She died July 5, 1889, of kidney trouble. Buried July 7, in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lazetta Warburton.*

HARRIET BATES DUNN was born May 31, 1849, Maxstock, Warwicks, England, daughter of Joseph and Maria Reeding Bates. She emigrated to America in 1866 with her family. She married John Dunn and they had nine children: John B., Maria (Albertson), Jane (Hartwell), Harriet (McFarland), Jessie (Muirbrook), James B., Joseph B. (died 5 years old), Thomas B. (died in infancy), and Agnes B. (died in infancy). The family moved to Salt Lake City in 1893 and were active in church and community affairs wherever they lived. Harriet died June 17, 1927. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JAMES STIRLING DUNN was born July 12, 1837, at Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, son of John and Jean Stirling Dunn. He emigrated to America in 1857, crossing the plains in 1859 and settling in Willard, Utah. He made five trips across the plains by ox team. He was engaged in dramatic plays and performances of pioneer days; editor of the *Tooele Transcript* and contributed much to the cultural interests of the county. He was faithful in his religious activities and was captain in the local militia. His first wife was Mary Madden; second wife, Jean Fraser; third wife, Jessie Young. He died January 22, 1923. Buried in Tooele cemetery.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JANET SPIERS DUNN was born at Kilmarnock, Ayreshire, Scotland, May 30, 1851, the daughter of George and Janet Lyon Spiers. She arrived in Utah with her parents in 1860, coming to Tooele in 1861. She became the wife of William Stirling Dunn. They both had beautiful singing voices and participated in all musical socials together. She was leader of the singing in the Relief Society until the time an organ could be purchased. An active church worker and a wonderful mother, she taught her children by example to be honest and truthful. Her two children: John S. and Jessie (Huffaker). Mrs. Dunn was blind and bedfast for several years before her death, but through all her suffering she remained cheerful. She died July 4, 1930. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JEAN FRASER DUNN was born December 5, 1837, in Kirkintilloch, Dumbarton, Scotland, the daughter of Alexander and Sarah Scott Fraser. She came to Utah in September 1868 in the John Gillespie Company. Shortly

after arriving in Utah she became the wife of James Dunn, her childhood companion, who had been left a widower with a family of six children. Her life was devoted to mothering these motherless children and laboring in the interest of the church and community. "Aunt Jean" was a noble character. She lived a life of greatest love for others. She died February 9, 1926 in Tooele.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JEAN STIRLING DUNN was born March 12, 1815 in Kirkintilloch, Dumbarton, Scotland, daughter of James and Jean Watt Stirling; also granddaughter of James Watt, inventor of the steam engine. She was married to John Dunn. Both were weavers and were skilled in the fitting up of delicate machinery used in different styles in weaving. After her husband's death in 1867, she and her sons, William and John emigrated to Utah, arriving in Tooele in 1868. She was a collector of rare antiques and priceless handwork. She died August 4, 1889. She was the mother of four children: (1) James, (2) John, (3) William and (4) Jean.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JESSIE YOUNG DUNN was born January 28, 1861 in Kirkintilloch, Dumbarton, Scotland, daughter of Archibald Miller Young and Mary Graham Young. At an early age she emigrated to Utah with her parents. She married James Dunn, editor of the *Tooele Transcript*. Mrs. Dunn was active in church and civic activities. She was the owner of a millinery and confectionery business for many years. She was the mother of seven children: (1) Archibald Young, (2) William, who died in infancy, (3) Marion, who died in infancy, (4) Robert, who died in infancy, (5) Jessie (Bush), (6) Katherine (Manning), (7) Alexander F. Dunn. Jessie Young Dunn died July 10, 1910 in Tooele.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JOHN STIRLING DUNN was born October 6, 1841, at Kirkintilloch, Scotland, son of John and Jean Stirling Dunn. He came to Utah with his mother and brother, William in 1868. He married Harriet Bates in 1872 in Salt Lake Endowment House. Mr. Dunn was the owner of an art shop, dealing in books, jewelry, and notions, and was an interior decorator, having done work in the pioneer buildings in Tooele. He painted scenes of our valleys in oil paintings. He was city clerk for many years. He died February 9, 1907. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JOSEPH MORONI DUNN was born February 12, 1847, at Winter Quarters, the son of Simeon Adams Dunn and Jane Caldwell Waite. His parents separated before they came to Utah and his mother took back her maiden name, so he was known as Joseph Waite until he married. He came to Utah in 1852 and grew up in Pleasant Grove. He married Susanna White and they were parents of nine children, most of them born in Tooele. Joseph worked as a freighter and farmer. They moved from Tooele to Salt Lake, then to Brigham City, where he met his father Simeon Dunn. He was killed in Tooele, August 3, 1912 while at work at the International Smelting & Refining Company, where he was run over by the switch train.

—*Effie D. Lindberg.*

MARY MADDEN DUNN was born February 26, 1840, at Sleigo, Ireland. The ship on which she emigrated to America was wrecked at mid-ocean. She was rescued by the John Gordon family and came with them to Tooele in 1862. She married James Dunn March 17, 1863, at Tooele, Utah, by John Shields. They lived in Willard, Utah, for one year and moved to Tooele in 1866. She was gifted in handwork and lace making, the art of which was

acquired in her native Ireland. She was the mother of seven children: John M., Mary Jane (McKellar), Clara (died one year old), James M., Martha Ann, Margaret (Kimball), Ada M. (Orme). She died April 5, 1878 and is buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

SUSANNA ELIZABETH WHITE DUNN was born February 4, 1848 at Tealby, Lincolnshire, England, the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Dodd White. She emigrated to America with her parents in 1849. Her father died at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She married Joseph Dunn, December 27, 1866, in Tooele. She was active in Relief Society and Y.L.M.I.A., was also Temple Ordinance worker. She sewed and washed for other people and took in boarders.

She was the mother of nine children: (1) Joseph Owen (married Mary Ann Craner), (2) Elizabeth, (3) Martha Jane (married 1st Frank Bramett, 2nd Peter A. Droubay), (4) Ann Eliza (married Edgar V. Anderson), (5) Mary Adeline (married Herbert H. Vowels), (6) Eveline, (7) Effie Susanna (married John A. Lindberg), (8) Edith May (married George F. Richards), (9) Llewellyn Crandall (married 1st Tressa Jensen, 2nd Rachel Burton). Susanna died May 19, 1944 at age 96. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Effie D. Lindberg.*

WILLIAM KETRINGHAM DUNN(E) was born in England, September 17, 1865, the son of Daniel Dunn. He emigrated to Utah with his parents in 1868. His mother died at Green River, Wyoming, while crossing the plains. He married Annie Marshall Ericson, who was born at Salt Lake City, August 18, 1871. Their children were (1) William, (2) Frederick Clarence, (3) Emma Leone (Wooley), (4) Louis Milton. He added the "E" to his name to avoid confusion with the other Dunn family. William and his brother-in-law Louis Ericson purchased the ranch which included the Old Adobe Rock. The Dunns lived in the brick house and Louis Ericson in the log cabin. William was postmaster at Milton, also ran a coal business in Tooele with Frank Barber. Annie Dunn died at the farm in July 1911. Her husband died March 29, 1946, at Monterey Park, California.

—*Emma Dunne Wooley.*

WILLIAM STIRLING DUNN was born July 29, 1838, at Kirkintilloch, Dumbarton, Scotland, and emigrated to Utah in 1868 with his mother and brother, John. He married Janet Spiers in the Salt Lake Endowment House, November 18, 1872. A skilled cabinet maker, he made all kinds of furniture, also coffins for those who died in the county. The Indians had him make their cradle boards to carry papooses in. He did much of the cabinet work in the St. George Temple. At Christmas time his shop was busy making all kinds of toys for children. He served as secretary and treasurer for the Quorum of Seventies for a number of years. He was a gifted artist and did much of the portrait painting in Tooele, also oil paintings which are still owned by the families and in perfect condition. He died May 5, 1892. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

EVELINA WELLS DUNYON was born in Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Illinois, on November 16, 1840, the daughter of Pharis Wells and Mary McLean. She came to Utah in 1848. On January 3, 1864, she married Isaac Newton Dunyon and for thirty years they lived in Tooele. She was the mother of seven children: (1) Newton A., (2) Pharis Wells (married Lois Lyman), (3) Eva, (4) Carrie M. (Ashley), (5) Franklin, (6) Clarence, (7) Edwin.



Evelina Wells Dunyon died November 15, 1918 in Salt Lake City, and is buried in Tooele City cemetery.

ISAAC NEWTON DUNYON was born in Sharon, Cayuga County, Ohio, January 3, 1836, the son of Dr. John L. and Sarah Reeves Dunyon. He came to Utah in 1850 when he was fourteen years old, with his father, and in the same year went to California during the gold excitement. During the early gold days in California he was employed by the overland stage company as a stationkeeper in Shell Creek and Egan Canyon, Nevada. In 1870, he located in Tooele where he entered into the mercantile business; also postmaster here for some time.

He was one of the first to acquire property in the Deep Creek country, retaining his interests for over forty years. He had large interests in mining properties in the Gold Hill, Utah, and Ferber and Kensley Districts in Nevada. Later they moved to Salt Lake City where they made their home. In 1864, he married Eveline Wells. Mr. Dunyon died February 17, 1917, at the age of 81 years at his home in Salt Lake City. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

ETHER DURFEE was born March 2, 1836, in Liberty, Missouri, the son of Perry Durfee and Ruth McBride. He was the fifth child in a family of six. He came to Grantsville in 1851 with his father and brother Moroni. He stayed in Grantsville a number of years then went to San Bernardino Co., California. He married Elizabeth Jane Reeder, who was born May 9, 1850, in Bonham, Texas. Ten children were born to them, the first five in San Bernardino County, California: (1) Perry, born Jan. 27, 1867; (2) William, born Dec. 2, 1868; (3) Emily Jane, born March 30, 1870 (married Hyrum Smith); (4) Marrietta, born Jan. 7, 1872 (married William A. Davidson); (5) Jabez Salsbury, born May 4, 1874 (married Annie Stevenson); (6) Margaret Lilly, born April 22, 1877 (married Gotlib Gehrig); (7) George Albert, born Nov. 8, 1879 (married Bertha V. Walker); (8) Miles Horton, born Feb. 20, 1882 (married Leola Arlene Marriman); (9) Edna Elizabeth, born Oct. 10, 1884 (married James Andrew); (10) Annie, born Dec. 11, 1887 (married Harvey Fairchilds).

Ether and his family came back to Grantsville about 1875. Margaret Lilly and George Albert were born there, then the family moved to Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho, where the other children were born. Ether was a good carpenter and built many of the homes around Grantsville.

PERRY DURFEE was born in Broadalbin, New York, September 21, 1797, the son of Perry Durfee and Martha Annie Salsbury. He married Ruth McBride, daughter of Thomas White McBride and Catherine John. Ruth was born September 7, 1800, at Berkley, Virginia.

The Durfees moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where the following children were born to them: 1) Jabez, born May 22, 1825; (2) Elizabeth, born December 17, 182(?); (3) Perry, born August 6, 1830; and (4) Hanna, born July 3, 1833. We have no record of these children. The Durfees then moved to Liberty, Missouri, where two more children were born: (5) Ether, and (6) Moroni. Ruth McBride Durfee died August 28, 1839. Perry Durfee came to Grantsville in 1851 with two sons, Ether and Moroni. They pioneered a number of years in Grantsville, then went to California, and then to Texas; from there to Savannah, Andrew Co., Missouri, where Perry died.

MORONI DURFEE was born April 12, 1838, in Liberty, Missouri, the son of Perry Durfee and Ruth McBride. He came to Grantsville in 1851 with

his father and brother Ether, his mother having died in 1839. He lived in Grantsville a number of years, then went to California, then to Texas; then to Andrew County, Missouri. He married Jane Elizabeth Merritt, who was born May 9, 1846 in Farmer County, Texas. Two children were born to them in Missouri: (1) Angelina Lenora, and (2) James Edmond.

The Durfees returned to Grantsville about 1872. He and his brother Ether were good carpenters and built many of the homes in Grantsville. Five more children were born there: (3) Perry Freeman, (4) Dorcas Lillie, (5) Frank Ether, (6) Ruth, (7) Moroni Amos. Moroni Durfee made his home in Grantsville, working as a carpenter and raising his family. He died in 1896. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

JANE MALINDA HARRIS DYKES was born September 2, 1821 in St. Helena, West Indies. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by William H. Walker at Cape of Good Hope, came to America in 1861 and settled in Erda where she died in 1905. She married William Dykes who was born July 4, 1832, in Culpepper County, Virginia. He died in Erda on May 3, 1900. He came to Utah in 1861. This couple had no children of their own, but adopted and raised a daughter, Cora. Jane was a kind person, always happy to help people whenever she could.

—*Joseph C. Eckman.*

CAROLINE ELIZABETH CALDWELL (NEDDO) (McINTOSH) DY-MOCK was born November 3, 1827. She was the daughter of David and Mary Ann Vaughan Caldwell who lived near Perth, Canada. She married Charles Neddo, Jr., and two children, Mary Ann and Isaac James were born to them. They separated and she came to Utah September 17, 1853. Her husband kept little Mary Ann.

In Utah, she married John McIntosh. They had three children: David, William and Mary Ann. Before 1868, she married Mr. Dymock. They had one son, George Dymock. Caroline was a doctor and went day and night throughout Clover, St. John, and Tooele, to care for the sick. She died in September 1891.

—*J. A. Rasmussen.*

JANE HUNTINGTON EASTHAM, the daughter of Robert Huntington and Jeannette Holden, was born March 22, 1817 at Chadesley, Lancashire, England. She married John Eastham and was the mother of the following children: (1) Emma Jane (Ratcliffe), (2) Evelina, (3) Louisa (Millward), (4) Edith, (5) Cathrine (Millward), (6) Marantha (Stoddard), (7) Althera, (8) Lenora Jane (Severe), (9) John Henry, (10) Betsy Ellen, and (11) Merlin (Kearl). Jane joined the Church March 1, 1839 and immigrated from England on the ship "Belle Wood" in 1865. She crossed the plains in the Hansen Walker Company the same year. She went to Grantsville, where her two daughters, Emma Jane Ratcliffe and Louisa Millward, and their husbands lived. She was a very industrious woman and a good cook and housekeeper. She was counselor in the Relief Society, and then sustained as president. On June 22, 1889 she died at Grantsville. Buried there.

—*Matilda R. Clark.*

JOHN EASTHAM, son of Roger Eastham and Margaret Ogden, was born February 2, 1820 at Longridge, Lancashire, England. He married Jane Huntington, daughter of Robert Huntington and Jeannette Holden. The Eastham's owned a furniture store in England, and John also was a railroad engineer. When he was away Jane and the girls took care of the store.

In 1865, they came to America with their four daughters on the ship "Belle Wood." They landed in New York June 1, 1865 and came to Utah in the Hansen Walker Company, reaching Salt Lake City August 12, 1865. They settled in Grantsville. He was a good farmer and a member of the Grantsville city council. He died December 18, 1893. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Frances F. Hunter.*

HOWARD EGAN was born in Tullemore, Kings County, Ireland, June 15, 1815, the son of Howard Egan and Ann Meade. When he was eight years old his mother died in 1823 leaving a family of ten children. The father took nine of them to Montreal, Canada. The other child was left with an aunt in Ireland. The father died in Montreal in 1828. Howard went to sea until he was grown, then went to Salem, Mass. to live and become a rope maker. On December 1, 1836 he married Tamson Parshley. In 1842, they were converted to Mormonism and moved to Nauvoo where he was one of the Nauvoo police and a major in the Nauvoo Legion. He established a rope factory there, and filled several missions for the Church. He came to Utah in 1847 and was a well known guide and mountaineer. For many years he drove stock to California, was superintendent on the Overland mail line, had an interest in the Pony Express. He owned a ranch in Deep Creek, Tooele County, and the family lived there. They raised hay and grain and furnished pork and beef for mail stations. In 1860, he became a Pony Express rider and agent. Later, after his return to Salt Lake City, he was a member of the police force and deputy sheriff. He died March 16, 1878 in Salt Lake City.

—*From Howard Egan's Diary.*

MARY EGAN was the third wife of Howard Egan. She had a son, Hyrum William Egan, born July 24, 1850.

—*From Howard Egan's Diary.*

NANCY REDDING EGAN married Howard Egan in 1846. She died April 3, 1892. Her children were Helen Janet, born August 25, 1847 and Vilate L. born October 13, 1849.

—*From Howard Egan's Diary.*

TAMSON PARSHLEY EGAN was born July 27, 1825 at Barnstead, New Hampshire. She married Howard Egan on December 1, 1836. Her children were: (1) Howard Ransom, born April 12, 1840 in Salem, Mass., (2) Richard Erastus, born March 29, 1842 in Salem, Mass., (3) Charles John, born 1844, died 1845 in Nauvoo, (4) Horace Adelbert, born August 12, 1847, died March 24, 1862, (5) William M., born June 13, 1851 in Winter Quarters, (6) Ira Ernest, born February 1861 in Winter Quarters.

—*From Howard Egan's Diary.*

ANDREW ELIASON was born February 1, 1806 at Alingsborg, Elsborglan, Sweden. He married in Sweden and there were six children. Three died in Sweden and the other three came to this country. His first wife died in Sweden, and he married her cousin, Christina Carlson. Five children were born to them in Sweden: (1) John Alfred, born 1854, (2) August, born January 19, 1856, (3) Annie Christina, born March 8, 1859, (4) Clause, born 1861, and (5) Oscar, born in 1862.

Christina joined the Church before her husband. After he joined in 1861 he helped many poor converts to come to this country. He and his family left Sweden in April 1863 and arrived in Grantsville September 12, 1863. While crossing the plains they came with the John R. Young Company. Three children were born to them in Grantsville: (6) Clara, (7) Manda, and (8) Etta. When Etta was thirteen months old, Christina died. Andrew later married Sophia Johnson. His occupation was farming and



cattle raising. He did a lot of temple work in the Logan Temple. He died April 20, 1896 in Grantsville at the age of 92 years. Christina Carlson died Feb. 14, 1870. Sophia died at the age of 80 years.

—*Etta Eliason Whitehouse.*

JOHAN ADOLPH ELFORS (ELFFORS) was born in Hjo, Skaraborg, Sweden on June 18, 1833, the son of Anders Anderson Kjell and Anna Christina Anderson. He completed an apprenticeship as a painter under many fine painters in Sweden. He received fine references from men with whom he worked, and carried with him a little book in which was written these references from his employers. In December of 1868, he married Christina Charlotta Olansson in Motola, Sweden, and two children were born, Emma Elfors, and Anna Charlotta Elfors. Christina died May 4, 1872 just after the birth of Anna. Maria Elquist took the infant and nursed her until Johan married Johanna Wilhelmina Johansson the 24th of February 1873. They were parents of four children: (1) John Joseph, (2) Oscar Bernadote, (3) Mina Lawrenceia, and (4) Maria Bernardina.

Johan Adolph Elfors, John Elquist and Lars John Bolinder with their wives all came to America in 1869. They built a cellar on the Bolinder-Elquist property and all three families lived together in this cellar until homes could be built. They built two log rooms for Elquist first. Then two rooms and a lean-to for Bolinders and finally one adobe room with a lean-to for Elfors. Later additions were made to these homes, but the three families lived in the same homes until their deaths. John Elfors died March 26, 1909 in Grantsville and is buried there.

—*Ethel Elfors Sutton.*

CHRISTINA CARLSON ELIASON, born December 7, 1826 in Roden, Elfsborg, Sweden, daughter of Carl Anderson and Ann Bengston. She had one sister, Brita Stina, and two brothers, Anders Peter and Andrias Anderson. She was the second wife of Andrew Eliason and was a cousin of his first wife who had died earlier. They lived on a vast estate called "Enner Rulen," which they sold when they immigrated to America in 1863. They crossed the Atlantic in the ship "B. S. Kimball" and came to Utah in the John R. Young Company. During the trek across, two of their little boys died, Claus and Oscar. She grieved over this and did not complain, but shed many bitter tears when alone.

Christina brought many treasures with her such as dishes, silver, linen, brass and elegant clothing, dreaming of another home as lovely as the one they had left. Andrew built a log house of four rooms in Grantsville. Before the roof was on this house a baby girl, Clara, was born. Andrew held an umbrella over Christina. The rooms were nicely furnished and spotlessly clean, the floor was scrubbed with sand, then soap. She died at the age of 44 years on February 14, 1870.

—*Persie W. DeLaMare.*

ANDREW ELISON was born in Alingsas, Sweden, November 17, 1841. He was the son of Erick Elison and Annie Hanson. He came to America about 1862. He married Johanna Swenson November 16, 1867 in the Endowment House. He worked and earned enough money to help bring his parents to Utah. While they lived in Grantsville he donated a young heifer calf as a contribution toward the building of the Salt Lake Temple. In 1881 they moved to Oakley, Idaho where they were among the first settlers. In 1869 he worked on the transcontinental railroad in Ogden, then moved to Lincoln where they lived for many years. He was a shoemaker by trade. He died March 21, 1827 in Oakley and is buried there.—*Edna Elison DeLaMare.*

JOHANNA SWENSEN ELISON was born August 1, 1849 in Malma, Gustofsoken, Sweden, the daughter of Nils and Lena May Swensen. She with her parents and two sisters, Annie, Christina left Sweden in 1864, went to Liverpool, England and sailed on the ship "Monarch of the Sea" to America. On the trip across the plains her sister Christina died of pneumonia and was buried along the trail. After simple burial rites, the grave was covered with sagebrush and a fire made; thus wild animals and Indians would not know a body lay beneath the ashes.

They arrived in the Valley October 5, 1864 and spent the first winter in Tooele, then moved to Vernon where her father farmed. After a year they moved back to Tooele where her mother died. In 1857, Johanna became the wife of Andrew Elison. In 1869, they moved to Ogden, then back to Lincoln, Tooele County, then to Grantsville. In 1881, they moved to Oakley, Idaho. Eleven children were born to them. After 46 years of married life her husband died and she came back to Tooele to live with her daughters. Some of her children were Agnes (DeLaMare), Annie M. (Callister), Clara (Nelson), and Edna (DeLaMare); sons were George and Lewis, both of Oakley, Idaho.

—*Agnes Elison DeLaMare.*

JOHANNES (JOHN) LARSON ANDERSON ELQUIST was born October 15, 1834 at Brivoke, Soken, Sweden. On August 2, 1854 he married Maria Stena Johnson. They were parents of eight children: (1) Christina, (2) Gustave, (3) Victor, (4) Alexander, (5) Aldena, (6) Matilda, (7) William, and (8) Harry. Christina and Gustave died in Sweden. Victor and Alexander came to America with their parents in 1868. The others were born in Utah. At Laramie, Wyoming while crossing the plains in the John Gillespie Company, they buried their six year old son, Victor.

At Grantsville they bought a piece of land and built a dugout, where they struggled to get enough to eat. Johannes helped build the tithing office and barn, the first church, the first amusement hall. He was very active in church and civic affairs, was watermaster of North and South Willow Creeks for many years. Maria did much spinning and weaving, made soap, butter and cheese, cured their meat and cut and dried fruit. He built a comfortable house in 1870 and later added more rooms. Maria died December 28, 1924.

—*Aldena Elquist Boyer.*

DANIEL ENGLAND was born November 26, 1800 at Norstead, Norfolk, England, the son of John and Hannah Knight England. He married Mary Ann Meddler and they were parents of four sons: Charles, William, John and Moroni. When he was a boy, while playing horse with his playmates he was tied by one leg to a picket fence resulting in a dislocation of his hip which caused him to limp throughout his life. He was an experienced shoemaker and taught his sons William and John the shoe repair business while in England. They joined the L.D.S. Church in May 1841 and immigrated to America in 1856 on the ship "Thornton." After working at his trade in Omaha for four years, they came to Utah and settled in Tooele. They lived first with the Robert McKendrick family and later built a log house. Their second house was built of adobe with a rock foundation. The log house was used for a shoeshop for many years. Daniel England died March 17, 1888 at the age of 88 years. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Emily England Madsen.*

ELIZA KENNINGTON ENGLAND married John England on March 5, 1863, at the home of her parents, Richard and Mary Davison Kennington at North First West Street (Everett Glenn home). It is said their wedding

was celebrated with a pigeon dinner which was furnished by Francis X. Lougy. After their marriage they lived in the home of Edward Broad. During the years from 1862 to 1870 there were many emigrants passing through Tooele from the East to California. These people were generally pretty well to do, having good horses and wagons. Shortly after John and Eliza were married, there was a family came to him for wheat and supplies as they did not have any and were in need. So John bought a baby dress and petticoat for fifty dollars, giving ten bushels of wheat which sold for five dollars a bushel. All of their children and many of their grandchildren were blessed in this dress and petticoat.

Eliza was born in England August 24, 1844. In company with her parents, two brothers and two sisters, she came to America in March 1856 at the age of twelve years on the ship "Noch." She crossed the plains in the Captain McArthur handcart company, then came to Tooele where she lived until her death April 4, 1924. She was the mother of twelve children. She was totally blind during the last seven years of her life.

—*Emily England Madsen and Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

ELIZA SEAMONS ENGLAND was born October 30, 1843 in Allsaints, Suffolk, England, the seventh child of Henry and Mary King Seamons, who joined the Latter-day Saints Church in early days. The family immigrated in 1856, went to New Jersey until the fall of 1859 when they started for Omaha. She met and married William England in Omaha, and came to Utah in 1861. They lived in Hyde Park where they built a dugout. "We had a small garden in which we raised a few onions, carrots, potatoes and squash; we also had a few chickens and a calf," she said. "Some of the men raised a little wheat that year which they harvested with scythes and cradles. Food was very scarce. Often our meals consisted of bread, onions and stewed squash."

Her baby boy died in August of 1863 and they moved to Tooele in October where she gave birth to a son, Charles. They later moved back to Salt Lake where her husband was a shoemaker. Besides the boy who died in 1863 she was the mother of Charles, Eliza, Sarah, Emma, Joseph H., James W., and Marion. The Englands were active in the church and dramatic groups and were members of the choir. She died at the home of her daughter Eliza Duce in Hyde Park on April 6, 1936.

—*Tooele County D.U.P.*

HANNAH CATHERINE LARSON ENGLAND was born in Sweden, April 18, 1851, the daughter of Lars and Elsie Anderson Larson. When she was six years old she came to America with her parents, sister Mary and four brothers, John, Victor, Lawrence and Albert. The family stayed in Omaha for three years to earn money to send for Annie, the oldest daughter. They came to Utah in 1860 in time for October Conference. From Salt Lake City, the family moved to Rush Valley and took up farming. It was here her brother Albert died of fever. Her sister, Mary died when Hannah was seventeen years old. Her father died in 1880.

Hannah married Moroni England on January 1, 1879. She was a beautiful seamstress and did a great deal of sewing for the dead as well as the living. She worked with her husband in his undertaking business, was active in all branches of church work, and baked most of the wedding cakes in the community for years. She had one daughter, Mary Elsie England Eastman, and four grandchildren, Hannah Catherine, Frank Gibson, Dan Moroni and Mary Rae Eastman. A camp of Daughters of Utah Pioneers in Tooele was named the Hannah England camp for her. —*Elsie England Eastman.*



JOHN ENGLAND was the third son of Daniel and Mary Ann Meddler England and was born in Norwich, England, October 25, 1840. He immigrated to America in 1856 with his parents and two brothers, William and Moroni, on the ship "Thornton." They came to Tooele October 1, 1860 and stayed at the home of Robert McKendrick until they were able to build a log house. John worked at Thomas Lee's tannery which was located on First West and Vine where the old district school was later built. He also cut ties for the railroad and hauled ore from the mine.

On March 5, 1863 he married Eliza Kennington. They were parents of a large family. With a number of townspeople, he helped build the Tooele Co-op and was in charge of the shoe department, having learned the trade from his father. John married Eliza Priscilla Bunn on February 24, 1881. She, also, was a mother of several children. John was a good provider for his families. He served a mission for the Church, loved to sing and dance, and belonged to the band. At the dances he would dance the cobblers dance. He was in the sheep business and was a good gardener. He was the father of nineteen children. He died October 16, 1924. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Emily England Madsen.*

MARY ANN MEDDLER ENGLAND, daughter of Robert and Ann Meddler, was born September 19, 1806 at Havenham, Norfolk, England. She married Daniel England and immigrated to Utah with her husband and three sons. Her son, Charles joined the British Army and went to Calcutta, India. The last word from him was that his comrades were dying like sheep from cholera.

Mary Ann's house in Tooele was one of the first to have a stove with an oven in it. It was also the first home to have electric light in Tooele. It was rented by a man sent out from Salt Lake to wire homes for lights and he wired the place where he first lived. She died on May 26, 1883. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Emily England Madsen.*

MORONI ENGLAND was born in Norwich, Norfolk, England May 13, 1850, the son of Daniel and Mary Ann Meddler. He came to America in 1856 with his parents and two brothers. They proceeded to Florence, Nebraska by handcart, and at Omaha the family lived for four years to earn money to come to Utah. In 1860 Moroni, his parents and brother John left for Utah in the B. H. Young and Robinson freight company. His brother, William, had married and remained in Omaha. One of their oxen died so they had to drop out of the train and travel alone. On October 1, 1860 they arrived in Tooele with one ox and two cows.

On New Year's Day, 1879, he married Hannah Catherine Larson. In their earlier married life they were called upon to assist the people in cases of sickness and death. This work was gratis until 1907 when Moroni became a licensed embalmer and undertaker and set up a business which he stayed in until he was seventy-five years old. He filled a mission to England, and was always active in church affairs. A special love was the home dramatic company in which he was an actor. In later life, the school children would come to his home and have him tell early pioneer life stories and histories. He was a caller for the married folks dances. He made a map of Tooele City with the mud wall and the blocks and homes with names of owners as it was in 1860. He died June 18, 1935.

—*Elsie England Eastman.*

WILLIAM ENGLAND was born in Norwich, Norfolk, England, April 15, 1838, the son of Daniel and Mary Ann Meddler England. He was baptized a member of the Mormon Church in 1851 and came to America in 1856 with his parents. In Omaha he met Eliza Seamons, and on June 5, 1860 they were married. They came to Utah in 1861 in the Joseph Horne and Homer Duncan Company. The day before arriving in Salt Lake, Eliza gave birth to a baby boy. They went to Hyde Park to stay with her mother until they could build a dugout which was the first home they ever owned.

In the spring of 1863, he went to Tooele to see his father and to obtain work, but while he was absent their baby died on August 9th. It was three weeks before he learned the news. In October he had settled his wife in Tooele where she gave birth to another son. They stayed in Tooele for a while, then moved back to Salt Lake where he was a shoemaker. He died August 12, 1875 at Hyde Park, leaving a wife and six children. Four months after his death his wife gave birth to another baby boy. William England was the first one to keep any written records of ward or church affairs in Hyde Park. He also wrote many letters for people who were not able to write.

—Tooele County D.U.P.

ELOF GEORGE ERICKSON was born September 24, 1858 at Toller, Bonas Lane, Sweden, the son of Erick Erickson and Christine Johnson. The family left Sweden for America in April 1862 and arrived in Grantsville in October 1862. On August 17, 1882 he married Matilda Olson and they made their home in Grantsville. In 1888, he started a three year mission for the Church to Sweden, leaving a wife and two children at home. He was a farmer and sheepman, city marshal and sexton of the cemetery for many years. He died April 25, 1925. Buried in Grantsville.

Elof's wife Matilda was born June 5, 1861 and was the daughter of John Olson and Maria Kysia Olson. The Olson family joined the Church in Sweden and came to America in 1877. She was the mother of seven children: (1) George Franklin, (2) Charles Willard, (3) Matilda Irene, (4) Inez Madaline, (5) Mariel, (6) John Norman, and (7) Anna Lucella. Matilda Olson Erickson died November 15, 1950 in Grantsville.

—Rachel Erickson.

ERICK ERICKSON was born in Mensjo, Sokie, Sweden on June 23, 1833, the son of Erick Johansson or (Rydquist) and Johanna Erickson. He married Anna Christinia Johnson, daughter of Jonas Jonason and Ellen Erickson. Erick and Christinia had three children born to them while they were living in Sweden; John Edward, Elof George, and Selma. The family joined the Church, March 6, 1859 and immigrated to America and Utah in 1862. They settled in Grantsville where four more children were born: John, Anna, Eric Willard, and Oscar Franklin.

Erick later married Hodvig D. Molgreen. They lived in St. John and two children were born to them; Abel and Josephena. Hodvig died while the children were still young and they were raised by Sophia Olsen Erickson, the third wife of Erick. Four children were born to Erick and Sophia: Frank Elain, Joseph Alvin, Evelyn, and Agnes (Minnie). Two of these children were born in Grantsville and two in Oakley, Idaho where their Erick ran a sawmill. Erick died March 30, 1905 at Grantsville, leaving Sophie four small children to raise which she did by doing washings in the daytime and weaving carpets in the evening.

HILDA ANDERSON ERICKSON, daughter of Pehr Anderson and Marie Katarina Larson, was born November 11, 1859 in Ledga, Sweden. When she was four years old her family moved to Gotened, where Pehr learned about America and the new Gospel. He was anxious for his family to go to this new country, so May 1, 1866 he sent his wife and three youngest children to America. Pehr and the two boys remained to work so they could join them later. Hilda and her mother and two brothers went to Mt. Pleasant for two years, then moved to Grantsville in 1866, where her mother made a living by spinning and weaving. When Hilda's father and brothers arrived she went to Salt Lake City to learn dressmaking and tailoring.

She married John A. Erickson and they served a mission at the Ibapah Indian Reservation. She studied obstetrics and delivered many babies, also pulled teeth for people of the Deep Creek area. She had a son, Perry and a daughter, Amy (Hicks). Hilda is still living. —*Ruth H. Russell.*

JOHN AUGUST ERICKSON was born January 20, 1860 in Hemsjo, Sweden, the son of Swen Erickson and Mary Christina Bengston Erickson. He came to America with his parents on the sailing vessel "Monarch of the Sea" in 1864 when he was four years old. They were converts to the Latter-day Saints Church. They settled at Grantsville, Utah. He married Hilda Anderson in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City on February 23, 1882. They were called on an Indian mission to Deep Creek. Others who were called on this mission with them were William Lee and Owen Barrus of Grantsville and Benjamin L. Bowen of Tooele. In 1903, he was called on a mission to Sweden. He had a heart condition so was sent home in April, 1904.

He and his wife, Hilda established a ranch in Deep Creek on the edge of the Great Salt Lake Desert. The ranch was known as "The Last Chance Ranch" and became an oasis for travelers going to the gold mining district. John engaged in cattle raising and established the first Pole Angus herd in Tooele County. In 1922, he sold the ranch and retired from the cattle business and then engaged in farming in Grantsville. He was a very friendly person and had a very nice singing voice and sang at many parties and dances. John and Hilda had a store in Grantsville. They had two children; Amy who married John U. Hicks, and John Perry, born in 1890, who married Mary Higgs. He died in 1944. John died January 20, 1943 in Grantsville on his 83rd birthday. Buried in the Grantsville city cemetery.

—*Ruth H. Russell.*

SWEN ERICKSON was born April 6, 1825 at Jemsjo, Alfsborg, Lan. Sweden, the son of Eric Alofson and Anna Erickson. He was the oldest of five sons, his brothers being Alof, Anders, Carl and Eric. His parents both died in Sweden. He was married to Marria Kristian Bentson at Soteborg, Sweden and had two sons and three daughters born in Sweden and one son and a daughter born in Grantsville. The children born in Sweden were Joanna Matilda, July 2, 1854; Anna Dorotea, born February 5, 1857; John August, born January 25, 1860, and Emma Erickson, Oct. 11, 1862; and Erik Erickson born October 14, 1863. The two children born at Grantsville, Utah were Emma Marie and Swante Albert Erickson.

Swen Erickson, his wife and children accepted the Gospel in Sweden. The following year the family immigrated to America sailing from Sweden on November 24, 1864. After arriving in Grantsville he was married a second time to Augusta. He was a carpenter by trade. He returned to Sweden and filled a mission for the church.



BENJAMIN PEARCE EVANS was born April 26, 1818 in Lampetre, Cardigan, Wales, the son of Evan and Elizabeth Evans. He died December 26, 1893 at Centre, Tooele, Utah. Buried at St. John. He married Mary Allen Bowen on May 31, 1862. She was born December 8, 1837 in Ilston, Glamorganshire, South Wales. Her parents were John Bowen and Maria Allen. She died December 31, 1916 in St. John where she is buried.

They were parents of eleven children: (1) Benjamin Bowen, (2) David Bowen, (3) Evan Bowen, (4) Adah, (5) Mary Gladys (Newman), (6) Thomas Bowen, (7) Isaac Bowen, (8) Ina Ann (Evans), (9) Azalia Elizabeth (Arthur), (10) Arthur John, (11) Sarah Ellen (Ahlstrom). The Evans family settled in Centre about 1869 or 1870. Five of their children were born there. He engaged in the livestock business in a small way. In 1894, they moved to St. John where they lived the remaining years of their lives.

—*Arthur John Evans and Mary Gladys Evans Newman.*

ALMA FENNER FAIRCHILD was born the 7th of April 1833 in St. Joseph, Jackson Co., Missouri, the son of Prudence Fenner and Joshua Fairchild, Jr. In 1852, he came west with his mother, his brother Moroni, his sister Elizabeth, in the Mormon 6th Co. under the command of Capt. David Wood. About 1853, he married Susan Elizabeth Bailey, probably in Grantsville, Utah. He sired thirteen children; all born in Grantsville, Tooele Co., Utah: Martha, Alma Amasa, Charles Owen, George Henry, Susan Elizabeth, Nancy Percina or (Perthina), Hyrum Harvey, Prudence Deseret, John Franklin, Thomas Newman, Sarah Edith, Mary Jamina, and Westlake Baily Fairchild. The first eight were native-born pioneers. Four were buried in Grantsville, two if not all four victims of diphtheria.

Alma lived in Grantsville for several years, moved after 1879 from Grantsville, whether direct to Eureka, Utah, is not known. He died and is buried there at Eureka, Utah aged 58 on the 5th of April 1891.

—*Leila Green Nelson.*

MORONI FENNER FAIRCHILD was born the 19th of September 1835 in Clay Co., Missouri, the son of Prudence Fenner and Joshua Fairchild, Jr. His parents separated about 1837. He was the youngest of three children having one sister, Elizabeth and one brother, Alma. They were among the saints when they were being persecuted in Missouri. In 1852, he came west with his mother, brother and sister in the 6th Co. under command of Capt. David Wood.

On the 18th of January 1855, he married Harriet Lucinda McMurray. He sired 16 children, namely: Moroni Joshua, Harriet (died as a small baby), Mosiah, Seymour, Adelaid, Isadora, Joseph (died after being dragged by a horse at age 12), John Harvey, Mary Arletta, Emma, Elneva, Rachel, Fanny Lucinda, Alice, Birdie Estella and Harriet Elizabeth. All but the last were born in Utah and twelve of them born in Grantsville. The last born in Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho. Moroni F. Fairchild was one of the men from Grantsville who were called to settle the Little Basin Cassia Co., Idaho. He had a very colorful life and was active in the L.D.S. Church all his life. He died in his 74th year on the 28th day of August 1909. Buried in the Little Basin cemetery.

—*Leila Green Nelson.*

PRUDENCE FENNER FAIRCHILD was born the 26th of March 1799 in Hopkinton, Washington Co., Rhode Island, the youngest of six children, daughter of Betsy Kinyon and Boen Fenner. Little is known of Prudence during her younger years. She married Aldric Kinyon and bore him two

children, a son and daughter. He died leaving her a widow. In about 1827, she married Joshua Fairchild, Jr. in Ohio, it is believed. She bore him three children: Elizabeth, born in Ohio, and Alma and Moroni, born in Missouri. In about 1837, Joshua and Prudence parted. We doubt there was a divorce because Joshua states in a letter: "We lived together for eight or ten years, then due to a disagreement, we parted."

She met Stephen Markham and they were wed and sealed in Nauvoo, Illinois the 30th of January 1846. They lived together only a short time and they parted also. She came west with the 6th Co. of Mormons under Capt. David Wood in 1852 bringing her children with her and settled in Grantsville, Utah. She had dropped the name Markham and went by the name of Fairchild the rest of her life. She was short of stature and small in build with grey eyes, and was a sweet little lady; walked with a cane in her latter years. She died on the 5th of September 1895 at age 96. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*Leila Green Nelson.*

ABRAHAM FAWSON, son of Abraham Fawson and Ann Hoderine, was born December 25, 1843, at Coventry, Warwickshire, England. He was twelve years old when his father died, leaving a family of eight children. Abraham was apprenticed to a watchmaker and spent three years learning the trade. He married Louisa Kilpack when he was eighteen years old. In 1864, they immigrated to America with his mother and brothers and sisters. Their baby boy died and was buried in the ocean, and his mother died after they started to Utah. On September 20, 1864, they arrived in Salt Lake City and came directly to Grantsville where they lived the rest of their lives. He was prominent in church and civic affairs, was city recorder, notary public, member of city council, served mission to Great Britain. He died July 19, 1924 at Grantsville at the age of 81.

—*Ada F. Higginson.*

LOUISA KILPACK FAWSON was born December 9, 1841 at Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, the daughter of John Kilpack and Frances Sheriff. Her parents joined the L.D.S. Church on July 4, 1847. She married Abraham Fawson at Coventry, Warwickshire on December 15, 1862 and came to Utah in September 1864. They were parents of eleven children: George Alfred (died enroute to America), Alice Louisa (Roberts), Fanny Frances (Hyde), Elizabeth Ann (Flinders), Joshua Abraham (married Charlotte Pherson), Charles Raymond (married Sarah Ann Curtis), Esther Jane, Carrie (Flinders), a stillborn child, Sarah Ann (Palmer, and Ada (Higginson). In 1890, Sarah ran a boardinghouse to support her husband on a mission to Great Britain. She was active in ward and stake Primary. She died October 23, 1925 at Grantsville and is buried there.

—*Carrie Fawson Flinders.*

EMIL FELLER was born at Velerey, Switzerland March 5, 1863 and came to Utah when a young child with his mother and two uncles, Christian and Gottlieb Hershey, who had espoused the Mormon religion in their native land. They lived for two years in Murray, then moved to E. T. City. On December 25, 1886 he married Sarah Rose, daughter of Andrew and Jane Chadwick Rose. They were parents of eleven children, among whom were Rose (Grant), Eva (Collings), P. J., R. H., Albert, Lenus, Mrs. Wallace Rose. Mr. Feller was bishop of Lake Point Ward, counselor in Bountiful Ward, city councilman, owner of meat packing company. He died May 15, 1945 in an accident at Farmer's Market.

—*Eva Feller Collings, Des. News, Jan. 1, 1937.*

BRETA CARLSON FELT was born in 1822 in Brevick, Skaraborg, Sweden. She became the second wife of John Felt on October 17, 1858 in Salt Lake City.

—*Dr. T. M. Aldous.*

BRETTY ELIZA JOHNSON FELT married John Felt in Sweden. He says of her, "she became my wife, she being as well off as myself, having the clothes we wore on our bodies. She was my equal, we worked together, and the Lord blessed us with the comforts of life. We had six children."

Her sister and father immigrated with the Felt family to America. Her father died and was buried in the ocean. Bretty Eliza died about a week after her return from the "move South" in 1858. She left five children: (1) Charles, born November 21, 1844 at Carlsburg, Sweden; (2) Sophia, born December 12, 1846 in Rodersund, Sweden; (3) Tura, born April 15, 1849 in Rodersund, Sweden; (4) Ludvick, born June 9, 1851 in Rodersund, Sweden, married Anna Margaret Danielsen; (5) William, born 1855 on board ship "Leon" in Harbor of Kiel, married Charlotte Bjorkland.

—*Tura Merrill Aldous.*

CHARLES FELT, son of John Felt and Bretty Eliza Johnson, was born November 21, 1844 at Carlsburg, Sweden. He was a convert to the L.D.S. Church and came to America in 1855. He stayed in Burlington, Iowa for two years, then came to Utah. He married Rachel Matilda Ferguson on December 12, 1871. They were parents of seven children.

In 1864, he drove an ox team to Jewelsburg, Missouri for immigrants, and again in 1868 he was assistant wagonboss for a twenty-five wagon mule train that went to Jewelsburg for immigrants. Except for one year of schooling and a short correspondence course, he was a self-educated man and became a successful rancher, stockman, store operator, postmaster of Ibapah, Utah, and real estate owner throughout Utah. He died December 23, 1939 at Lehi, Utah at the home of his daughter Nina Herron. Buried in Salt Lake City cemetery.

—*Rao Bateman.*

JOHN FELT, son of Johan Trogan and Sara Asberg, was born June 22, 1819 in Hjo, Sweden. When ten months old he was taken from his mother by an old couple who had no children. The man died when John was ten years old. He had no known relatives except a half sister and a half brother. It is believed his mother and sister died about 1831 of cholera in the town of Jerikopsing. After three years in the army, he met and married Bretty Eliza Johnson by whom he had six children, among whom were: Sophia, born December 12, 1846 in Rodersund, Sweden; Tura, born April 15, 1849 in Rodersund, Sweden; Ludvick, born June 9, 1851 in Rodersund, Sweden, married Anna Margaret Danielsen; William, born 1855 on board ship "Leon" in harbor of Kiel, married Charlotte Bjorkholm.

He joined the L.D.S. Church and when his time in the army expired, came to America on sailing vessel "Leon" in February of 1856. They arrived in Utah in September 1857. About 1858 his wife died leaving five children. He married Breta Carlson on October 17, 1858. He married Stena Kiza Peterson on June 21, 1862. His fourth wife was Kiza Eliza Stromberg, and his fifth wife was Mary Christina Stromberg. John Felt established a home in the mouth of North Willow Creek Canyon, now known as the House Ranch. Here he had an orchard and took up sheep raising. He had other homes in Grantsville, Utah.



KIZA ELIZA STROMBERG FELT was born May 2, 1835 in Kyrkafalla, Cherborg, Sweden. She married John Felt in Salt Lake City on September 12, 1863 as his fourth wife. To them were born in Grantsville: (1) Maryett Felt, June 17, 1864, (2) John Felt, May 29, 1867, (3) Joseph Felt, January 20, 1869, (4) Anna Elizabeth, April 25, 1871. The family moved to Huntsville, Utah where (5) Julia and (6) Clara were born.

—*Dr. T. M. Aldous.*

RACHEL MATILDA FERGUSON FELT was born April 2, 1846 at Wellington, Ontario, Canada. She came to Ibapah, Utah in the late 1860's to help her sister-in-law, Elizabeth (Lizzie) care for the overland stage passengers at the Ibapah telegraph station which her brother, James Ferguson ran. She married Charles Felt on December 12, 1871 in Grantsville. They were parents of the following children: (1) George D., (2) Nina E. (Herron), (3) Charles Edward, (4) Matilda May (Robison, Trimble), (5) Stanley, (6) Blanch Drucilla (West), and (7) Chloe Mabel (Parrish). Rachel died November 5, 1914 at her home in Salt Lake City. Buried in Salt Lake City cemetery.

—*Rao Bateman.*

STENA KIZA PETERSON FELT was born February 15, 1828 in Calskoga, Vermaland, Sweden. She became the third wife of John Felt on June 21, 1862 in Salt Lake City. She had a daughter Christina Matilda Felt, born November 13, 1866 in Grantsville.

—*Dr. T. M. Aldous.*

PETER P. FISTER, son of Samuel and Barbara P. Fister was born June 7, 1832 at Shangnoo, Cantonberg, Switzerland. He married Mary P., daughter of Christian and Catherine Berie. She was born in Shangnoo on January 5, 1833. The Fister's joined the L.D.S. Church and came to Tooele with the early settlers. He was a farmer and kept many cows. She helped by knitting and spinning for others as well as for themselves.

They were good neighbors, honest tithepayers. She taught Sunday School for many years. He was very good in case of sickness and was often called upon to help. They had no children. Their property was left to a nephew, Amel Fellows. Peter died in Tooele January 23, 1888, and Mary died April 16, 1894. Both are buried in Tooele.

—*Compiled by friends in 1936.*

ANDREW BARKER FORSYTH, only son of John Forsyth and Sarah Freeland Barker, was born February 4, 1847 in Port Richmond, Pennsylvania. When fourteen years old he came to Utah with his family in the Milo Andrus Company. He was a carder in Brigham Young's woolen factory in City Creek. In 1866, he served in the Indian War in Captain William Casper's Company. He came to E. T. City in 1867 with parents and three sisters. He worked in Grantsville woolen factory, postmaster of E. T. City, constable, school trustee, and farmer.

He married Emily Elizabeth Moss and was the father of ten children. Their first home was located just west of Adobe Rock. In 1888, they moved to Provo where they bought a farm in Grandview Ward. They later bought a house in Provo City, where he died November 20, 1925. Buried in Provo City cemetery.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

EMILY ELIZABETH MOSS FORSYTH, daughter of William Francis Moss and Eliza Crich was born March 8, 1854 at Gray's Essex, England. She was born in the church. Her father was a traveling elder in England before they immigrated to America in March, 1861 on the "Underwriter."

They came to Utah September 15, 1861 in the John R. Murdock Company. In 1869, the family moved to E. T. City.

She married Andrew Barker Forsyth on June 24, 1873 in the Endowment House. They were parents of ten children: (1) Mary Elizabeth, (2) Sarah Eliza (Penrod), (3) Emily (Allred), (4) John Andrew (married Elsie Clyde, Lula Peterson), (5) Jane Moss (Allred), (6) Margaret Grace (Madsen), (7) Grover Cleveland (married Emma Dahlquist), (8) Claude DuVal, (9) stillborn, (10) Stanley Moss (married Ethel Cox, Annie Swensen). Emily Forsyth died in Provo on October 17, 1930. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

JOHN IRWIN FORSYTH, son of Andrew Forsyth and Sarah Irwin, was born July 27, 1816 in Carlisle, Cumberland, England. He married Sarah Freeland Barker. They joined the L.D.S. Church in 1841 and came to America in 1845, but stayed in Philadelphia where they were active in the church, until 1861 when they came to Utah in the Milo Andrus Company. In Pennsylvania, he worked as a spinner, then moved to Manayunk where he helped install machinery in the James Hilton Woolen Factory. In Utah, he worked at City Creek Woolen Factory, then came to E. T. City to help install and keep machinery running in woolen factory there. The factory was unsuccessful so he farmed and worked as a bullion sampler at the half-way house. After his wife, Sarah died in 1885 he moved to Provo with his son, Andrew. He died at the home of his daughter, Jane B. Snyder on February 15, 1897. Buried in Provo City cemetery.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

SARAH FREELAND BARKER FORSYTH was born in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland on October 14, 1815, the daughter of John Barker and Margaret Freeland. She married John Forsyth in Carlisle, Cumberland, England on March 23, 1841. They became members of the Latter-day Saints Church less than a month after their marriage, and came to America in 1845 with their two children. They stayed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania until 1861 when they came to Utah, settling first in Ogden near her brother, John Barker, then in Salt Lake.

In 1867, they moved to E. T. City, Tooele County. She was president of the E. T. Relief Society for fifteen years; was a nurse and midwife. She died March 27, 1855 at age of 70 years. Buried in Provo City cemetery. At her funeral she had one flower, a geranium blossom. Her children were: (1) Jane Barker (Snyder), (2) Margaret (died in Pa.), (3) Andrew Barker (married Emily Moss), (4) Sarah Ann Barker (Meldrum), (5) Margaret Barker (Yates), (6) Mary Elizabeth Barker (Harrison).

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

MARGARET BANKS FOSTER was born September 22, 1842 in Lincolnshire, England, daughter of John Banks and Ann Holmes. She married William Chitay Foster in Dousby, England and came to Utah in 1863. They had no children. She was one of Tooele's first schoolteachers and lived in the pioneer log cabin now on court house yard. She died in Tooele July 3, 1886.

—*Margaret Nix White and Tooele Cemetery Records.*

WILLIAM CHITAY FOSTER was born August 31, 1830 to John and Katherine Goodyear Foster, in Horsham, Sussex, England. He came with his wife, Margaret Banks in 1863 to Tooele from England. They were married in Dousby Lincolnshire. His parents never joined the church. He worked in a coal mine in England and was in the Crimean War. In Salt Lake, he was stage manager or director of the Salt Lake Theater.

He and his wife were among the first schoolteachers of Tooele. He had one of the first libraries in town, was also in city council. They had no children of their own, but cared for William Nix when his mother died. He was active in Tooele dramatics, an excellent speller and penman, also kept books for a number of people and stores. For a number of years he was station agent for the narrow gauge railroad at Bauer. He died October 25, 1906.

—Margaret Nix White.

ALEXANDER McDUGAL FRASER was born in Roselis, Ross., Scotland, August 16, 1829, the son of James Fraser and Margaret McDougal who had nine children. When their children were quite young, James and Margaret moved to Dundee, Ayershire, Scotland where the children grew to adulthood. Alexander was trained as a miller, a trade he followed after coming to America. He heard the Gospel in Scotland and was baptized September 11, 1853.

He left Scotland with the Andrew Gowans family, sailing on the "Samuel Curling" on April 22, 1855, and arriving in Utah the same year in the Milo Andrus Company. He married Julia Ann Tolman in 1859. They were the parents of twelve children. They moved to Richville (Mill Pond) where he operated a flour mill for a number of years. Later he operated a flour mill at the mouth of Settlement Canyon. He was a postmaster in Tooele, a good farmer and loved flowers. He died November 9, 1915 in Grantsville at the home of his son, but was buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—Frances F. Hunter.

JULIA ANN TOLMAN FRASER, daughter of Cyrus Tolman and Lydia Ann Tallhelm, was born May 1, 1844 at Wapella County, Iowa. Her mother was killed when thrown from a wagon during a runaway in 1845. That same year she and her father went with relatives to join the Saints in Nauvoo. Julia came to Tooele in the fall of 1849 with her father and his second wife, Alice Bracken, and their small son.

Like most pioneer children Julia Ann was taught to do all kinds of work. She could knit, sew, cook, make soap, milk cows, etc. She had to work too hard all her life. She married Alexander McDougal Fraser March 22, 1859 and had twelve children. Her children were: (1) Lydia Ann, (2) Alexander Tolman, (3) James Tolman, (4) Allan James, (5) Emily Tolman, (6) George Washington, (7) Cyrus Edmund, (8) Margaret Tolman, (9) John Alvin, (10) Alice May, (11) Flora Marr, and (12) Annie Laura. James, Emily, Cyrus, Lydia Ann and Alice May died before maturity. All the others, except George, married and had families. She was a very sweet, patient mother, and everyone loved her. She died at her home in Tooele December 10, 1904. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

CORRINNE STOOKEY GARNER was born April 7, 1853, at Bellville, Illinois, daughter of Enos Stookey and Jemima Child Stookey. She came to Utah with her parents. They crossed the plains to Utah; arrived in Salt Lake City, in September of 1855. They went to what was known as "English Fort," now Taylorsville, Utah, and lived there until November when they came to Rush Valley, Tooele County. She was a wonderful horsewoman and rode with grace and ease.

Corrinne married George Garner August 18, 1877. In the year 1880, they moved to Logan, Utah, and then moved to Pocatello, Idaho. In their later years Corrinne and George drifted apart, although they were never divorced. Corrinne died February 18, at Richmond, Cache County, Utah. Buried at Clover, Tooele County, Utah.

—Isabelle Maud Tanner Somsen.



GEORGE GARNER was born February 22, 1850 in England. He came to America with his parents and family in about the year 1868; crossed the plains to Utah and then came to Tooele, to make their home. Later they moved to Clover, Tooele County, Utah. He was a kind, patient man.

George married Corrinne Stookey, August 18, 1877. They moved to Logan, Utah and then to Pocatello, Idaho, where he worked as a pipe fitter for the railroad until his retirement at age 70. He came to Salt Lake City and built a little cabin next to my home where I could look out for him. He died in June 1931. Buried in the Tooele cemetery.

—*Isabelle Maude Tanner Somsen.*

JOHN B. GARRARD was born at Diss, Norfolk, England. He emigrated to America with his widowed mother and two brothers and two sisters. They sailed February 28, 1853 on the ship "International," arriving at New Orleans April 23, 1853. They crossed the plains to Utah; arrived in Salt Lake City on September 26, 1853, in Captain Jacob Gates Company. John married Mary L. Campbell and her sister, Charlotte Campbell. He made his first home in North Ogden, where he operated a sawmill, then they moved to E. T. (Lake Point) where he farmed. He was a fine penman, and taught the three R's to many people whose education had been neglected.

He was the father of a large family. His children by Charlotte were: (1) Mamie (Maxwell), (2) Richard M. (married Clodella Hill), (3) Hattie Pearl (Peterson), (4) David Warren, (married Martha Yates), (5) Lorenzo Leonard (married Rachel Stenger, then Cora Parkinson), (6) Cyrus Heber (married Elizabeth White), (7) James Henry (married Rebecca Binnell), and (8) Lola W. (Jackson). He died at E. T. on October 30, 1911.

—*Lola Garrard Jackson.*

LYSANDER GEE was born September 1, 1818, at Austinbury, Ohio, son of Solomon Gee and Sarah Watson Crane Gee of Ashtabula County, Ohio; married (1) Amanda M. Sagers the 15th of September, 1838 at Far West, Missouri. They had only one child, a boy, named Orlando. Amanda died October 22, 1848 at St. Louis.

Lysander was married to Theresa Bowley, at Nauvoo, Illinois. They were the parents of eleven children: (1) Roselia, (2) Eudora (died as a child), (3) Andeca, (4) Electa, (5) Austin, (6) Newton, (7) Elias, (8) George, (9) Louisa (died as a child), (10) Sarah, and (11) Almon (died as a child). Lysander and his family crossed the plains to Utah in 1849 with George A. Smith Company. The family made their home at Tooele, Utah. Lysander married (3) Maryetta Rowe of Salt Lake City. They had the following children: (1) Erasmus, (2) Erastus (married Geneva Telford), (3) Augustus (married Annie Dahlquist), (4) Emma (married Brigham H. Telford), (5) Mary (married Thorpe Luker), (6) Stephen (married Thalia Watson), (7) Caroline (married Robert McGavin), (8) Robert (married Alice Clark), and (9) John (married Olive Winn). Lysander Gee had much to do with the building of Tooele. He was a prosecuting attorney, and held many offices in the Latter-day Saints Church. He died in 1894, at Tooele, Utah.

—*Emma Gee Bloomstrom.*

MARYETTA ROWE GEE was born October 13, 1831 in Thompkins County, New York. February 10, 1850 she became the third wife of Lysander Gee. They were married in Salt Lake City. She was the mother of nine children. Her death preceded that of her husband.

—*Emma Gee Bloomstrom.*

ORLANDO GEE was the son of Lysander Gee and his first wife Amanda M. Sagers. His mother died October 22, 1848 in St. Louis. Orlando was her only child. He married Mary E. Bates, daughter of Ormus E. Bates and Phebe M. Matison. Phebe was the daughter of John Matison and Elizabeth Hiss of New York. Orlando and Mary had a son who lived in Burley, Idaho.

—*Emma Gee Bloomstrom.*

THERESA BOWLEY GEE was born October 7, 1829, at Carthage, Maine, daughter of John Bowley and Polly Reed of Maine. She married Lysander Gee February 12, 1846 at Nauvoo, Illinois. She came to Utah with her husband in 1849. They settled in Tooele. She was the mother of eleven children. In 1902, she went to Provo to visit at the Robert Skelton home with her daughter and had a sad accident. She fell down the basement stairs, broke her neck and passed away there at that time. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Emma Gee Bloomstrom.*

SUSANNA OLIVIA YOUNG GILBERT was born January 22, 1847, on the Island of Jersey. She came to Utah with her parents, three brothers and two sisters, in the year 1855, with the Milo Andrus Company and settled in Provo. They moved to Fairfield, Utah, and were there when Johnston's Army was there. Susanna used to tend the children of some of the army officers. She married Henry Gilbert when she was just fifteen years of age. She had one child, Mrs. Susie Martin Fillmore of Cherry Creek, Nevada. The Gilberts moved to Nevada and lived at several different mining towns and stage stations. Later they bought a ranch at Schellbourne, Nevada, where her husband died in June, 1892.

In the early 1880's, the Gilberts adopted a baby girl, Josephine Shields, and in 1888 one of their neighbors died leaving a newborn son whom the Gilberts raised to manhood. Susanna Gilbert came to Tooele, Utah in 1895. She lived here as a widow for over 30 years. She was a very industrious woman, and seemed to be a natural born nurse, acting as a midwife when babies were born, and a doctor was not available. She was very kind to the Indians in the area, and they respected her. She died the 14th of June 1929.

—*Mrs. Josephine G. Shields.*

ALEXANDER GILLESPIE was born February 28, 1827, in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, son of Peter Gillespie and Martha Scott. He died in 1866. He married 1) Agnes Cook, 2) Susanna Jones.

CATHERINE ROSS GILLESPIE was born December 23, 1831 at Helensborough, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, daughter of Daniel Ross and Agnes McKellar Ross. She emigrated to America in the year 1851 and crossed the plains to Utah. She married John Gillespie November 16, 1852. They lived in Salt Lake City for about six years and then moved to Tooele, Utah to make their home. They lived in Lehi, Utah for a few years at the time when Johnston's Army was in the valley. They returned to their home in Tooele.

Catherine Ross Gillespie and her husband were the parents of twelve children: (1) Agnes, (2) Peter Ross, (3) John Ross, (4) William Ross, (5) Mary, (6) Daniel Ross, (7) James Ross, (8) Catherine, (9) Alexander, (10) Walter Ross, (11) Joanna, and (12) Margaret. She was a modest and retiring person in nature, taking no part in public life, but devoted her life to her family and caring for the sick. She was called "Aunt Katie" by her many friends. Died July 20, 1912 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Margaret Gillespie Bryan Boam.*

**JAMES GILLESPIE**, tenth child of Peter Gillespie and Martha Scott was born December 31, 1834 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland. He married Mary Jane Kelsey. He died in October of 1863.

**JOHN GILLESPIE**, son of Peter Gillespie and Martha Scott, was born April 27, 1830, in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland. On November 16, 1852, he married Catherine Ross. He died February 9, 1915.

**MARTHA SCOTT GILLESPIE** was born August 15, 1801 at Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland, daughter of William Scott and Isabelle Graham Scott. Martha married Peter Gillespie in Scotland. They were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom were born in Scotland. Martha and her family emigrated to America in 1852. After arriving in America they crossed the plains to Utah and arrived in Salt Lake City October 12, 1852. They came to Tooele to make their home. Later she and her husband moved to Salt Lake City where her son, John, was working as a stonecutter at the building of the Salt Lake Temple.

Martha Scott Gillespie died September 14, 1856 at Salt Lake City, Utah.

—*Gilbert Gillespie.*

**PETER GILLESPIE** was born February 26, 1796 at Maciston, Stirling, Scotland, son of Peter Gillespie and Margaret Tonnock. He married Martha Scott. Peter and his family emigrated to America when the children were all small. There were fourteen children: (1) William, (2) Isabella, (3) Peter, (4) Margaret, (5) Martha, (6) Alexander, (7) Agnes, (8) John, (9) Robert, (10) James, (11) Janet, (12) Adam, (13) Ellen, and (14) Mary. Four of the fourteen children died in Scotland; they were Robert (died age 6), Janet (died age 4), Adam (died age 4), and Mary (died age 12).

After arriving in America they went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they lived for two years; crossed the plains to Utah; arrived in Salt Lake City October 12, 1852 and came immediately to Tooele to make their home. Peter was active in both civic and church affairs while he lived in Tooele. Peter's exact date of death is not known, but he had moved to Salt Lake City, where his son was a stonemason working on the Salt Lake Temple. Peter died in Salt Lake City, Utah.

—*Gilberta G. Gillespie.*

**PETER GILLESPIE**, son of Peter Gillespie and Martha Scott, was born January 24, 1822, in Denny, Stirling, Scotland. He married Margaret McIntyre. They lived in the Sixteenth Ward in Salt Lake City, where he was superintendent of Sunday Schools. He married also Charlotte Brill. He died January 2, 1896.

**JOSHUA HAGUE GILLETTE** was born July 18, 1807 at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, son of John Gillette and Ann Hague Gillette. Joshua married Mary Butterley in England and they had eight children in England: (1) Ann, (2) John, (3) Jane, (4) Samuel, (5) Thomas (died in England), (7) Mark, and (8) Maria.

The Gillette's emigrated to America with their six remaining children in the year 1849. While on the voyage to America their child, Mark, age 3 years old, died and was buried at sea. They lost their son John, age 17, at Alton, Illinois. Another child, Mary Ann was born at Alton, Ill. They crossed the plains to Utah in 1852 and then came to Tooele. Two more children were born at Tooele: (9) Sarah, and (10) Brigham. They moved to Lehi for a short time and their daughter (11) Emma B., was born here.



They came to Milton, Tooele County, and their last child, (12) Ellen Rebecca, was born here in the year 1860. Joshua led the choir at Milton, Utah. He died at Milton, April 15, 1865. Buried in Tooele.

—Annie Gillette Kone.

MARY BUTTERLEY GILLETTE was born August 15, 1815 at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, daughter of John Butterley, and Amelia Charlesworth Butterley. She married Joshua Hague Gillette in England. They left England in 1849 and arrived in America the same year. They lost one of their children during the voyage. They stayed in Illinois for a year or so and they lost another child at Alton, Ill.

They crossed the plains to Utah in 1852 and then came to Tooele. Two more children were born at Tooele, one at Lehi, Utah and one at Milton, Tooele County, Utah. Mary's husband Joshua died in 1865 and she moved from Milton to Tooele, where she hired out as a nurse, still working at this profession when she was seventy years old. She died June 5, 1885 at Tooele.

—Annie Gillette Kone.

NAOMI CHAPPELL GILLETT was born November 28, 1843, at Gloucester, England, daughter of William Chappell, and Ursula Harding Chappell. Naomi and her mother emigrated to America on the 2nd of May, 1861, on the ship "Manchester." Arriving in New York, they went to Florence, Nebraska. They left Florence for their trip to Utah by wagon train, on August 8, 1862 and arrived in Utah October 17, 1862.

After they came to Tooele, Naomi taught school in the old adobe building that was used as a meetinghouse, and in the summer months in a little brush-roofed, open walled "Bowery," that was erected for the purpose. In 1865, she moved to E. T. (Lake Point) to teach school, and here she met Samuel Gillett. They were married September 12, 1865. Their first home was at Milton, near E. T. Five children were born to them at E. T. One of these children, William, died of scarlet fever. Naomi's mother, Ursula Chappell also died the same year. The family then moved to Tooele, and built a new brick home. Before the home was completed her husband, Samuel, died December 24, 1888. Naomi did work of all kinds to finish the house and provide for her family. In 1918, her second son's wife died leaving him with a small son and daughter, so "Thi," Leslie, and Eva made their home with her. Naomi Chappell Gillett died May 23, 1933, at Tooele, Utah.

—Dora Allen.

SAMUEL GILLETTE was born August 3, 1839 at Handsworth (or Sheffield) England, son of Joshua Hague Gillette and Mary Butterley. He crossed the plains with his family when he was thirteen years old. While he was living in E. T. City he met and married Naomi Chappelle on December 12, 1865. She was 22, and he was 26.

He made a trip back to the Missouri river for emigrants and when he returned, the ties he had cut to set in the spring were gone. Through false rumors the events that followed made him very bitter against the church. He later worked in a mine at Stockton, where he contracted arsenic poisoning and died on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1888. Samuel and Naomi were parents of nine children, five born in E. T. and four in Tooele. They were: (1) Hattie, (2) Samuel, Jr., (3) Mathias (Thi), (4) John, (5) William, (6) Leslie, (7) Perry, (8) Ursula, and (9) Lawrence.

ELIZABETH ORTON GOLLAHER was born October 4, 1808, in North Carolina. She married William Culbertson Gollaher about the year 1827 or 1828. They were the parents of nine children. They were all pioneers to Tooele County.

She and her husband and family crossed the plains to Utah, with the Ezra T. Benson Company, in the year 1849. After they arrived in Salt Lake City, they came to Tooele. She died August 7, 1854 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Elva Clarke.*

JAMES MONROE GOLLAHER was born March 25, 1833 at Keosque, Van Buren County, Iowa, son of William Culbertson Gollaher and Elizabeth Orton Gollaher. He crossed the plains to Utah with the Ezra T. Benson Company in the year 1849. He came with his parents and brothers and sisters. After arriving in Salt Lake City, his family came to Tooele.

James married Katherine Bell Bracken, the daughter of Joshua Bracken and Hannah Bell Bracken. She was born in Northumberland, England, April 30, 1839. He died February 13, 1900 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Elva Clarke.*

WILLIAM CULBERTSON GOLLAHER was born January 6, 1807 at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, son of James Gollaher and Frances Culbertson Gollaher. William married Elizabeth Orton. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom were pioneers to Tooele, Utah. They are: (1) Mary Ann, born Clinton, Ill., (2) Elizabeth, born Clinton, Ill. (married Ezra T. Benson), (3) James Monroe, born Keosque, Van Buren County, Iowa (married Catherine Bell Bracken), (4) Nancy Jane, born Far West, Mo. (died child), (5) Frances Harriet, born Rockford, Ill. (married John W. Rowberry), (6) Eliza Angeline, born Burton, Ill. (married Robert Skelton), (7) Sarah Jane, born Burton, Ill. (died child), (8) Samantha, born Burton, Ill. (married 1) Joseph White, 2) Mathew Pickett, 3) James Stuart), (9) William C., born Keosque, Iowa.

William and his family crossed the plains to Utah in the year 1849. William Gollaher was the first mayor of Tooele City, and was a counselor to the first president of the Tooele Stake, Hugh S. Gowans. He was a carpenter and gunsmith by trade, and was a prominent musician of Tooele. He married (2) Betsy Cranston, the widow of A. H. McCustion. Betsy was born December 20, 1825 at Lenoxe, Madison, New York, the daughter of Alvin and Sylvia Cranston. She died July 3, 1883 in Tooele. William died December 6, 1867 at Tooele, Utah.

JESSIE BISSETT GORDON was born June 6, 1824 at Inverness, Perthshire, Scotland, daughter of John Bissett and Jessie Shaw Bissett. In 1847, Jessie married John Gordon, a widower with five children; these children were raised by Jessie along with her own. Jessie and John had six children, namely: (1) Jessie, (2) John B., (3) Catherine, (4) Mary, (5) Helen, and (6) Mary Jane. They were all born in Scotland. In 1864, they crossed the plains to Utah in the Captain Edward Martin Company. They arrived in Salt Lake Valley in 1864, and came to Tooele, Utah to make their home. Jessie Bissett Gordon died December 5, 1920 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Peter M. Gordon.*

JOHN GORDON was born October 3, 1807 at Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married 1) Isabella Webster in 1835, and they were the parents of five children: (1) Joseph, (2) David, (3) Jean, (4) Margaret, and (5) Isabella. John's wife, Isabella died in 1846, leaving him with the children to raise. He met and married Jessie Bissett, and they were the parents of six children:

(1) Jessie, (2) John B., (3) Catherine, (4) Mary, (5) Helen, and (6) Mary Jane. John and his family emigrated to America in 1864. All his children came to America except Joseph and David; they went to Australia to make their home. After their arrival in America they came across the plains to Utah and arrived in Salt Lake in 1864. They came to Tooele, Utah. John Gordon died June 5, 1876, at Tooele, Utah.  
—*Peter M. Gordon.*

JOHN B. GORDON was born December 25, 1853, at Arbroath, in the Highlands of Scotland, son of John Gordon and Jessie Bissett Gordon. John emigrated to America with his parents in the year 1864; crossed the plains to Utah, and then came to Tooele. John married Ruth Eva Atkin the 10th of September, 1878 and they were the parents of seven children: (1) John Ernest, (2) Max, (3) William, (4) Mary, (5) Evelyn, (6) Jessie, (7) Peter M., (8) Ruth.

John Gordon was very active in civic affairs in Tooele County. He filled six terms as county attorney, a number of years as prosecuting attorney and also as deputy sheriff. Active in the early mining industry and agriculture of the county, he also established the business known as "Gordon's Furniture Company," being the proprietor and director for many years. He served in his public offices with the integrity of a true public servant. John B. Gordon died August 2, 1926 at Tooele, Utah, and the flag was flown at half mast at the county court house in his honor.  
—*Peter M. Gordon.*

ANDREW GOWANS was born December 1800 at Arbroath, Scotland. He married Ann McLeish June 20, 1823 at Arbroath. They were the parents of four children: (1) James, (2) Mary, (3) Barbara, and (4) Betsy, all born in Scotland. Andrew and Ann emigrated to America, with their daughter, Betsy, who had married Hugh S. Gowans. The other three children remained in Scotland. They emigrated April 22, 1855 on the ship "Carling," crossed the plains to Utah, arriving October 24, 1855. They were sent to the vacated Steptoe Army reservation south of Stockton, where they lived in the barracks and fed the government stock. It was a hard winter, with little food, and the Indians were very hostile.

They came to Tooele to make their home. They built a log cabin for their home and it still stands at the rear of the Benjamin H. Bowen home on West 1st South Street. He was a gardener by trade, and wove baskets and bottoms for chairs. Died November 20, 1891 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Eunice C. Rhea.*

ANN McLEISH GOWANS was born February 26, 1788 in Scotland. She married Andrew Gowans June 15, 1823 at Dundee Parish. They lived in the small town of Damleigh, Arbroath, Scotland. They were the parents of four children. They emigrated to America at the same time as her daughter, Betsy, who had married Hugh S. Gowans. The other three children remained in Scotland.

They sailed on the ship "Carling" April 22, 1855 and arrived in New York; went to Omaha, Nebraska, where they were detained because Ann contracted the dread disease of cholera. Her life was spared and she recovered. They crossed the plains to Utah arriving October 25, 1855 in the Milo Andrus Company. Settled in Tooele. She was 60 years old and thankful to be at the journey's end and have a bundle of straw to sleep on. She brought her spinningwheel across the plains and was never idle as long as she lived. Ann Gowans died April 10, 1884 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Eunice C. Rhea.*



BETSY GOWANS GOWANS was born February 22, 1832 at Arbroath, Scotland, the daughter of Andrew Gowans and Ann McLeish Gowans. Betsy married Hugh S. Gowans, who lived in the same town and had the same surname as she did but was not related. They were married March 16, 1854; left Scotland and went to Liverpool, England where they lived until after their first child, Barbara, was born February 13, 1855.

Hugh, Betsy, daughter, and her parents emigrated to America May 22, 1855 on the ship "Carling." They landed in New York and went to Omaha, Neb.; crossed the plains to Utah, arrived in Salt Lake in October 1855 and came to Tooele. Betsy was the mother of ten children, and she took great pride in her home and family. Their home is now the D.U.P. cabin on the court house lot. Died September 25, 1912 at Tooele. —*Eunice C. Rhea.*

ELIZABETH BROOMHEAD GOWANS was born February 24, 1849 at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, daughter of Thomas Broomhead and Barbara Worrall Broomhead. Her father owned and operated a marble quarry, and was co-owner of Huttons West Ltd. Silverware Co. He owned an estate at Sheffield, and also a summer home on the Isle of Man. Elizabeth emigrated to America and crossed the plains to Utah, where she came to stay with her sister, Emma who was married to Henry Green. She married Hugh S. Gowans after she came to Tooele. She was his second wife. Four children were born to this marriage: (1) Barbara, (2) George, (3) Edward, and (4) Bert.

Elizabeth was sustained as second counselor in the Primary in 1879. The president was Rebecca Williams of Grantsville, with Jane Bowen as first counselor. This was the first Primary organized in Tooele Stake and was under the direction of Francis M. Lyman. Elizabeth Broomhead Gowans died August 21, 1904, at the home of her daughter Barbara Gowans Nelson.

—*George Nelson.*

HUGH SIDLEY GOWANS was born February 23, 1832 at Perthshire, Scotland, son of Robert Gowans and Grace McKay Gowans. Married (1) Betsy Gowans, daughter of Andrew Gowans and Ann McLeish Gowans in 1854. They emigrated to America April 22, 1855 on the ship "Carling." From here they went to Omaha, Nebraska. With the Milo Andrew's Company, they arrived in Utah October 24, 1855, and came to Tooele.

The log cabin they built is now standing (1961) and is a pioneer landmark. Hugh Gowans took an active part in civic and church affairs; mayor of Tooele City for eight years, and county assessor for six years; studied law and was elected probate judge for four years. He was also a counselor to bishop John W. Rowberry, of the Latter-day Saints Church. Hugh filled a mission for his church to England, where he presided over the Manchester and New Castle Conference. After he returned to Tooele, he was a counselor to President Heber J. Grant, and when Heber J. Grant was made an apostle of the church, he was made president of Tooele Stake.

Hugh and his first wife, Betsy, were the parents of ten children: (1) Barbara, (2) Robert, (3) Hugh, (4) James and (5) Ann (twins), (6) Andrew, (7) Ephraim, (8) Betsy Ann, (9) Alonzo, and (10) Charles. Hugh and his second wife, Elizabeth Broomhead were the parents of four children: (1) Barbara, (2) George, (3) Edward, and (4) Bert. Hugh Sidley Gowans died September 12, 1912 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Eunice C. Rhea.*

ANNIE HORMAN GREEN was born October 3, 1866 at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey (Channel Isles), daughter of Charles Horman and Margaret DeLaHaye Horman. Emigrated to America August 5, 1868, on the ship "Constitution," with Harvey Cluff in charge. She came with her parents and brothers and sister, and also her grandmother, Nancy DeLaHaye. They crossed the plains to Utah by ox-team, arriving in Salt Lake City September 5, 1868, and settled in Tooele. Annie was fourteen years old when her father died, and she helped her mother to make hats and straw bonnets to sell for a living for the family.

She married Edward H. Green, a native pioneer of Tooele, December 30, 1886. They spent the first few years in Tooele, Granger and Salt Lake, and then back to Grantsville, Utah. She was the mother of nine children: (1) Edward, (2) Margaret, (3) Blanche, (4) Charles, (5) Parley, (6) Francis, (7) Clyde, (8) George, and (9) Lawrence. Annie H. Green was honored at the State Centennial Celebration, as one of the surviving pioneers of Utah. Her name appears on the copper plaque in the rotunda of the State Capitol Building. She died March 15, 1953. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—Anna H. Bevan.

ELIZABETH WORRALL GREEN was born June 11, 1811, at Heckingthorpe, Derbyshire, England, daughter of Luke Worrall and Barbara Shipman Worrall. She was living on the estate of Thomas Broomhead, who was married to her sister, Barbara Worrall, when she met Henry Green and married him.

Henry and Elizabeth emigrated to America January 6, 1851 on the ship "Ellen." They also brought Emma Broomhead, a daughter of Thomas and his first wife, Margaret Morton, to America with them. They arrived in New Orleans March 14, 1851, where a steamer, the "Alexander Scott," was chartered to take the emigrants to St. Louis, Missouri. Then to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from there crossed the plains to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City in 1852, and then to Tooele. They raised their own food and helped others, who were less fortunate. Elizabeth had no children. She died January 1, 1894 at Tooele, Utah. Buried in Tooele cemetery.

—Anna H. Bevan.

EMMA BROOMHEAD GREEN was born October 26, 1839 at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, daughter of Thomas Broomhead and Margaret Morton Broomhead. Her father was the owner and operator of a marble quarry, and also co-owner of Huttons West Ltd. Silverware Co. at Sheffield. He owned an estate at Sheffield and a summer home on the Isle of Man. Her father married again when she was three years old to Barbara Worrall. Barbara's sister, Elizabeth Worrall lived with the Broomhead family to help with the children.

Elizabeth married Henry Green and they decided to emigrate to America. They persuaded Emma's father to let them bring her to America with them, so Emma emigrated to America with the Henry Green family. They sailed on the ship "Ellen," with Captain Phillips in charge; arrived at New Orleans March 14, 1851, where they took a steamer to St. Louis, Missouri; then across the plains by wagon train; arrived at Salt Lake City in 1852, and came to Tooele. Emma Broomhead married Henry Green in 1856. She was his second wife. His first wife never had any children, but Henry and Emma were parents of nine children: (1) Henry Thomas, (2) Elizabeth, (3) George, (4) Edward, (5) Emma (died child), (6) William, (7) Sarah Ann, (8) Caroline, and (9) Lafayette. She died July 24, 1895 at Tooele, Utah.

—Anna H. Bevan.

HENRY GREEN was born May 1, 1817 at Reneshaw, Eckington, Derbyshire, England, son of George Green and Sarah Holt Green. As a young man he worked on the Thomas Broomhead Estate in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, where he met and married Elizabeth Worrall. She was the sister-in-law of Thomas Broomhead. She had been acting as nursemaid for her sister, Barbara's children, and also the step-children of Barbara. Henry and Elizabeth decided to emigrate to America, and Thomas Broomhead consented to let Emma, his daughter by his first marriage come with them. They left Liverpool, England January 6, 1851. From St. Louis, Mo., they went to Council Bluffs, Iowa where they crossed the plains to Utah; arrived in Salt Lake City in 1852, and came to Tooele.

Henry married 2) Emma Broomhead, the girl they brought to America with them. She was the mother of all his children. They were parents of nine children, six of whom are native pioneers of Tooele. They are: (1) Henry Thomas, (2) Elizabeth, (3) George, (4) Edward B., (5) Emma B., (6) William B., (7) Sarah B., (8) Caroline B., and (9) Lafayette B. . . . Henry Green died March 19, 1895 at Tooele, Utah.

—Annie H. Bevan.

MATILDA WATKINS GREEN, daughter of William and Sarah Clark Watkins, was born March 13, 1845, at Baradon, Rutlandshire, England. She became converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and emigrated to America in 1868; crossed the plains by ox team and settled in Salt Lake. Here she married William Hale Green, December 25, 1868.

From Salt Lake they moved to Grantsville and later to Stockton, where Mr. Green died in 1888. She took seven children to Tooele City, where she resided until her death February 11, 1918. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. Four of her children survived her, namely: Mrs. Alfred J. Green, Mrs. John Frank, Mrs. A. W. Lee, and Mrs. Harry J. Green.

—Obit. *Salt Lake Tribune*.

RICHARD WILLIAM GREEN was born November 22, 1812 at Newport, Monmouth County, Wales, son of Charles James Green and Maria Long Green. His father fought with the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at the Battle of Waterloo. He took up the trade of a ropemaker, which trade he followed for many years before and after coming to America in 1853 with his three eldest children, his wife and two younger children following some months later.

After the family were together again they came to Clover, Tooele County, where they settled in a log house. He built a sawmill, later he turned the mill into a rope material mill where he prepared the hemp for the ropes. The power to turn the machine was furnished by three of his grandsons. The finished rope was taken to Salt Lake and sold. Richard later became blind but he still made a very good product for those days. He was the father of nine children, two dying in infancy. Hannah Maria Green Bush was the ninth child. He died August 9, 1894 at Clover, Tooele County, Utah at the age of 82 years.

—*Laurel Bush Isgreen*.

SARAH ANN MANDER GREEN was born December 23, 1861 at St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Thomas and Maria Lishman Mander. Her father died in St. Louis August 22, 1862. Very shortly after his death, her mother with her three small children, joined the immigrant train of which J.T.D. McAllister was captain to cross the plains to Utah to join her mother and her sister (Mary Wrathall) living at Grantsville. Arriving in Salt Lake



City, Maria and her two youngest children stayed for some time at the encampment on the old 8th ward square. Johnnie, the oldest boy, was taken to Grantsville where he made his home with his Aunt Mary and her family for most of his life. He died September 31, 1874 at the age of 20.

Early in 1863, Maria and her family moved to Grantsville; living first in a house built against the south wall of the fort. Sarah Ann married Henry Thomas Green October 22, 1879 in Salt Lake. They were parents of ten children: (1) Henry Mander, (2) John Raymond, (3) George Alfred, (4) Bessie Maria, (5) Francis William, (6) Wilma, (7) Sarah Irene, (8) Harold Mander, (9) Infant, (10) Emma Katherine, and (11) Ruth Howell (adopted). Sarah Ann died March 26, 1930 at Rexburg, Idaho. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*Mary Mander McKellar.*

HANNAH BLYTHIN GRIFFITH was born June 23, 1793, at Llanasa, Flintshire, Wales, daughter of John and Annie Bleddyn. Married John Griffith, a tailor of Rhuddlan, Flintshire, Wales. Her husband died March 14, 1839 at Liverpool, Lancashire, England. Hannah emigrated to America with her son Joseph and family, in the year 1855 on the ship, "Emerald Isle," arrived in New York December 29, 1855. They lived in New York until the year 1859, and then crossed the plains to Utah; arrived in Utah, and then came to E. T. (Lake Point) to make their home. Hannah Blythin died at E. T. and is buried there.

—*Farrell Davies.*

JOSEPH GRIFFITH, born August 19, 1830 at Liverpool, England, son of John Griffith and Hannah Blythin Griffith. Married Margaret Price, the daughter of Richard Price and Margaret Roberts Price, in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas in Liverpool. Two daughters were born to them in Liverpool: (1) Hannah, and (2) Celestial.

Joseph and Margaret emigrated to America November 30, 1855, on the ship "Emerald Isle," his mother Hannah came with them. Arrived in New York, December 29, 1855 and made their home there until the year 1859. While there Joseph was the editor of the "New York Sun." Two daughters were born in New York, (3) Elizabeth, and (4) Josephine. In 1859, the family crossed the plains to Utah. The daughter, Josephine died enroute to Utah. After they arrived in Salt Lake City, another child was born (5) Eleanor. The family then moved to E. T. (Lake Point) where Joseph was a farmer and cattle owner. Four more children were born at E. T., namely: (6) Margaret Jane, (7) Joseph Richard, (8) John Edward, and (9) Charles Albert. Joseph Griffith died February 15, 1915 at Lake Point, Tooele County, Utah.

—*Farrell Davies.*

MARGARET PRICE GRIFFITH was born December 21, 1832 at Liverpool, Lancashire, England, daughter of Richard Price and Margaret Roberts Price. Married Joseph Griffith July 13, 1852 at Liverpool. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom were born in Liverpool, two in New York, one at Salt Lake City, and the other four at E. T. (Lake Point), Tooele County, Utah.

Margaret emigrated to America with her husband and the two children who were born in England. They sailed on the ship "Emerald Isle," and arrived in New York, where they stayed until 1859; crossed the plains to Utah; arrived in Utah and came to E. T. (Lake Point), Tooele County to make their home. Margaret Price Griffith died June 21, 1906 at Lake Point, Tooele, Utah.

—*Farrell Davies.*

MARSHALL HUBBARD GROVER was born September 27, 1846, at Nauvoo, Illinois, son of Thomas Grover and Caroline Eliza Nickerson Hubbard Grover. He was a pioneer of Provo, Utah and later moved to Grantsville, Utah. In later years he moved to Grouse Creek, Utah and then to Lyman, Madison County, Idaho. He married Isabella Orr December 11, 1871. She was born May 18, 1852, in Glasgow, Scotland, the daughter of Thomas Orr and Christina Bennett Orr, pioneers of Grantsville.

They were the parents of thirteen children: (1) Marshall Thomas Grover, (2) Ida Isabell (Weeks), (3) Robert Edgar Grover, married Martha Harris, (5) Elisha Freeman Grover, married Emma M. Frederickson, (6) Caroline Elizabeth, (7) Lyman Emery, (8) John Orr, married Nora Homer, (9) William Leslie, married Sarah Grace Squires, (10) Seth Bennett, married Blanche Young, (11) Wesley Lavern, married Ila Sibbetts, (12) Raymond, married Kate Browning, and (13) Clifford, married Isabelle Browning. Marshall Hubbard Grover died January 8, 1918 at Archer, Madison County, Idaho. Isabella Orr Grover died October 25, 1919, at Archer, Madison County, Idaho.

—*Esther Warner.*

ANN WHITE GUNNELL was born November 30, 1786, in Tealby, Lincolnshire, England, the eldest child of William and Susanna White. She attended school in her childhood, learned the trade of making bonnets and hats, and had a business of her own. In 1826, she married John Gunnell, a widower, who had buried his wife and eight of his children. He had one child living, a girl, Mary, who was sixteen years old when her father married Ann White. In 1848, they sold all their property, in preparation of emigrating to the United States with Ann's brother, Jonathan and his family. They sailed from Liverpool, England, on January 29, 1849, on the ship "Zetland." They arrived in New Orleans April 2, 1849. They stayed at Winter Quarters six weeks getting ready to cross the plains by ox-team. While here Ann's brother Jonathan contracted the dread disease known as black canker, and he died May 11, 1849. He was 38 years old. It was now their responsibility to look after his widow and four children.

They arrived in Utah in the month of October. On the journey west, Jonathan's widow gave birth to a baby girl. They crossed the plains in the Ezra T. Benson Company. The Gunnell's bought a one room home in Salt Lake City, where John Gunnell died July 2, 1850. Ann's sister-in-law married Benjamin Clegg and moved to Tooele. In 1852, Ann came to Tooele to visit the Clegg's and took their daughter back to Salt Lake City to stay with her. This girl, Susan, continued to live with her until Ann Gunnell died April 16, 1866 in Salt Lake City.

—*Effie D. Lindberg.*

ALMA HELAMAN HALE was born April 24, 1836 at Bradford, Massachusetts, son of Jonathan Harriman Hale and Olive Boynton Hale. When he was ten years of age his parents and two sisters died at Winter Quarters. Alma came west across the plains in the Heber C. Kimball Company, with his two brothers, Aroet, and Solomon and his sister Rachel. He lived in Salt Lake with his brother Aroet until 1854, and then moved to Grantsville. Alma married Sarah Elizabeth Walker, the daughter of J. B. Walker and Elizabeth Brown Walker. She was born at Tishominge, Mississippi. They were the parents of three children: (1) Alma Helaman, (2) Olive Elizabeth, and (3) Enos Eliphet. In 1862, he was called on a special mission to go back to Council Bluffs and bring to Salt Lake a group of emigrants. This trip took six months.

Alma married 2) Sarah Annie Clark, who was born at Colchester, England. They were the parents of ten children: (1) Ernest Frederick, (2) Albert Henry, (3) Almana Sarah, (4) Rachel Clarissa, (5) Katie Eliza, (6) Gracie Emma, (7) Jonathan Harriman, (8) Solomon William, (9) Aroetta Louisa and (10) Rebecca Viola. Alma married 3) Ellen Victoria Clarke, a sister of Sarah. They were the parents of eight children: (1) Edgar Daniel, (2) Aroet Clinton, (3) Arthur Willard, (4) Franklin George, (5) Rose Ellen, (6) Alvin Wilford, (7) Eugene Clark, and (8) Zina Emeline. In later years Alma and his family moved to Smithfield, Utah and then to Logan, Utah. He died March 30, 1908.

—Janet H. Anderson.

AROET LUCIUS HALE was born May 18, 1828, at Dover, New Hampshire, son of Jonathan Harriman Hale and Olive Boynton Hale. As a young boy he was personally acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith. He worked on the Nauvoo Temple with his father. He was serving in the Nauvoo Legion as a drummer boy at the time of the martyrdom of Joseph Smith. His parents and two sisters died at Winter Quarters, and Aroet crossed the plains to Utah with his two brothers, Solomon and Alma, and his sister Rachel. They arrived in Utah in 1848. The Nauvoo Legion was revived in Salt Lake and Aroet again became a member, one of the Minute Men and served for about six years. He served in the Walker Indian War, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Battalion of Life Guards Cavalry, of the G.S.L. Military District. He married Olive Whittle, daughter of Thomas Whittle and Amelia Fullmer Whittle on September 15, 1849. She was born in Montreal, Canada. They were the parents of six children. In 1854, he was assigned a grant of 160 acres in Grantsville, in recognition of services rendered in allaying Indian troubles. He and his brother Alma and their families moved to Grantsville. Aroet married 2) Louisa Phippen on March 15, 1857, and one child was born to this marriage, named Esther. They were later divorced.

Aroet married 3) Louisa Cooke, who was born at Chichester, Sussex, England. They were the parents of eight children: (1) Aroetta, (2) Clarissa Louisa, (3) Henry Little, (4) Leonard Wilford, (5) Phoebe Elizabeth, (6) Sarah Almina, (7) Frank Boynton, (8) Janet, and (9) Robert Gee (adopted). Aroet married 4) Charlotte Cook, sister of Louisa. They were the parents of nine children: (1) George Edward, (2) Alma Frederick, (3) Charlotte, (4) Benjamin, Walter, (5) Harriet Martha, (6) James Morris, (7) Mary Lulu, (8) Amy Lucille, and (9) Louisa Ann. He was a member of the city council, justice of the peace, bishop's counselor, and patriarch. He died December 13, 1911 at Grantsville, Utah.

—Janet H. Anderson.

CHARLOTTE COOKE HALE was born March 7, 1844 at Chichester, Sussex, England, daughter of Henry Cooke and Martha Morris Cooke. She grew into a lovely young woman and was chosen by England's Queen Victoria as child's maid to accompany the Royal family to the Isle of Wight after Prince Albert's death, when the family was in mourning.

Charlotte emigrated to America in the year 1861 on the ship "Manchester." After arriving in New York she came to Utah in the John R. Murdock Company. Crossing the plains was a hardship for her after being a part of the life of the Royal family. They arrived in Salt Lake and she went to Grantsville, where she married Aroet Hale. She went to St. Joseph, Nevada with her husband while he filled a mission for the Latter-day Saints Church. She was the mother of nine children, one of whom died as an infant. Charlotte Cooke Hale died July 1, 1920.

—Janet H. Anderson.



ELLEN VICTORIA CLARKE HALE was born January 6, 1848 at Colchester, Essex, England, daughter of Daniel Clarke and Elizabeth Gower Clark. Ellen's three oldest sisters emigrated to America before the rest of the family, in the year 1861. Ellen and the remainder of her family came on the ship "Hudson" June 3, 1864. After they arrived in New York they went to Chicago and took the train to Nebraska, where they crossed the plains to Utah in the William Hyde Company. Ellen's father died of cholera at Platte river, and was buried beside the trail. They arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah October 26, 1864, and went immediately to Grantsville, Utah to make their home, with her sister Sarah. Her mother had married John Wood and gone to Morgan, Utah to live taking the younger children with her.

Ellen married Alma Helaman Hale. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters. Ellen helped to take care of the sick, acting as nurse. This seemed to be her calling in life. In later years she and her husband and family moved to Perry, Gentile Valley, Idaho. She died March 8, 1940 at Groveland, Idaho. Buried in the Groveland cemetery.

—*Nathan Hale Gardner.*

LOUISA COOKE HALE was born January 25, 1836 at Chichester, Sussex, England, daughter of Henry Cooke and Martha Morris Cooke. Her brother, Benjamin F. Cooke and his wife, Polly Joy, had decided to emigrate to America, so Louisa worked and saved enough money for her fare so she could come with them. They left Liverpool, England April 18, 1861 on the ship "Manchester." After their arrival in New York they crossed the plains to Utah; arrived in Salt Lake September 12, 1861 with the John R. Murdock Company. Louisa came to Grantsville in 1861 to live with the William Rydalc'h family. She married Aroet Hale December 24, 1861. Aroet's wife Olive Whittle had died and left him with six children.

Louisa was president of the Latter-day Saints Primary in the Tooele Stake for seventeen years. She was reported to have had the first sewing machine and first kerosene lamp in Grantsville. She was the mother of eight children. At the death of her son, Henry Little, Lysander Gee whose wife had died giving birth to a son, gave the baby to Louisa Hale. Robert Gee Hale was raised as her son as long as he lived. He married Alice Clark. They had three children: (1) Leola, (2) Ivy, and (3) Robert. Louisa Cooke Hale died May 10, 1910 at Grantsville, Utah.

—*Janet H. Anderson.*

OLIVE WHITTLE HALE was born December 14, 1833 at Montreal, Canada, daughter of Thomas Whittle and Mary Fulmer Whittle. She came to U.S.A. and crossed the plains with the Heber C. Kimball Company, arriving in Salt Lake Valley September 24, 1848.

Olive Whittle married Aroet Hale in Salt Lake City on September 15, 1849. They stayed in Salt Lake until 1854 when they came to Grantsville, Utah to make their home. They were the parents of six children: (1) Aroet Lucius, (2) Olive Amelia, (3) Jonathan Harriman, (4) Thomas Whittle, (5) Rachel Susan and (6) Solomon Eliphalet. Olive Whittle Hale died September 14, 1860 at Grantsville, Utah.

—*Janet H. Anderson.*

SOLOMON HENRY HALE was born April 30, 1839 at Quincy, Illinois, son of Jonathan Harriman Hale and Olive Boynton Hale. Solomon's parents and two sisters died at Winter Quarters, and Solomon came west across the plains to Utah with his brothers Aroet and Alma and his sister Rachel, in the Heber C. Kimball Company, arriving in 1848. In 1866-1867 he spent a lot of time with the Indians around Cache Valley, learning their customs and

language. In 1858, he went to Skull Valley, Tooele County, Utah, to work on a ranch breaking wild horses. He worked for the "Pony Express" at Deep Creek, breaking horses for them. In 1862, he was commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln as wagonmaster in the Captain Lot Smith Co. of the Utah Volunteers, who protected the mails on the overland route. Solomon married Anna Clark, daughter of Samuel Clark and Rebecca Garner Clark. They were the parents of eight children: (1) Solomon Henry, (2) Jonathan Joseph, (3) Samuel Clark, (4) Hattie Vilate, (5) Arta d'Crista, (6) Heber Quincy, (7) Aroet Alma, and (8) Anna Lavinna. They lived on the Hooper ranch at Skull Valley.

Solomon moved to Bear Lake Valley in later years. He married 2) Jane Clark Bollwinkel (widow of John Bollwinkel). There were no children to this marriage. He again moved, to Preston, Idaho where he was given the special assignment of superintending the building of the Oneida Stake Academy. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Preston City. He held the office of bishop in the Latter-day Saints Church, a member of the stake presidency and also patriarch. He died in Boise, Idaho July 11, 1925.

—*Janet H. Anderson.*

JACOB VERNON HAMBLIN was born April 2, 1819 in Ohio. He emigrated to Utah with his parents, arriving in Salt Lake Valley in 1850, and came to Tooele. His wife, Lucinda did not come to Tooele but he had children with him. While here he married Rachel Judd, daughter of Arza Judd. She mothered his children, and soon had a son of her own whom they called Joseph. They also adopted an Indian boy they called Albert. In 1854, he was called to serve a mission to the Indians in southern Utah. He left in 1854 but did not move his family until September 11, 1855. Besides Rachel and his two families of children, Jacob induced his 22-year-old brother Oscar, and Oscar's bride Mary Ann Corbridge, to go with them. Dudley Leavitt and his sixteen year old second wife, his widowed mother, and his only unmarried sister, Priscilla, accompanied them. Jacob later married Priscilla.

Jacob's aging father, Isaiah Hamblin, refused to budge from Tooele. He said, "grasshoppers or no grasshoppers, I'm staying here." Jacob continued his labors with the Indians until his death in New Mexico in 1886. He was the father of 24 children.

GEORGE HAMMOND was born March 6, 1853 at Andover, Hampshire, England, son of William and Susannah Hammond. George emigrated to America with his parents and three brothers. They sailed from Southampton, April 15, 1861 on the ship "Manchester," and arrived in New York May 15, 1861; traveled on to Florence, Nebraska. From there they started their journey west, to Utah; arrived in Salt Lake City, and settled in Grantsville. George married Rose Clarke, February 22, 1875, daughter of Daniel Clarke and Elizabeth Gower Clarke, and was born at Barking, Essex, England.

George spent much of his time in the pioneering and development of Grantsville and Tooele County. He was considered an authority on agriculture and was among the first in developing non-irrigable lands of the county. He served in a public capacity as follows: 4 terms as mayor of Grantsville, 3 terms as city alderman, 4 terms as commissioner of Tooele County, 3 terms as president of South Willow Irrigation Company, and marshal of Grantsville for several years. George and Rose were the parents of twelve children, eleven boys and one girl. They also adopted a girl, Emma Murdock, whom they raised. He died September 9, 1914 at Grantsville, Utah.

—*Ray Hammond.*

JAMES HENRY HAMMOND was born March 15, 1833 at Donegal, Ireland, son of John and Margaret Hammond. Married Mary Ann Howell, daughter of James Howell and Sarah Marshall Howell, who was born February 18 at Orsett, Essex, England. They were married March 5, 1858 at Wilmington, Newcastle, Delaware. She died September 1, 1883 in Tooele, Utah.

James and Mary Ann were the parents of eleven children: (1) Margaret Ann, born in Wilmington, Delaware December 28, 1858, (2) Sarah, born on the plains enroute to Utah in 1860, (3) David, born on the plains in 1862, (4) Mary Jane, born in Salt Lake City February 12, 1864, (5) James Alexander, born in Tooele September 24, 1866, (6) William John, born in Tooele January 23, 1869, (7) Charlotte Emily, born in Tooele September 28, 1871, (8) George Henry, born in Tooele October 21, 1873, (9) Maud Emma, born in Tooele September 30, 1876, (10) Arthur Sidney, born in Tooele January 26, 1879, (11) Adrian Peter, born February 1, 1882 in Tooele. James Henry Hammond died November 19, 1888 at Tooele, Utah.

JANE BELL HAMMOND was born May 5, 1863 at Chirton, Hexham, Northumberland, England, daughter of Edward Bell and Jane Brown Bell. She emigrated to America with her parents and two brothers, John and George. They left England early in 1866; arrived in America where they crossed the plains to Utah, arriving in October of 1866. Jane's brother George died while crossing the plains. The Bell family moved to Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah for a few years and then moved to Ophir, Utah where Jane's father worked in the mines. Jane's father Edward Bell was a good musician and played the violin for dances.

She married John Hammond September 23, 1882, and they made their home in Grantsville. They were the parents of three children: (1) John Thomas, (2) Susan, and (3) Mamie. Jane had a great love for flowers, and loved to work in her flower garden. While on an overnight camping trip to a nearby canyon, she was stricken with a heart attack and died August 16, 1896.  
—Anna H. Bevan.

JOHN HAMMOND was born September 8, 1855 at Andover Hampshire, England, son of William Hammond and Susannah Howard Hammond. He emigrated to America with his parents. The family sailed from Southampton April 15, 1861 on the ship "Manchester." They arrived in New York May 15, 1861; traveled to Florence, Nebraska where they started their journey west by wagon train; came to Grantsville to make their home. He married Jane Bell, the daughter of Edward Bell and Jane Brown Bell, also pioneers of Grantsville. They were the parents of three children. When the oldest child, Thomas, was twelve years old, John's wife died suddenly leaving him with three children to raise.

He married Christina Stromberg Levander April 4, 1900. They were the parents of eight children: (1) George William, (2) Lucy Emily, (3) Carlos Delbert, (4) Lola Maria (died infant), (5) Roy Tennis, (6) Margaret Hazel, (7) Walter Marian, and (8) Velma Brita. John and his oldest son, Thomas, owned and operated a sawmill in North Willow Canyon which was run by a water wheel. He was a game warden for Tooele Co. for several years and also deputy sheriff at Grantsville. For many years he collected tickets at the old "Opera House." He died of a stroke June 1, 1927 at Grantsville, Utah.  
—Anna H. Bevan.



MARY JANE EVERILL HAMMOND was born August 1, 1850 at Birmingham, Warwick, England, daughter of John Everill and Jane Bannister Everill. Married William Hammond after he lost his wife, Susannah. William and Mary Jane were the parents of thirteen children. She later married John Spencer, and they had one child, John Nathaniel Spencer.

—Anna H. Bevan.

ROSE CLARKE HAMMOND was born June 14, 1857 at Barking, Essex, England, daughter of Daniel Clarke and Elizabeth Gower Clarke. She emigrated to America on the ship "Hudson" June 3, 1864; arrived in New York then went to Florence, Nebraska, where they prepared for the trip to Utah. They left Nebraska August 9, 1864, in the William Hyde Company. Rose's father was ill during the journey west, and when they reached the Platte river, he contracted cholera and died. The rest of the family continued on their journey and arrived in Salt Lake City October 26, 1864. Rose, her brother, Fred, and sister, Ellen, came to Grantsville, Utah to live with one of her older sisters, who had emigrated a few years earlier, and was married to Alma Helaman Hale.

Rose married George Hammond February 22, 1875 and they made their home in Grantsville. She was president of the Relief Society for sixteen years, and also served on the Stake Relief Society Board. She was a community nurse for more than twenty years. She was the mother of twelve children of her own: (1) George William, (2) Alma Frederick, (3) Hugh, (4) John Daniel, (5) Raymond, (6) Thomas, (7) Albert Leroy, (8) Leslie, (9) Paul Leland, (10) Frank Clarke, (11) Arthur Wilford, and (12) Lucy Jennis. She also raised an adopted daughter, Emma Murdock. Rose Clark Hammond died in the year 1840, at Grantsville, Utah.

—Ray Hammond.

SUSANNAH HOWARD HAMMOND was born January 15, 1820 at Sman-nell, Andover, Hampshire, England. She married William Hammond in England where they became the parents of five children, one of whom died. They emigrated to America with their family. They sailed from Southampton April 15, 1861 on the ship "Manchester," and arrived in New York May 15, 1861; journeyed on to Florence, Nebraska where they started their trek westward. Their son Harry died enroute to Utah.

The Hammonds moved to Grantsville, Utah to make their home. Susannah did not live long enough to enjoy her home and family because the latter part of the year they arrived here she gave birth to twin daughters, who died at birth, and she followed them in death in August of 1862. She and the twins were buried on their own property because there was not a cemetery in Grantsville at this time.

—Anna H. Bevan.

THOMAS HAMMOND was born March 3, 1858, at Andover, Hampshire, England, son of William Hammond and Susannah Howard Hammond. He emigrated to America with his parents and three brothers, George, John and Harry. An older sister, Lucy Beatrice died in England. They sailed from Southampton April 15, 1861, on the ship "Manchester," arriving in New York May 15, 1861; journeyed to Florence, Nebraska, and from there crossed the plains to Utah. After they arrived in Salt Lake City, the family settled in Grantsville.

Thomas' youngest brother, Harry, died while they were crossing the plains, and his mother gave birth to twin girls, soon after they arrived in Grantsville. Both of the babies died, and their mother died a few months later. Thomas lived to be only twenty-five years old. He died September 15, 1883 at Grantsville, Utah. He never married.

—Anna H. Bevan.

**WILLIAM HAMMOND** was born August 3, 1829, at Andover, Hampshire, England, son of James Hammond and Elizabeth Taylor Hammond. Married Susannah Howard in England, and they had five children born to them at Andover: (1) Lucy Beatrice (died child), (2) George, (3) John, (4) Thomas, and (5) Harry.

William and his family emigrated to America, on the ship "Manchester." They sailed from Southampton April 15, 1861; arrived in New York in May of 1861. From Florence, Nebraska, crossed the plains to Utah. Their youngest child, Harry, died while enroute to Utah. After they arrived in Salt Lake City, William was sent to Grantsville, Utah, to help keep peace with the Indians who were rustling stock from the settlers. His wife Susannah, gave birth to (6) twin daughters, the latter part of the year 1861. They died soon after birth, and their mother died the following year, in August of 1862. William married (2) Mary Jane Everill, by whom he had thirteen children: (1) Elizabeth, (2) William James, (3) Mary Jane, (4) Jasper (died child), (5) Ernest, (6) Fanny (died child), (7) Edith, (8) Ada, (9) Rose Ellen, (10) Alice Mary, (11) Lillie (died infant), (12) Joseph, and (13) Luetta. William and his wife moved to E. T. City (Lake Point) for a few years. He died November 20, 1898 at Grantsville, Utah.

—*Anna H. Bevan.*

**ANNA LARSEN HANSEN** was born August 18, 1834, at Malmo, Sweden, daughter of Lars Larsen and Elsie Larsen. Her parents emigrated to America in 1857 and left Anna behind. After arriving in America, went to Omaha, Nebraska, where they worked to get enough money to bring Anna to America. Their dream finally realized, Anna arrived in America in 1859. The family then crossed the plains to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City in 1860. Anna married Frederick Peter Hansen, and they moved to Rush Valley, Tooele County, Utah, settling near Faust Station, where her husband worked for the Pony Express. They were the parents of eight children. The first one, a daughter, died soon after birth. The other seven were all sons. They moved to Tooele, Utah in later years. Anna Larsen Hansen died in March, 1899 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Mae Hansen.*

**FREDRICK PETER HANSEN** was born January 14, 1832 at Jutland, Denmark, son of Peter Hansen and Johanna Rasmussen Hansen. Fredrick and his mother emigrated to America in 1857, on the ship "Tuscarora." They arrived in America and went to Iowa where they stayed until 1860; crossed the plains in Captain Haight's Company; arrived in Salt Lake City and remained there until the following spring.

In the year 1861, he married Anna Larsen and they moved to Rush Valley, in Tooele County, Utah and located at Faust Station, where he was stableman for the Pony Express, who had a relay station there. They next moved to Deseret, and while there he engaged in the fight of the Blackhawk War. They then moved back to Faust and then to Tooele. Here he was a stock raiser and sheep owner. Fredrick and Anna were the parents of eight children. The first one, a daughter, died soon after birth. Then they had seven sons. Fredrick's wife Anna died in the year 1899. Fredrick Peter Hansen died in 1925 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Mae Hansen.*

**HARRIETT CRANER HARRIS** was born April 26, 1834 in Maxstroke, Warwickshire, England, daughter of George Benjamin Craner and Elizabeth West. She came to America with her parents in 1854 but her father died in Kansas, before reaching Utah. She came to Tooele with her mother. She married Alexander Harris on June 6, 1856. Died September 15, 1876.

—*Maleta Hansen.*

HENRY HARRIS was born December 4, 1848 in Horley Oxford, England, son of Martin Miles Harris and Mary Ann Harris. He emigrated to America with his parents and brothers and two sisters February 2, 1851 in the ship "Ellen Maria." They arrived in New Orleans on April 2, 1851 and came across the plains in the Orson Pratt Company. On the journey to Utah, the cholera broke out among the emigrants and Henry's parents, a brother and sister died. He and his sister Caroline were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howell, who had no children of their own.

Arriving in Salt Lake Valley the Howell's and their newly acquired family moved to Ogden, Utah. Later they came to Tooele, Utah and homesteaded land at Pine Canyon, where they became farmers and livestock producers. He made several trips back across the plains to bring emigrants. He contracted timber for the mines. Henry married Grace Donaldson in March, 1877. She was born in Lynwood, Scotland May 7, 1860, daughter of James Donaldson and Mary McDonald. She came to Utah by train in 1869. They made their home on the old Howell homestead. They were the parents of eleven children: (1) Mary Ann (Whitehouse), (2) Thomas Howells (died child), (3) James Henry, (4) Grace (Whitehouse), (5) Caroline Donaldson (Jones), (6) Lela Eliza (Johnson), (7) Henry Donaldson, (8) Margaret (Russell), (9) Mabel Elizabeth (Sagers), (10) Martin Miles, and (11) Ruby (Morrell). Henry Harris died at Pine Canyon (Lake View) the 31st of May, 1916.

—*Evelyn Martin.*

MARY ELIZABETH FORSYTH HARRISON was born October 5, 1856 in Manayunk, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Irwin Forsyth and Sarah Freeland Barker Forsyth. Her parents emigrated from Carlisle, Cumberland, England, in 1845. They stayed in Pennsylvania for several years before coming to Utah September 12, 1861, in the Milo Andrews Company. The Forsyth family settled in Salt Lake City, then in E. T. City where in 1867, her father had been called to help install the machinery in the woolen mill.

She married William Chase Harrison on January 24, 1876. They lived at Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, where four children were born. Next they moved to E. T. City where three more children were born. They lived also in Emmett, Idaho for awhile. She died in Emmett on March 22, 1907, but was buried in the Spanish Fork cemetery. She was the mother of ten children: (1) Charles William, born 1877, (2) John Forsyth, born 1879, (3) Sarah Mable, born 1881, (4) Eather Leroy, born 1883, (5) Ralph Porter, born 1886, (6) Parley Clarence, born 1888, (7) Earl Irwin, born 1890, (8) Roscoe Lavaca, born 1892, (9) Mary Esther, born 1894, and (10) Horace Herbert, born 1896.

—*Mildred Mercer.*

HENRY BARTLETT HAYNES was born April 6, 1849 at South Witham, Lincolnshire, England, son of John Haynes and Ann Francis Haynes. He emigrated to Utah with his parents when he was sixteen years old. After their arrival in New York, they traveled west to Utah by way of New Haven, Connecticut and Montreal, Canada, because of the Civil War. After their arrival in Salt Lake City, they came to Tooele, Utah to make their home. After a few years in Tooele, he obtained employment in Salt Lake City. While here he became associated with the Salt Lake Theatre Dramatic Group. Henry married Mary Murray May 19, 1886 and they returned to Tooele to make their home. He was active in both civic and church affairs.



He joined the Old Tooele Dramatic Group and was associated with local actors and actresses, Alvin McCustion, A. C. Gowans, Albert Lee, Brigham Rowberry, Elizabeth Green Gillespie, Nellie Lee and others. Henry and Mary were the parents of eight children. He died September 28, 1928. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Agnes H. Steele.*

JOHN HAYNES, son of Henry Haynes and Elizabeth Bursnell, was born July 23, 1820, in South Witham, Lincolnshire, England. He married Ann Francis, daughter of Thomas Francis and Sarah Ann Cooper. Ann was born January 6, 1820 at Lenton, Lincolnshire, England. John and Ann were parents of seven children, all born in South Witham, Lincolnshire, England: (1) John, (2) Sarah Ann, (3) Thomas Francis, (4) Jain, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Amy, and (7) Henry Bartlett. Ann Francis Haynes came to Utah in 1864. Her three children, John, Sarah Ann and Elizabeth had come a year before. Her husband, John, and son, Thomas came in 1866. Jain and Amy died as babies. John Haynes died April 27, 1882 in Tooele. Ann died August 28, 1898 in Tooele. Both are buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary Ethel S. Egbert.*

JOHN HAYNES was born December 10, 1844 at South Witham, Lincolnshire, England, son of John Haynes and Ann Francis Haynes. He emigrated to America with his parents and brothers and sister, in 1865. After their arrival in New York, they were forced to travel west by way of Connecticut and Montreal, Canada because of the Civil War. After their arrival in Salt Lake, they came to Tooele.

John married Julia Marie (Barber) Lee and they lived in Tooele where four children were born: (1) John Lee, (2) Eli Lee, (3) Thomas Lee, (4) Henry Lee. They then moved to Grouse Creek, Box Elder County, where seven more children were born: (5) Julia Marie Lee, (6) Samuel Lee, (7) Elizabeth Caroline Lee, (8) Frank Lee, (9) James Lee, (10) William Lee, and (11) Sarah Ann Lee. John in later years moved to Idaho, where he died November 17, 1930, at Oakley, Cassia County, Idaho, and is buried there.

—*Mary Ethel S. Egbert.*

JULIA MARIE BARBER HAYNES was born October 30, 1851 in a covered wagon in Lee County, Iowa, while enroute to Utah, the daughter of Jesse Barber and Julia Marie Munjar Barber. Julie's mother died eleven days after her birth. Before she died she asked her sister, Elizabeth Caroline Munjar Lee (wife of Eli Lee) to take her baby to raise. Julia's father went on to California in search of gold and did not see his baby daughter again until she was fourteen years old. She was raised by the Lees and took their name. Julia Marie (Barber) Lee married John Haynes December 20, 1869.

She and her husband lived at Tooele, Utah for 5 or 6 years, where four of their eleven children were born, then moved to Grouse Creek, Utah where the other seven children were born. Julia Marie (Barber) Lee Haynes died October 3, 1912 at Oakley, Cassia County, Idaho and is buried there.

—*Mary H. Lee.*

MARY MURRAY HAYNES was born June 12, 1863 on the ship "Cynosure," while enroute to America, to James Murray and Mary McHattie Murray. They arrived in New York Harbor, and then started their journey westward. The journey proved too much for the mother of Mary, the new infant, and she died leaving her four children, including the new baby.

They arrived in Salt Lake City in October, 1863 and went directly to Tooele, Utah to make their new home.

Mary's father married Jessie White the girl who had been helping to take care of his children. They moved to Pine Canyon (Lake View), Tooele county, to make their permanent home. When she was seventeen years old she married Henry B. Haynes. They made their home in Tooele. They were the parents of eight children: (1) Harry M., (2) William M., (3) Ferris M., (4) James M., (5) Jesse M., (6) Ann Francis, (7) Mary Agnes, and (8) Bartlett M. She worked as a practical nurse and also helped prepare the dead for burial. Mary Murray Haynes died July 16, 1927 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Agnes H. Steele.*

JOHN DUNCAN HEGGIE was born February 9, 1799 at Aberdeen, Scotland, son of James Duncan Heggie and Barbara Murdock Heggie. He married Marjorie Grant. They were the parents of two children, a son (1) John G. Heggie, and a daughter (2) Janette.

The family decided to emigrate to America. They left Scotland for Liverpool, England, and sailed February 18, 1853 on the ship "Good Ship International." They crossed the plains to Utah, arriving September 30, 1853. They went to Clearfield, Utah where the family lived for one year, then moved to Kaysville where they resided for four years. It was there that their only daughter Janette died at the age of 22. The Heggie family then moved to Tooele, arriving September, 1858. Their first home was a one room log house, built on their piece of land where the C. R. McBride home now stands. They took up "Squatter's" rights on a piece of land north and west of the city. His wife died in 1860. He died in the year 1880. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Myrl Porter.*

JOHN GRANT HEGGIE was born March 29, 1830 at New Hills, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, son of John Duncan Heggie and Marjorie Ritchie Grant Heggie. When he was 20 years old he went to the city of Arbroath to work. He was a gardener and nurseryman. While still living here he served a mission for the Latter-day Saints Church. The Heggie family emigrated to America February 28, 1853 on the ship "International." After eight weeks they landed at New Orleans. From here they crossed the plains to Utah arriving September 30, 1853. They went to Clearfield, Utah and then to Kaysville, Utah where they resided for four years. Then in September of 1858 they came to Tooele, Utah.

John used to help drive the oxen, cattle and other animals inside the old mud wall that was built for protection against the Indians. He married Martha Browning Smith May 24, 1860. They were the parents of fifteen children: (1) Janet, (2) Martha, (3) John, (4) Adam (5) James, (6) Sarah, (7) Margery, (8) Andrew, (9) Robert, (10) David, (11) George, (12) William, (13) Ephraim, (14) May, and (15) Mary. Their daughter, Martha was killed in a snowslide at Alta, Utah and their daughter, Janet died leaving three small children whom they raised. John Grant Heggie died at Tooele October 8, 1905.

—*Myrl Porter.*

MARJORIE GRANT HEGGIE, was born in 1800 in Aberdeen, Scotland. She married John Duncan Heggie. They were the parents of two children, John and Janet who were born in Scotland. She emigrated to America with her husband and family and crossed the plains September 30, 1853. She was ill most of the trip across the plains and was forced to lie in bed in the wagon as it jolted its way across the hot plains.

She worked, as did all pioneer women, to make a home in a strange land. She lost her only daughter Janette at the age of 22. She died in the year 1860 only seven years after leaving her native land and was buried in the Tooele City cemetery. She was the first person buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—Myrl Porter.

MARTHA BROWNING SMITH HEGGIE was born July 16, 1841 at Stewarton, Ayreshire, Scotland, daughter of Adam Smith and Martha Browning Smith. Her brothers, John and James Smith came to America before the rest of the family. Then six months later the rest of the family emigrated to America on the ship "Falcon." They crossed the plains to Utah and arrived in Salt Lake in October, 1853, with the Appleton Harmon Oxcart Company. Martha was 12 years old at the time. The family moved to Tooele, Utah where Martha grew to womanhood.

Martha married John Grant Heggie in the first church built in Tooele. Eli Lee performed the ceremony during a Sunday School Jubilee. Curious Indians peeked through the door and windows to observe a white man's marriage. She was the mother of 15 children. She died January 5, 1917. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—Myrl H. Porter.

JOSEPH HENSON and his wife Charlotte, were early pioneers of Tooele. They were the parents of Mrs. Levina Meiklejohn, Mrs. Andrew Gowans, Willard Henson, and Nephi Henson.

Nephi Henson was born June 18, 1872 in Tooele. He lived here most of his life but was in Canada when he died September 5, ..... Funeral services were held at Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. Interment was in the Hillside cemetery, Medicine Hat.

ALEXANDER HERRON was born in Scotland, son of Daniel Herron and Mary Anderson Herron. When Alexander was a young man, he and two of his brothers emigrated to America. One of the brothers went to Canada, and the other went to the Southern States. Alexander came to Utah with Captain Browning's Company and arrived here in 1851. He married Mary White December 8, 1856. They lived in Salt Lake for a year, and when Johnston's Army was at Camp Floyd, in Cedar Valley, they moved there, where Alexander opened a tailor shop. When the army left Camp Floyd they burned up tons of ammunition and supplies they hadn't sold, in a gigantic bonfire, which was always a vivid recollection of Camp Floyd to the Herrons. They moved to Tooele, Utah in 1863 and he set up the first tailoring business in Tooele.

Alexander and Mary were the parents of twelve children: (1) Alexander, Jr., (2) Mary, (3) Elizabeth, (4) Ella, (5) Maggie, (6) Annie, (7) Joseph, (8) Ross, (9) Howard, (10) Ruby, (11) Elmer, and (12) Mabel. He died December 23, 1890 at Tooele, Utah.

—Helen C. Coucher.

MARY WHITE HERRON was born in 1838, at Tealby, Lincolnshire, England, daughter of Jonathan White and Elizabeth Dodd White. She emigrated to America with her parents and family October 28, 1849. They arrived at St. Louis, Missouri and journeyed on to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Her father became ill and died and was buried at Council Bluffs. Her mother did not falter in her decision to come to Utah, so they came west with the wagon train, led by Ezra T. Benson. After they arrived in Salt Lake City her mother did sewing for people to support her children. In the spring of 1851, they moved to Tooele, where her mother married Benjamin Clegg.



Mary went to Salt Lake to work, where she met and married Alexander Herron. They moved to Camp Floyd in Cedar Valley, and opened a tailor shop where they sewed for the soldiers. They moved to Tooele in 1863, where her husband again went into the tailoring business. Her husband died in 1890 at Tooele. Mary continued the tailoring business after his death. She was elected Tooele County treasurer and served one term. She was the mother of twelve children. She died at Tooele at the age of 91.

—*Alice B. Herron.*

ANN KIRK HENWOOD was born July 14, 1846 at Arnold, Nottingham, England, daughter of Phillip Kirk and Mary Ann Taylor Kirk. She emigrated to America with her two brothers James and Joseph Kirk in 1862 sailing on the ship "James J. Boyde," taking six weeks to make the trip.

They crossed the plains with ox team coming direct to Utah. She walked nearly all the way. After arriving, Ann and her brothers obtained work to earn money enough to bring her parents and two sisters to America. They arrived in Utah in September, 1886. Twelve children were born to them. My mother endured many hardships but lived faithful to the end. She died March 26, 1921 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Louella Skelton.*

RICHARD HENWOOD was born December 5, 1837 at Plymouth, Devonshire, England, son of John Henwood and Jane Treganna Henwood. He emigrated to America in the year 1856. He crossed the plains to Utah with the Edward Elsworth Handcart Company. He helped pull the handcart of a widow who had five children. He made two trips back across the plains to help bring other emigrants to Utah. Richard married Ann Kirk, the daughter of Phillip Kirk and Mary Ann Taylor Kirk January 30, 1864. In 1868, they came to Tooele, Utah to make their home. He was a farmer and also worked for the Narrow Gauge Railroad Co. that ran to where Bauer is now located.

Richard and Ann were the parents of twelve children: (1) John Richard, (2) Phillip James, (3) Mary Jane, (4) Joseph Henry, (5) Ann Elizabeth, (6) William Edwin, (7) Charlotte Matilda, (8) Lucy, (9) Sarah Luella, (10) Mary Ann, (11) Willard Samuel, and (12) Mabel Beatrice. He was found dead in his garden April 18, 1916. Early in the afternoon he had driven his wife into town, and on his return home had started plowing in the garden. It seems he had plowed one furrow, but on the second round death had come and he was found where his powerless hands had dropped from the plow handle.

—*Margaret Henwood.*

MARY JANE HETHERINGTON HICKMAN was born March 20, 1840 at Oswega County, New York, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Hetherington. Mary Jane's mother died when she was 5 months old. Her father married again and they moved to Dodge County, near Milwaukee. The news of the California gold strike reached her father and he decided to go to California. So in 1852 they started out. After they had crossed the Missouri river they decided to travel with the Mormon pioneers. Her father died while crossing the plains, and her stepmother continued on to Utah with the Mormons.

One of the boys on the wagon train boasted that he was going to kill the first Indian he saw, and he carried out this threat by killing an Indian squaw. The Indians demanded that the boy be surrendered to them, and to save the wagon train they had to do so. His body was later found tied to a tree, with evidence of the torture he had gone through.

After arriving in Utah, Mary Jane married William Adams Hickman. They lived at West Jordan for awhile and they had two sons born here, Hyrum and J. B. In later years Mary moved to Stockton, Tooele County, Utah where she opened a boarding house. She along with the storekeeper, Mr. James G. Brown, opened the first school at Stockton, which was held in the rear of his store. Mary Jane Hetherington Hickman died May 29, 1923 at Stockton, Utah.

—*Edna Hickman Day.*

AMANDA BAKER HIGLEY was born February 5, 1844 at Laporte, Indiana, daughter of George Baker and Rhoda Ann Thompson Baker. She emigrated to Utah in the year 1850 and helped to push a handcart across the plains. Her parents were poor people and had a family of 12 children so Amanda had to work to help them out.

Amanda married Samuel Gillett at Tooele, Utah and had one daughter, Rhoda. Later they were divorced and she married Clarke Higley. She was his third wife, and he was many years older than she was. Twelve children were born to them: (1) Sarah Jane, (2) William Henry, (3) Charles Luther, (4) James Clarke, (5) Lovina Persinda, (6) Pearthemia Elinor, (7) George Orange, (8) Stephen Lemuel, (9) Oliver Ace, (10) Mary Elizabeth, (11) Howard W., and (12) Malinda Alvira. All the children were born in Tooele County. Amanda's husband was blind and ill the last ten years of his life and she took care of him and their children. She died in the year 1900.

—*Lovina Lawrence.*

CLARKE HIGLEY was born November 26, 1813 at Edinbury, Washington County, New York, son of Oliver and Lucretia Higley. When he was seventeen his parents moved to Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, and then to Kirtland, Ohio. Married Malinda Cheney, 17, September, 1837 at Kirtland, Ohio. They moved to Buffalo Grove, Ogle County, Illinois along with his father and family. They lived here until 1843 when both families again moved to Davis County, Illinois. Here his father, Oliver, died. Clarke and his wife, six children and his mother moved to Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa. They stayed here until 1861 and then emigrated to Utah; arrived in Salt Lake Valley September 23, 1861. From here they went to Kaysville, Utah and then later moved to Erda, Tooele County, Utah.

He married three times. His second wife was Eliza Smith and their children were: (1) Rose, (2) Julia, (3) Alveretta, (4) Harriet, (5) Charlie, (6) Willis, (7) Elihui, and (8) Liddie. His third wife was Amanda Baker and their children were: (1) Sarah Jane, (2) William Henry, (3) Charles, (4) James, (5) Lovina, (6) Pearthinia, (7) George, (8) Stephen, (9) Oliver, (10) Mary Elizabeth, (11) Howard, and (12) Melinda. His children by his first wife Malinda Cheney were: (1) Lovica, (2) Freeman Dewey, (3) George H., (4) Lucretia Jane, (5) Daniel Lee, (6) Harriet Mariah, and (7) Mary. Clarke made a living for his family by farming and cattle raising. He died March 24, 1900 at Tooele, Utah. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lovina Lawrence.*

LUCRETIA HIGLEY HIGLEY was born at Marlboro, Vermont November 13, 1781, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel and Ruth Higley. On June 20, 1801, she married Oliver Higley, her second cousin. He was the son of Elijah Higley. After their marriage they moved to New York, then finally to Jamestown, Chautauqua County, where they settled until 1830 when they became converts of Mormonism. Her husband died May 6, 1846 in Iowa where they lived. She came to Utah with her son Clark Higley, arriving in

Salt Lake City September 23, 1861. They settled in Erda, Tooele County, and she died there in her eighty-fourth year, July 25, 1865. She was buried in the old Tooele cemetery.

She was the mother of the following children: (1) Dan, born July 27, 1804, (2) Anna, born November 29, 1806, (3) Lovina, born December 31, 1808, (4) Clark, born November 26, 1813, (5) Turman, born July 20, 1817, (6) Harvey, born November 20, 1819, and (7) Harriet, born April 12, 1822.

—*Grover Higley.*

EMMA VILATE MUNJAR HILL, was born September 26, 1839 in Caldwell county, Missouri, daughter of William Munjar and Mary LaFlesh. She came to Utah in 1851 or 1852. She married Alexander Brice Hill on March 7, 1861.

ALLEN BENJAMIN HISKEY was born May 20, 1821 at Macungie, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, son of Michael Hiskey, and Catherine Damer Hiskey. Married Mary Ann Dankel, the daughter of Peter and Hannah Dankel of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. His parents died when he was a small boy. After his marriage to Mary Ann the family migrated to Utah. They left Omaha, Nebraska, June 16, 1862, and arrived in Salt Lake City October 17, 1862. They came by ox-train in the Henry W. Miller Company.

Benjamin Hiskey and family moved from the Salt Lake Valley to Erda, Tooele County, Utah in 1868, where they remained until their death. The following children were born to the Hiskeys: (1) Emma Linda, (2) William Fredrick, (3) Alfred B., (4) Allen, (5) Thomas Alfred, (6) Peter Michael, (7) Mary Elizabeth, (8) Clarissa Jane, (9) Cecilia, (10) Celia Augusta, and (11) John Seamon. Benjamin Hiskey died March 27, 1884 at the age of 73. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lola Mercer Midgley.*

MARY ANN DANKEL HISKEY was born January 10, 1820 at Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Peter and Hannah Dankel. She came to Utah with her husband, Allen Benjamin Hiskey, and their ten children. They arrived in Utah October 17, 1862 in the Henry W. Miller company.

They lived in Salt Lake City and Brighton for awhile before coming to Erda, Tooele County, in 1868. They lived in a one-room lumber shanty at first, then built a large two-story rock house. While in Salt Lake City one more child was born, John Seamon Hiskey. She died January 27, 1899 in Erda at the age of 79 years. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

PETER MICHAEL HISKEY was born March 29, 1849 in Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, and came to Utah with his parents, Benjamin Hiskey and wife Mary Ann Dankell Hiskey, the 17th of October, 1862. They came with the Henry Miller Company. He had ten brothers and sisters. All were born in Pennsylvania except John and he was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. The family settled in Erda.

Peter married Isabelle Josephine Harrison July 24, 1880. Isabelle came to Utah in 1862 from England. He worked for the railroad as a section foreman and was first sent to Juab, Juab County, where their first four children were born; then to Leamington, Utah where the next child was born, then to Mills, Utah where a little girl was born to them and died in infancy. Their last child was born at Mona, Utah in 1902.



While working at Mills, Peter was bitten by a rattlesnake and was very ill, but miraculously recovered. After leaving the railroad in 1905, he farmed and worked for the other farmers to make a living. He was a large man, six feet tall, and he wore a mustache. In later years he was afflicted with rheumatism. He died in Mona May 15, 1918, aged 69 years. He left his widow with one son at home to raise.

—*Lovina Jane Hiskey Beus.*

THOMAS ALFRED HISKEY was born December 3, 1847 in Pennsylvania, son of Allen Benjamin Hiskey and Mary Ann Dankel Hiskey of Schuylkill Haven, Pa. He emigrated to Utah with his parents. They left Omaha, Nebraska June 16, 1862 and arrived in Salt Lake City October 17, 1862. They traveled the entire distance by ox-team, in the Henry W. Miller Company. Thomas was accidentally drowned in the Jordan River on August 8, 1875. He and seven other young men were engaged in fishing and other sports when the drowning occurred. Ephraim Pettit tried to save Thomas as he called for help or he would drown. Pettit held him up for some distance, but becoming exhausted himself, was obliged to let go and Thomas immediately sank and was drowned, his body was recovered about four hours after the occurrence of the accident. The funeral took place at the residence of the brother-in-law in the 16th Ward.

According to the obituary, Thomas was about 28 years old and was born in Berks County, Pa., his parents were living at Batesville (now Erda), in Tooele County, Utah at the time.

—*Lola Mercer Midgley.*

EMMA BATES HISS was born July 9, 1858 at Yorkshire, England, daughter of Joseph Bates and Maria Redding Bates. She emigrated to America with her parents in 1866. They crossed the plains to Utah and arrived in Salt Lake Valley in 1866. The Bates family, consisting of three daughters, and one son moved to Tooele, Utah to make their home. Emma's mother died soon after they arrived, and Emma's two older sisters went away to school, leaving Emma and her brother Thomas left home to go to work.

She went to work in a boarding house at Stockton, where she met and married Johann Frederick Hiss. He was the first shoemaker at Stockton. They also lived at Mercur, Utah for a few years. Emma Bates Hiss died April 29, 1925 at Stockton, Tooele county, Utah.

—*Olla B. Hiss.*

JOHANN FREDERICK HISS was born December 7, 1836 at Konigschaffhausen Baen, Germany, son of Sebastian Hiss and Katherine Barbara Matmuller Hiss. He emigrated to America with his parents and brothers and sisters. His parents remained in the East, but Johann came west with General Connors Army, as a shoemaker. They went first to Sweetwater, Wyoming, and later to Fort Douglas, Utah. He became a specialist at making military boots and fancy cowboy boots, which sold for \$50.00 a pair.

He came to Stockton, Utah where he met and married Emma Bates. He set up the first shoe shop in Stockton. At the time of the gold rush at Mercur, Utah he moved there and operated a shoe shop. He later moved back to Stockton, Utah. Johann and Emma were the parents of seven children: (1) Emma Jane, (2) Fred, (3) Henry Thomas, (4) Charles Joseph, (5) William John, (6) Alfred George, and (7) Maria Barbara. Johann Hiss died September 5, 1906 at Stockton, Tooele County, Utah.

—*Olla B. Hiss.*

ELLEN DICK HOAGLAND was born in Motherswell, Scotland, May 30, 1855, daughter of John and Ann Dick. She came to America with her

father's family on the sailing vessel, "John Bright" in 1867 when she was twelve years old. The family settled in Tooele, Utah.

She married Abram T. Hoagland who preceded her in death. She died December 4, 1933 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Pettingill, at Elba, Idaho, following a year's illness of anemia. —*Obit. notice.*

ANN STEVENS HOOK was one of seventeen children born to Samuel Stevens and Eliza Blinkett. She was born August 13, 1836 in Missenden, Buckinghamshire, England. On March 20, 1860 she married Foster Thomas Hook in Brighton, Sussex, England, and on March 30, 1860 they sailed from Liverpool on the sailing ship "The Underwriter," for America. From Florence, Nebraska they pulled handcarts to Utah, arriving August 27, 1860. She and her husband were called to settle in Tooele.

She was the mother of eight children, all born in Tooele. Her husband passed away in 1882 leaving her with a family of six children, five girls and one boy. She was a plucky little woman, a hard worker and kept her family together. She never had a son-in-law who was not always glad to have her with them, and they were very good to her. She lived true to her faith all her life. Although she had passed through great trials as a pioneer, she never regretted coming to Utah. She died April 8, 1907 in Tooele, Utah. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. —*Evelyn Hook Heath.*

FOSTER THOMAS HOOK was born September 2, 1835 in Waldrum, Sussex, England, the son of Richard Hook and Alice Ashdown. He emigrated to Utah August 27, 1860 in a handcart company composed of about 200 people and 50 handcarts. They were two and a half months on their journey from Florence, Nebraska. Rations got so low they were allowed only one biscuit a day until a relief party met them in Emigration Canyon.

He married Ann Stevens and they were the parents of eight children, all born in Tooele: (1) Annie Eliza (Gollaher), (2) Kate (Shields), (3) Lovina (Shields), (4) a son who died at birth, (5) Thomas Steven, married Eliza Smith, (6) son who died at birth, (7) Evelyn (Heath), and (8) Alice (Anderson). Foster Thomas Heath settled in Tooele, Utah where he farmed, carried mail and freighted from the depot about three miles from Tooele. He was still in that occupation when he passed away at the age of 46, dying October 6, 1882. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Evelyn Hook Heath.*

CHARLES HORMAN was born March 3, 1852 at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey (Channel Isles), son of Charles Horman and Mary Gallichan Horman. His father died when he was a baby, and his mother when he was seventeen years old. After his mother's death he became a sailor. Charles married Eliza Coock, and they had seven children all of whom died in infancy. His wife Eliza died after birth of the last child. Later Charles married Margaret DeLaHaye (Powell), a young widow, with a daughter, Margaret. Charles owned and operated a bakery on the island, and he was also the "Town Crier." The bell he used to ring before he cried his news, was made of old coins, and could be heard for a great distance. Charles and Margaret had eight children while living on the Isle of Jersey: (1) Charles, (2) Francis, (3) John (died infant), (4) Marv, (5) Edward, (6) George, (7) Alfred (died infant), and (8) Annie.

He and his family, and his wife's mother, Nancy LeMarchant DeLaHaye (a widow), emigrated to America, June 24, 1868 on the ship "Constitution." After arriving in America they crossed the plains into Utah by ox-team.

They moved to Tooele, Utah to make their home. The step-daughter Margaret Powell, died a few months after they came to Tooele. Two more children were born to Charles and Margaret, (9) William (died infant), and (10) Thomas, who later became a contractor and builder and built the North Ward Church and the Kirk Hotel. Charles Horman only lived twelve years after he arrived in Tooele, and died November 21, 1880 at Tooele, Utah.

—*Anna H. Bevan.*

CHARLES D. HORMAN was born June 18, 1854 at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey (Channel Isles), son of Charles Horman and Margaret DeLaHaye Horman. Charles emigrated to America with his parents June 24, 1868 on the ship, "Constitution." He crossed the plains by ox-team with his parents and brothers and sisters, and after arriving in Salt Lake City, his family came to Tooele, Utah to make their home. He lived here until he was a young man, then he went to Oregon to obtain work. While he was staying at a hotel at Redford, Oregon, the hotel was burned to the ground and he perished in the fire. He died September 11, 1920. He had never married.

—*Anna H. Bevan.*

EDMUND D. HORMAN was born September 25, 1860 at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey (Channel Isles), son of Charles Horman and Margaret DeLaHaye Horman. He emigrated to America with his parents and brother and sister June 24, 1868 on the ship, "Constitution." The Horman family crossed the plains to Utah by covered wagon. After arriving in Salt Lake City, they came to Tooele.

He married Martha Spiers Smith December 15, 1855. She was a native pioneer of Tooele, and the daughter of James Browning Smith, and Lillias Thompson Spiers Smith. Edmund and Martha were the parents of twelve children: (1) Martha, (2) Edmund, (3) William (died child), (4) Mary Ann, (5) James (died child), (6) Lillias, (7) Charles, (8) Margaret (died infant), (9) Joseph and (10) Hyrum (twins), (11) Agnes, and (12) John. They were all born at Tooele. Edmund and Martha later moved to Salt Lake City, to make their home. He died February 27, 1945 at Salt Lake City. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Anna H. Bevans.*

FRANCIS D. HORMAN was born October 6, 1855 at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey (Channel Isles), son of Charles Horman and Margaret DeLaHaye Horman. He emigrated to Utah with his parents and family. They crossed the plains to Utah by covered wagon, and arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1868. They came to Tooele, Utah to make their home.

Francis Horman married Thecla N. Lindholm, a native pioneer of Tooele. They made their home at Tooele where their first eight children were born: (1) Francis (died age 1 year), (2) Clara, (3) Albert (died infant), (4) Lula, (5) Maude, (6) Ross, (7) Charles (died infant), and (8) Johanna. The Horman family moved to Iona, Bonneville County, Idaho, where their other four children were born: (9) Martha, (10) Phyllis (died child), (11) Merrill, and (12) LeRoy. Elaine Lingren, a granddaughter of Francis and Thecla, was the artist who painted the pictures for the monument erected by the Daughters of Pioneers that is located in the park near the Snake River, at Idaho Falls, Idaho. The paintings are etched into the stone in color. Francis D. Horman died March 17, 1940 at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

—*Anna H. Bevan.*



GEORGE DELAHAYE HORMAN was born July 31, 1863 at St. Heliers, Jersey Isle (Channel Isles), son of Charles Horman and Margaret DeLaHaye Horman. He emigrated to America with his parents when he was five years old. After their arrival in America they crossed the plains to Utah, and then came to Tooele.

George D. Horman married Florenda Vowles, July 2, 1890, daughter of William Vowles and Isabella Hardwick Vowles. Florenda was born at Bitten, Gloucester, England. George Horman and Florenda were the parents of seven children: (1) George, (2) Florenda (died infant), (3) Elsie, (4) Herbert, (5) Ernest, (6) Florence, and (7) Lillian. These children were all born at Tooele, Utah and then the Horman family moved to Seattle, Washington to make their home. George D. Horman died at Seattle, King County, Washington March 20, 1917.

—Anna H. Bevan.

MARGARET DELAHAYE HORMAN was born February 16, 1826 at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey (Channel Isles), daughter of Francis DeLaHaye and Nancy LeMarchant DeLaHaye. She married James Powell, and had one child, Margaret; when her husband died. She later met Charles Horman. They were married and had eight children who were born on the Isle of Jersey, two of whom died as infants.

Charles and Margaret emigrated to America June 24, 1868 on the ship, "Constitution" with their family consisting of Margaret's mother, Nancy DeLaHaye (a widow), Charles, Francis, Mary, Edmund, George, Annie, and Margaret Powell. They arrived in Utah, September 15, 1858, and came to Tooele. Margaret Powell died the year after they came here, as a result of injuries suffered when their wagon tipped over on the plains, enroute to Utah. Two more children were born to the Hornmans at Tooele: William (died infant), and Thomas. Margaret's husband died twelve years after they arrived here, and Margaret carried on the trade of milliner and straw-bonnet maker to support her family. She made the first straw hats sold in Tooele. She died October 2, 1906 at Tooele, Utah.

—Anna H. Bevan.

MARGARET POWELL HORMAN was born January 3, 1851 on the Isle of Jersey (Channel Isles), daughter of James Powell and Margaret DeLaHaye Powell. Margaret's father died when she was just two years old. Her mother worked and supported herself and daughter for the next year, then she met and married Charles Horman, a young widower who had lost his wife and family. Eight children were born to her mother by this marriage, two of whom died as infants.

Margaret Powell Horman with her parents and half brothers and sisters, and her grandmother, Nancy LeMarchant DeLaHaye, emigrated to America on the ship "Constitution." They sailed June 24, 1868. While crossing the plains to Utah, the Horman wagon tipped over, injuring Margaret and her half sister Annie. Annie recovered from her injuries in a few months after the family moved and settled in Tooele, Utah. She died February 15, 1869. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—Anna H. Bevan.

MARY ANN FARNES HOUSE was born August 2, 1830, at London, England, daughter of John Burnside Farnes and Ann Isackie Farnes. She married Samuel W. House May 23, 1855. They emigrated to America on the ship, "Caravan." They left Liverpool, England February 14, 1856, and arrived in New York, March 1856. They went to Chicago where they remained for two years, then in 1859 they started for Utah, in the Horton

Haight's Freight train. They arrived in Salt Lake City September 1, 1859, after having walked almost the entire distance across the plains.

The House family moved to Grantsville, Utah, where they made their home. Mary Ann was a doctor of obstetrics and brought more than 700 babies into the world at Grantsville, without the death of a single mother. She was secretary of the Latter-day Saints Relief Society for a number of years, and secretary of the Tooele Stake Relief Society for 26 years. She also sang in the choir for 45 years. She was a very kind woman and was always ready to help the poor or needy. She died January 2, 1910 at Grantsville. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

SAMUEL W. HOUSE was born June 15, 1830 at Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, son of James House and Harriet Woods House. He married Mary Ann Farnes May 23, 1855. They emigrated to America from Liverpool, England on the ship "Caravan" February 14, 1856. During a terrible storm while crossing the ocean, their daughter was born. They named her Ellen Caravan after the ship on which she was born. In May 1857, Samuel and Mary Ann House and baby Ellen moved to Chicago and remained there for two years. They started for Utah in the year 1859 in the Horton Haight's Freight Company and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 1, 1859. Samuel took up a homestead at the mouth of North Willow Canyon where he farmed and had an orchard of different kinds of fruit. He also cared for a small herd of sheep.

When the Brass Band was organized November 17, 1877, he joined at once. He played the bass drum in the band for many years, walking from his ranch, 6 miles, to band practice. After many years of ranch life, Samuel and his family came to Grantsville to live. The daughter, Ellen Caravan House, married Claus Anderson. Samuel House freighted for Erickson and Stromberg and did other work for people. After the death of his wife in January 1910, he lived with his grandson, Rupert and wife, Annie. Then he went to live with his daughter, Ellen at Smithfield, Utah. He died July 10, 1911 at Smithfield and was brought to Grantsville where he is buried.

JAMES HOWELL was born November 6, 1841 at Essex, England, the son of James Howell and Sarah Marshall Howell. He married (1) Emily Jane Powell, the daughter of William James Powell, and Jane Park Powell. Jane was born at Mayfield, Sussex, England.

James and family emigrated to America, and crossed the plains to Utah. These are some of the children of James and Mary Jane: Ada, Sarah Jane, Ruth, Emily, Edwin, and James Powell Howell. James married (2) Hattie Harrison.

OLIVE MORGAN HOWELL was born June 29, 1840 in England, daughter of David Morgan and Hannah Turner. She came to Utah in 1861 and married Thomas Howell in 1862. They lived in Pine Canyon for awhile, then lived in Clover.

JULIA ANN GRAYBELL HUDSON married Wilford Hudson about 1843. They had four children: (1) Eliza Jane, born January 9, 1844, (2) Mary Ann, born April 17, 1845, (3) Amanda Elizabeth, born September, 1849, and (4) Julietta, born May 1, (died). Julia Ann died at the birth of the last baby.

—*Laura H. Johnson.*

MARY ANN GRABLE HUDSON was born February 26, 1832 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. When she was seventeen she left her home and family in Iowa and came to Utah with her sister Julia Ann Hudson and Wilford Hudson and their three children. Three years after arriving in Utah Julia Ann, wife of Wilford died, leaving him with three children.

After Julia died, Wilford married Mary Ann. They lived in Salt Lake, then moved to Grantsville. Mary Ann Hudson had 12 children of her own, other than the three she raised for her sister: (1) Emily, (2) Wilford F., (3) William C., (4) Emma Amelia, (5) Alma, (6) David Jasper, (7) Andrew Jackson, (8) Don Carlos, (9) Johnny, (10) Elsie, (11) Samuel, (12) Beatrice. Mary Ann died in November 1915 at Grantsville.

—*Laura H. Johnson.*

WILFORD HEATH HUDSON was born September 19, 1818 in Harrison County, Indiana, son of Robert Hudson and Dameron Lemmon Hudson. When he was a young man he enlisted in the "Mormon Battalion," at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In July of 1846, he marched with the Battalion to California. The Battalion was disbanded at Fort Moore in Los Angeles in July of 1847. Hudson and Sidney S. Willis remained and took a contract to dig a millrace some distance up the American Fork river, a tributary of the Sacramento River. While they were here gold was discovered. Peter Wimmer, a cook for Sutter workers picked up a gold nugget, but thought it was some other kind of metal. Wilford saw it and declared the metal was pure gold. When the news of the discovery got out people from everywhere emigrated to California. Wilford dug out a nugget of rock with his pen knife, and it was found to be valued at \$500. He stayed here until he had dug out about \$1700 worth of gold, and then he left for Salt Lake City arriving there in Sept. of 1848.

In the spring of 1849, he returned to Council Bluffs, Iowa where he left his wife Julia Ann Graybell Hudson, and three children when he joined the Mormon Battalion. He brought them to Utah. They lived in Salt Lake for awhile where another child was born to Julia Ann. The child and Julia Ann both died. Wilford then went to Grantsville, Utah to live. He married Mary Ann Graybell, a sister of his first wife. They were the parents of twelve children. He built log cabins, made violins and all kinds of fine carpentry work. His third wife was Jane Brandon. They had one child, Orson Hudson. Wilford Heath Hudson died September 9, 1905 at Grantsville.

—*Laura H. Johnson.*

ELIZABETH MEREDITH HUMPHREYS was born March 6, 1834 in Llangerg, Montgomery, Wales. Mrs. Humphreys and daughters, Elizabeth and Mary emigrated to America. They sailed May 16, 1861 on the ship "Monarch of the Sea," and came west leaving Florence, Nebraska in June 1861 and arrived in Salt Lake City with Milo Andrus Company in 1861.

They lived in Salt Lake for several years and then moved to St. John where they lived for sixteen years. Then they moved to Clover for 16 years, where her daughter ran the postoffice and also the store owned by Junius Tanner. Elizabeth was also an outstanding dressmaker. Mrs. Humphreys moved to Tooele in January, 1913 after the death of her daughter, Elizabeth. She died at Tooele, Utah December 3, 1920.

JOHN ALEXANDER HUNT was born May 16, 1830 in Gibson County, Tennessee, the son of Daniel D. Hunt and Nancy Davis Hunt. In 1840, he went to Nauvoo, Illinois with his father where he met the Prophet Joseph



Smith. In 1850, he arrived in Utah. In 1852, he filled a mission for the Latter-day Saints Church in Great Britain. Crossing the plains by teams he finally arrived in Philadelphia in company with William Woodward, the two having only eleven cents between them, but through the providence of the Lord they obtained means to continue the journey to Europe where Mr. Hunt filled his mission. John Hunt returned home in 1856 in charge of the last wagon company which crossed the plains that season. His company suffered nearly as much from cold and hunger as did the belated handcart companies.

In the spring of 1857, he was called to go out on the plains and assist in the mail service and during the summer months he had charge of the mail station at Devil's Gate. In 1859, he married Elizabeth Tilt and located at Grantsville, Tooele County where he resided until 1864. He moved to St. Charles, Idaho where he was called to preside in 1867. In August, 1877, he was ordained bishop of Bear Lake County, Idaho, which position he held until July 28, 1895. He died at his home in St. Charles January 23, 1913 leaving two children, Nancy H. and John A. Hunt, Jr.

—*"Treasures of Pioneer History,"* Vol. 6, p. 67-8.

EDWARD HUNTER, son of William Hunter and Sarah Ann Davis, was born March 29, 1821, at Newton Square, Delaware County, Penn. He married Mary Ann Whitesides in November, 1843, the daughter of James Whitesides and Penninah Evans. He married Martha Ann Hyde March 30, 1856, daughter of Rosel Hyde and Mary Ann Cowles.

He was a member of the Mormon Battalion and was active in religious and civic affairs. He was bishop of the Grantsville Ward from June 25, 1877 to 1888. He was city councilman and also mayor of Grantsville City; a first class farmer and stockman and built the first brick house in Grantsville. He was the father of 20 children. His first wife had nine children and his second wife eleven. He died at Grantsville, Utah April 11, 1892. Buried in the Grantsville City cemetery.

—*Mrs. Ada M. Brown.*

MARTHA ANN HYDE HUNTER, daughter of Rosel Hyde and Mary Ann Cowles, was born March 20, 1841 at Payson, Adams County, Illinois. She crossed the plains with her parents in 1849. About four years after arriving in Salt Lake City they moved to Kaysward, now Kaysville, Davis County. She married Edward Hunter March 30, 1856. After the "move" in 1858, they came to Grantsville where she resided the rest of her life. At one time she taught school for her husband's two families.

She was the mother of eleven children, six boys and five girls. Her children were: (1) Rosel Hyde Hunter, (2) Helen Louisa Hunter (Hale), (3) Heman Hyde Hunter, (4) Ida Princetta Hunter (Barrus), (5) John W. Davis Hunter, (6) George Albert Hunter, (7) Mary Ann Hunter (Barrus), (8) Edward Hunter, (9) Edna Hunter (Hammond), (10) Martha Maria (Mattie) Hunter (Jefferies) and (11) James Austin Hunter. All her children lived to maturity and raised families except George Albert. She also raised an Indian girl from infancy until she died at the age of twenty-five years. Martha Ann Hyde Hunter died November 28, 1924, at Grantsville. Buried in the Grantsville City cemetery.

—*J. Austin Hunter.*

MARY ANN WHITESIDES HUNTER, daughter of James and Penninah Evans Whitesides, was born in Chester County, Pa. December 15, 1825. At the age of eighteen she was married to Edward Hunter in Nauvoo, by Hyrum Smith, brother of the Prophet Joseph Smith. She came to Utah

in the second company of pioneers, with her husband's uncle, Edward Hunter, as her husband had joined the Mormon Battalion. She, with a boy twelve years of age, drove the team across the plains. Her oldest child, Sarah Ann, was two years of age when they reached Utah.

She stayed in Salt Lake City with the Hunter family until her husband was released from the army. Mary Ann Whitesides Hunter was president of the Tooele Stake Relief Society from February 8, 1879 to 1901. She was the mother of nine children: (1) Sarah Ann (Boothe), (2) Margaret W. (Rydalch), (3) Elizabeth R. (Matthews), (4) Emily Jennis (Anderson), (5) Mary Ann (Martin), (6) William Edward, (7) Penninah Susan (Wrathall), (8) Hyrum Lewis and (9) Ada Rosetta (Neilson). She died in Grantsville November 20, 1914. Buried in the Grantsville City cemetery.

—*Ada Brown.*

ANDREW JENS ISGREEN was born May 24, 1830 in Skonabeck, Sweden, the son of Jens Isgreen and Kjerth Tufas Isgreen. When he was very young he learned the trade of a blacksmith and tinsmith, which vocation he followed all his life. He was married to Anna Capson, who was also a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. With his wife and son John Mangus, he came to Utah in Captain Brown's Company August 29, 1859. They settled first in Salt Lake City, later at Milton, and then in Grantsville.

In Grantsville, he married Anna Brita Stromberg, and soon after moved to Tooele where he first built a log house, then a large stone house. He worked at his trade and also was sexton of the cemetery for many years. He was a collector of old guns, was fond of fishing, and was a friend of the Indians. He was always active in the church. He died October 6, 1909 in Tooele and is buried there.

—*Myrtle Isgreen Allsop.*

ANNA BRITTA STROMBERG ISGREEN was born January 1, 1838 in Kyrkefalla, Sweden, the daughter of John Fredrick Stromberg and Ulrika Julena Johnson. She came to Utah in 1862 and brought her baby daughter Minnie (Anna Wilhelmina). They settled in Grantsville and she became the wife of Andrew Jens Isgreen by whom she had ten children. Her daughter Minnie was adopted by Mr. Isgreen. (1) Joseph Andrew, (2) Emil Benjamin, (3) William Charles, (4) Solomon, (5) Hyrum, (6) Clara, (7) Laura Annetta, (8) Edith Josephine, (9) Martha Matilda, (10) Emily Jane. Anna Britta Stromberg Isgreen died September 15, 1918 in Tooele. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Ada Clark.*

ANNA MONS CAPSON ISGREEN was born July 18, 1810 at Slimminge, Skonabeck, Sweden, the daughter of Mons Jonsson Capson and Bengta Persson Capson. She was the youngest in a family of five children. She married Andrew J. Isgreen. They had one son, John Magnus Isgreen, when they immigrated to America. They settled first in Grantsville, then made their permanent home in Tooele. Her education was meager, but she possessed the blessing of keen judgment of human character, and with instant impressions of individuals, never being mistaken once. She died April 30, 1875 in Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Wilford Leo Isgreen.*

JOHN MANGUS ISGREEN was born November 4, 1835 in Skonabeck, Sweden, the son of Andrew Jens Isgreen and Anna Mons Capson. He was Anna's only child. The family was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Sweden and immigrated to America in 1859. They

arrived in Utah August 29, 1859. He married Jane Dick, daughter of John Dick and Elizabeth Whitelock, on February 14, 1876. They were parents of eleven children: (1) John E., (2) Agnes (Elkington), (3) Annie Ellen (Bevan), (4) Clara Jane (Atkin), (5) William Sidney, (6) Wilford Leo, (7) Isaac Marion, (8) Lilly Mae (McBride), (9) Amy Viola (Whear), (10) John Melvin, and (11) Ruby (Halladay).

He was active in his church, engaged in shoemaking, milling and carpentry. He was a salesman at the old Co-op Store. He served a mission for the Church, laboring in Wisconsin and Illinois. —*Wilford Leo Isgreen.*

SARAH LISHMAN MARSTON JACK was born December 29, 1795 in Broughton, Lancastershire, England, the daughter of John and Mary Lishman. She was married in England and joined the Latter-day Saints Church there. About 1854, she crossed the plains with her daughters, Mary and Sarah and settled in Grantsville where she died January 31, 1872. Buried in Grantsville cemetery. Her daughter, Mary Monroe was a widow when she came to Utah, and later married Mr. Wrathall and lived in Grantsville.

—*Mary McKellar.*

JOHN and ELIZABETH SILKSTON JACKSON were converts to the Church from England. He was a coal miner in the old Castle Gate Mines, saving enough money to send to Clay Cross, England for his wife and four children: John, Esther, Thomas and Fredrick. They lived in Bountiful for some time, then moved to E. T. where he farmed the Thomas Hepworth farm until they were able to buy land of their own. He was a self-learned blacksmith and had his own blacksmith shop, also worked on the narrow gauge railroad and later was a watchman at the Garfield Beach resort. John and Elizabeth were parents of ten children, two daughters and eight sons. She was a kind, motherly person and loved by all who knew her. She was postmistress of E. T. two different times. He died in January 1914 and Elizabeth died in 1906.

—*Lola Garrard Jackson.*

DANIEL JAMES was born May 25, 1845 in Victoria, South Wales, and came to this country when he was seven years old with his parents, James D. James and Margaret Williams, two brothers, David and Franklin, and one sister, Margaret. He married Love Peasnall October 22, 1877. They had a family of eleven children. He belonged to the Tooele Militia and in 1879, constructed two coal kilns on his property and for three years made charcoal for use at three Stockton smelters. Was one of the most successful farmers of the county, and because of his industry and skill, he was able to take land in a run-down condition and build it up to a high point of productiveness. He died July 27, 1931 at the age of eighty-six years.

Eight children survived him, namely: William James, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Mrs. Frank Frailey, James D. James, Mrs. Emma Gunther, Mrs. Zella Mortenson, Gilroy James and Clyde James. Love Peasnall James was born December 3, 1861 in Lancashire, England, the daughter of William and Eliza Peasnall. She came to Tooele in 1868. She was a wonderful mother, neighbor and friend.

—*D.U.P. History, written by his daughters.*  
*Also obituary.*

DAVID JAMES, was born November 9, 1844 in Victoria, South Wales, the son of James D. James and Margaret Williams, and came to Utah with his parents in 1852. He never married. He died November 22, 1918.



JAMES D. JAMES was born March 3, 1816 in Victoria, South Wales; married at the age of twenty-five to Margaret Williams in July 1841. There were five children born to them while in Victoria: (1) Mary, (2) David, (3) Dan, (4) Margaret and (5) Franklin. They adopted a daughter, Hannah, born November 6, 1851. They were converted to the Mormon faith and while crossing the ocean, they endured many hardships, among which was the birth and death of their son, George Washington James, who was born February 7, 1852, and died soon after. They also buried their adopted daughter, Hannah in the ocean. After reaching America they lost their second son, Franklin at the age of two years. They crossed the plains in the Smoot and Layton company in 1852. He was sent to Cedar City, Utah to work in the iron mines there. While there a son, James James was born.

In 1854, the family moved to San Bernardino, California where they farmed. Two more children, Richard and Sarah were born there. They worked at Placerville and obtained a large amount of gold. He brought back to Tooele some beautiful horses, wagons, saddles, mules and gold. Also brought some alfalfa seed. He was well educated and could speak English, French and Welsh languages. He was a farmer and assayer of ore. He died December 27, 1901, and his wife died July 1, 1900.

—*Mary James Stewart.*

RICHARD JAMES was born May 27, 1855 in San Bernardino, California, the son of James D. James and Margaret Williams who had come to Utah in 1852. They went first to Cedar City, Utah then on to California before returning to Tooele. He was unmarried. Was a historian of note. He died August 22, 1933.

WALTER JAMES was the son of Sarah and George Young James, and came to Utah in 1864. His parents were pioneers of Stockton, but natives of Wales. He lived at Government Creek and Indian Springs. He was Tooele County assessor. Died at age 81 years.

MARY FRANCES JEFFERIES, daughter of William and Mary Fox Ould, was born May 29, 1840 at Lent, Cornwall, England; married William Jefferies in England, and became the mother of ten children. She came to Grantsville in 1861 where she spent the rest of her life. As I remember her she was quite large in stature, yet always neat and graceful. She counseled much with her husband always mindful and conscious of her children and helpful to her neighbors and friends. She was not a person of many words and very serious minded and expected cooperation in all that she did. She had great faith in the work of the Lord, attending some of the church functions, but devoted most of her time and attention to her home and the raising of her family. She died October 18, 1915 in Salt Lake City. Buried in Grantsville.

—*Alta J. Williams.*

WILLIAM JEFFERIES, son of William and Lita Flower Jefferies was born March 8, 1831 at Goodeares, Somersetshire, England. His mother died and he left home working at various jobs from the time he was eleven years old. He worked at the Aronside Iron Works making nails, the Ebbw Vale Iron Works, and the Avon Side Iron Works, where on the morning of January 27, 1852 he met with an accident that crippled him for life. He had charge of the machinery and the man operating the shears had left his post and some copper was required for certain work. William stooped to pick up a piece of copper to cut into shape when he slipped and his left hand clutched the jaws of the shears severing the fingers of that hand.

In 1856, he embraced Mormonism and was an active member. On April 3, 1861 he married Mary Frances Ould, daughter of William and Mary Fox Ould. They came to Utah September 23, 1861. They had come to America on the ship "Manchester" and crossed the plains in the Harman Company. They were parents of the following children: William O., Matilda, Albert, Henry, Murray, Richard, Mary, James F., Franklin, and Lita. He died November 15, 1913 and his wife died October 18, 1915. Both are buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*Alta J. Williams.*

HANNAH ABBOTT JOHNS, daughter of Jacob Farnum Abbott and Mary Sophia Chapman, came to Utah in 1852 when she was about four years old. She came with her father and stepmother to Grantsville where her father ran a sawmill on Fishing Creek. They later moved to Cache Valley. She married James Johns and they made their home in Portage, Utah.

—*Sarah Jane McArthur Smith.*

AGNES MURRAY JOHNSON was born in Paisley, Scotland, June 12, 1858, the daughter of James Murray and Mary McHattie. She came to Utah at the age of 5, with a handcart company, arriving in 1863. On November 22, 1883 she married Nels J. Johnson. They had 10 children: (1) Stanley, (2) Mary, (3) Mable, (4) Clarence, (5) William, (6) Erb, (7) Clara, (8) Elsie, (9) Orlie, and (10) Merrill.

She was very hospitable. People stopping in to visit were always made welcome and given something to eat. She was especially good to her husband's parents, always having dinner for them on Sundays. She was very witty and her humor didn't dim with the years. She was active in the Relief Society and other church activities. She died in Tooele at the age of 88, on October 27, 1946. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Luana Johnson Williams.*

ANDREW JOHN JOHNSON, son of Johanesh Hokanson and Elna Johanesdotter, was born in Asige, Halland, Sweden, June 14, 1827. He married Elna Petronella Pehrson Dec. 22, 1855. They were converted to the L.D.S. Church in 1850 and left Sweden in March 1859, bound for the promised land of America. They were hand-cart pioneers coming west under the leadership of Captain Rawlins, traveling about 13 miles a day, stopping wherever they could find water. They also had two small sons to care for on the journey, Nels and Elof.

In 1860, the family moved to Tooele. He was ambitious, thrifty, economical and hardworking; he had great faith and was devoted to his religion. He was a high priest. Died November 14, 1909 in Tooele. Buried in the Tooele city cemetery. He was the father of six children: (1) Nels J., born June 12, 1856; (2) John Elof, born April 4, 1858; (3) Hannah, born September 6, 1861; (4) Emma, born March 12, 1863; (5) Andrew, born April 14, 1866; and (6) Samuel, born March 30, 1869.

—*Rebecca Ostler.*

ANDRES GUSTAF JOHNSON was born November 17, 1843 in Kyrkefalla Socken Skaraborg, Lan, Sweden, son of John Johnson and Cajsa Lisa Anderson. He died in Grantsville March 3, 1910. He immigrated to America in 1861 on the sailing vessel "Monarch of the Sea," and came to Utah with the John R. Murdock company in September. In Grantsville he stayed with his Uncle John Felt until he found work with Ervin M. Greene. Andre married twice, first to Anna Sophia Bjork who had seven children; and second to Hannah Sophia Karlson who had three children.

Hannah was born August 10, 1865 in Vingaker, Sodermanland, Sweden. She died March 18, 1953 in Tooele and was buried in Grantsville. Her

children were: (1) Theodore Reginald, (2) Franklin Alden, and (3) Elsie Elizabeth. Andre Gustaf served a mission to Sweden from 1880 to 1882, was high councilman, superintendent of Sunday School, city recorder, mayor of Grantsville for three terms, school trustee, justice of the peace, county assessor, and county commissioner. He was a carpenter, a tailor and a farmer.

—*Lucille Johnson Sutton.*

ANDREW GUSTAVE JOHNSON (NYGREEN) was born in Kily Grantsy (Elfsborg) Sweden July 11, 1845, the son of John Johnson and Sarah Kajsa Anderson, and came to Utah in 1868, settling in Grantsville. On October 21, 1876 he married Selma Erickson. They had ten children: (1) Selma Julia (Orr), (2) Anna Loretta, (3) Sarah Esther (Severe), (4) Gustave Elmer, (5) John Olof No., (6) Willard Roy (married Olive Lita Barrus), (7) Nettie Verene (Vanderhoof), (8) Augusta Marrel (Jennings), (9) Florence Wildridge (Green), and (10) Marvin Revere.

Selma Erickson Johnson, daughter of Erick Erickson and Anna Christina Johnson, was born May 20, 1861 at Tolbra, Sockie, Sweden. She died May 27, 1908 at Grantsville and is buried there. Andrew was a successful farmer and stockraiser. He filled a mission back to Sweden in 1886. He married a second wife who was Maria P. Accerson. He died February 19, 1923 at Grantsville. Buried in Grantsville city cemetery.

—*Lita B. J. Severe.*

ANNA OLSON JOHNSON was born in Jern Socken, Sweden, March 3, 1858, the second child in a family of six children born to John Johnson and Maria Kajsa Olson. She was baptized into the Mormon Church on February 20, 1868 and left Sweden with her sister, Matilda in 1877 to come to America. Their parents came in October of 1878.

She married Charles Johnson in the Endowment House, March 14, 1879. She was valiant in her testimony of the gospel, spent many hours and years as an officer in the Relief Society. In her later years she did temple work. She died March 25, 1929. Her children were: (1) Annie Josephine (Mollie), (2) Alice, (3) Albert, (4) Mabel, and (5) Paul G.

—*Paul Johnson.*

ANNA SOPHIA BJORK JOHNSON, daughter of Johannes Johansson Vall Bjork and Cathrina Ersson Bjork, was born August 8, 1840 in Brevika, Socken Sweden. She crossed the plains with the Gustave Stromberg family in 1862 and settled in Grantsville. She was the first wife of Andre Gustaf Johnson. They were married October 8, 1863 in Grantsville by Bishop William G. Young. Anna Sophia became the mother of seven children: (1) Emma Josephine, (2) Charlotta Anna, (3) Oscar Gustof, (4) Clara Sophia, (5) Ida Lovisa, (6) John Edward, and (7) Matilda Juliette.

She was a very good practical nurse, helping many families in Grantsville. She also carded, spun and wove the wool for their clothes. In 1888, she died. Buried in Grantsville.

—*Bernice Johnson Vorwaller.*

CHARLES JOHNSON was born in Allingsas, Sweden on November 14, 1835, the son of John and Anna Swenson who were members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, as were their three sons. Charles was eight years old when his father died; as he grew older he worked as a carpenter and helped support his mother. He married Anna Bretta Erickson in October 1859. They were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on February 17, 1860 at Allingsas, Sweden.

In April 1863, he and his wife and his wife's sister immigrated to America, then crossed the plains in Captain Lund's company, arriving in September 1863. They came directly to Grantsville. He married Charlotta



(Lottie) Erickson on March 12, 1865. He also married Anna Olson on March 14, 1879 in the Endowment House. He built all of 30 houses in Grantsville, also built 70 coffins for those who passed away. He died at the age of 87 on March 18, 1922. He was the father of 11 children.

—*Paul Johnson.*

ELNA PETRONELLA P. JOHNSON was born April 28, 1823 at Sloinge, Halland, Sweden, the daughter of Nels Pehrson and Ingebor Monson. She married Andrew John Johnson Dec. 22, 1855. She with her husband and two small sons, Nels and Elof, were hand-cart pioneers to Tooele, Utah in 1859. It took them five weeks to cross the ocean and 13 weeks to cross the plains from Winter Quarters under the leadership of Captain Rawlins.

She was an inspiration and helpmate to her husband, devoted to her family and church, a good friend and neighbor, making her home a haven of rest to friends from southern Tooele County, to and from Salt Lake City, Utah. She was a Relief Society Teacher and mother of six children. She died February 9, 1914, being almost 92 years of age. Buried in Tooele city cemetery.

—*Rebecca Ostler.*

GERTRUDE CHRISTENSEN JOHNSON, 87 years old, was born near Copenhagen, Norway, November 2, 1850. She crossed the Atlantic in 1857 with other members of her family. From Iowa she walked over plains in hand-cart company. She arrived in Salt Lake City in 1860, where she remained a few years prior to her moving to Clover. At Clover she met and married Orson Albert Johnson, Sr. in 1871. She was the mother of twelve children, seven survive: Phoebe, Leone, Irene (Russell), Edwin M., Gertrude (Smith), Mark, Orson A. Also surviving her was her 90 year old brother, Christian Christensen of Grace, Idaho. She died in Salt Lake City. Buried in Clover, Utah.

—*Transcript Bulletin.*

JOHN JOHNSON was born May 12, 1819 at La Falla Skaraborg, Lan Sweden. He married Kajsa Lisa Anderson on July 2, 1842. She was born August 10, 1820 at Fahersanna, Ransberg, Skaraborg, Lan, Sweden. They were parents of eight children: (1) Anders Gustaf, (2) Gustavia Sophia, (3) Christena Charlotta, (4) Carl Johan, (5) Anna Lovisa, (6) Emma Wilhelmina, (7) Frederick Valdemar, and (8) Peter Dijon.

John and one son sailed on the ship "Emerald Isle" and landed in New York in 1868, then came to Grantsville. The mother and three children immigrated in 1869 and the rest later. He was a tailor by trade and also a farmer. They moved to Spring City, Sanpete County where he died December 14, 1893. Kajsa Lisa died in 1912. Both are buried in Spring City.

—*Bernice J. Vorwaller.*

JOHN JOHNSON was born in Foglas, Sweden on August 3, 1824. He came to Utah in 1858 and settled in Grantsville. John and Johannas Lars Elquist built a dugout for a home, and John lived with the Elquist's for three years. He married Anna Christina Johnson who was born at Sventorpe, Sweden, February 26, 1846, and came to Grantsville in 1871. He worked in the saw-mill in South Willow Canyon, made the furniture for his home including tables, chairs, and a lounge. Christina used to weave carpets for herself and others for ten cents a yard. She also spun wool into yarn.

John and Anna had nine children: (1) Annie Johnson (Clark), (2) August Johnson, (3) Dora Johnson (Fenstermaker), (4) Lenus Johnson, (5) Olivia Johnson (Peterson) (twin), (6) Oscar Johnson (twin), (7) Alice (twin), (8) Aaron (twin), (9) Janet Johnson. John Johnson died October 25, 1917 at Grantsville and Anna died November 5, 1826. Both are buried in Grantsville.

—*Olivia Johnson Peterson.*

J. OLOF JOHNSON was born in Sweden April 4, 1858 and was brought to Utah when 1¼ years old by his parents, riding on a hand cart all the way across the plains. He arrived in Tooele in 1861. He served a mission from 1889 to 1892 in his native land.

—*Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

DR. LUKE S. JOHNSON was born November 3, 1807 in Hiram, Ohio, the son of John and Elsa Johnson. He joined the church May 10, 1831. In 1833, on Nov. 1, he married Susan H. Poteet, in Cabell County, Virginia. They were parents of seven children: (1) Mary Elsie, born 1836, who married Charles Price; (2) James Ohmstead, born 1836; (3) Eliza Virginia, born 1838, and married William Hickman; (4) Vastia Emily, born 1842, married Lafayette Mecham; (6) Solomon, born 1844; and (7) Susan, born 1845. On February 14, 1835 he was chosen one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. "Having partaken of the spirit of speculation, which at that time was possessed by many of the Elders and Saints in Kirtland, Johnson's mind became darkened, and he neglected his duties as an Apostle and Saint. At a conference held in Kirtland, Ohio September 3, 1837, he was disfellowshipped together with his brother Lyman and John F. Boynston. On the following Sunday, however, he confessed his faults, and was received back into fellowship, but was finally cut off for apostasy in Far West, Mo., April 13, 1838."

During the years that followed, he taught school in Cabell County, Virginia, studying medicine on the side; then returned to Kirtland, where he practiced medicine as a physician, as well as engaging in other occupations. In 1846, the Johnson family left Kirtland for Council Bluffs, Iowa. The mother, Susan Poteet Johnson, became ill of the journey and died. The father continued his journey with his six small motherless children. He was re-baptized at Nauvoo in 1846, and continued on to Council Bluffs. There he was married to America Clark and the following children were born to them: Susan Marinda, born 1848 at Council Bluffs, Iowa (married Charles Bullock); Orson Albert, born 1850 at Council Bluffs (married Gertrude Christensen); Mark Antony, born 1851 at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Charlotte Elizabeth, born 1853 at Council Bluffs (married Nephi Draper); John Joseph, born 1855 at West Jordan, Utah; Lorinia Ann, born 1856 at Clover, Utah; Phebe W. born 1858 at Erda, Utah (married Alfred De St. Jeor); Luke, born 1861 at Clover, Utah. He was a pioneer into Rush Valley in 1856. He was the first presiding elder of Johnson's Settlement, being appointed to that position by Wilford Woodruff in July 1856. He died in the home of his brother-in-law Orson Hyde in Salt Lake City on December 9, 1861.

—*History of Clover.*

NELS JOHN JOHNSON was born June 12, 1856 in Sloinge, Halland Province, Sweden, the son of Andrew John Johnson and Elna Petronella Pehrson Johnson. He crossed the plains with a handcart company in 1859. Nels married Agnes Murray, November 22, 1883. They had ten children.

He played a fiddle and a bass horn, playing in the band and in orchestras for many years. He also gave humorous readings in his youth. He farmed for a living and was active in church, was very proud of his family and loved to have them gather at his home. His children were talented musically, singing and playing instruments. He partook of the spirit of the times and had ridden in a hand-cart, ox-team, sailing ship, steamer, train, auto, and airplane during his life. He died Nov. 22, 1932 on his 49th wedding anniversary, at the age of 76, in Tooele. Buried in the Tooele city cemetery.

—*Luana Johnson Williams.*

ORSON ALBERT JOHNSON was born February 14, 1850 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, son of Luke S. and America Clark Johnson. As a child he came to Utah with his parents and was one of the children that came to Clover in 1856, lived in a dugout with his parents, brothers and sisters. He was only eleven years old when his father died, and being the oldest one, he along with his mother assumed the responsibility of the family. His father had always treated the Indians friendly, so as he grew older, he too became a friend of the Indians, and they respected him. He loved to tell of his many experiences with them and his Indian stories were very interesting, not only to his own children, but many of the neighbor's children remember what he told. He was married to Gertrude Christensen October 31, 1871. They were parents of twelve children: Mary Ann, Orson Albert, America, Edwin Marinus, Raymond LaGrand, Mark Anthony, Lena Lavinia, Gertrude, Phebe Virginia, Vanetia Irene, Adrian Ambrose, and Edna Leona.

When part of the people moved to St. John, he bought a piece of land from David Caldwell paying for it with a team of horses with harness and wagon. In 1873, he built a small log cabin where ten of the children were born and in 1886 he built a sturdy log house that still stands, although it has been remodeled, and is the home of his son, Edwin. He lived all his life in Clover, and held many civic and religious positions. He died July 15, 1920 in Clover. Buried in St. John cemetery.  
—*History of Clover.*

ISABEL NORTON JUDD, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Bemfield Norton, was born August 14, 1836 at Jamestown, Henry County, Indiana. She came to Utah with her parents in 1848 settling at Cottonwood near Salt Lake City. They left Utah in 1849, going to Sacramento, California. Isabel was the first American woman to open a boarding house at that place. They remained in California for three years, then returned to Utah.

She met her future husband, William Riley Judd who joined their train in the Sierra Nevada mountains and continued with them to Salt Lake City where they were married March 23, 1852. They moved to Lehi and remained there until they moved to Grantsville in 1863. She died on December 22, 1922 at the age of 86. At the time, she was survived by the following children: Mrs. Bell Anderson, Mrs. Lew W. Hale, Mrs. Leo Johnson, David N. Judd, and Ebazer H. Judd of Grantsville, Mrs. George Raleigh of Salt Lake City, Mrs. Libby M. Murry of Oakley, Idaho, Mrs. Ella Orr of Rupert, Idaho, and Alphonse Elquist of Delco, Idaho. Funeral services were held December 24 in the second ward chapel. Interment was in the Grantsville city cemetery.

—*Elizabeth H. Worthington.*

WILLIAM RILEY JUDD was born at North Crosby, District of Johnston, County of Leeds, Upper Canada. It is now called Westport. He was born May 9, 1833, the son of Thomas Alfred Judd and Teresa Hastings. His parents were married in Canada and joined the Mormon Church in that branch. They sold their farm in 1838 and moved to Nauvoo where the father worked as a cooper. They came to Utah October 15, 1849 and shortly after,

He married Ann Reid, daughter of William Reid and Jane Dyre. She was born November 8, 1840 at Liverpool, England, and died December 5, 1894 in Grantsville. They were parents of six children: Margaret, George, Robert, Della, Joan, and Sidney. William Riley Judd was mayor of Grantsville, filled a mission to Canada, ran a sawmill, had a number of railroad contracts and mail contracts. He was a friend of the Indians, was a humorist, and a member of the Brass Band. He died August 19, 1885. Buried in Grantsville.  
—*Annie J. Williams.*



William Riley went to the gold fields but finally came back as poor as he left. He married Isabel Norton and they had fourteen children: Isabella, Teresa, William Riley, Thomas, Elizabeth, David, Ella, Rose, Hyrum, Alpha, Eleazer, Goldie, and a baby. Isabel died December 22, 1922.

ALFRED KEARL was born August 7, 1829 at Brockenhurst, Hampshire, England, the son of John Kearl and Elizabeth (Betsy) Gates. He married Caroline Tyler, December 25, 1849, in England. They were converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Alfred and his wife, Caroline, who was born in March 1826, together with James Kearl and his wife, Ann Burton and their baby daughter, Helen, and the William Burton family, sailed for America in 1854 on the sailing vessel "Windemere." James and Alfred were brothers. When they reached Salt Lake City, Brigham Young sent them to Grantsville where Alfred and his wife lived the rest of their lives, but James and his family were sent to help settle Bear Lake Valley. Caroline Tyler Kearl died November 17, 1886, at Grantsville. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery. Alfred married a second wife, Mary Ann Bowling, who was born January 23, 1856 at Layland, Lancashire, England, and died April 10, 1926, at Grantsville and is buried there. Alfred also died in Grantsville. He and his wives had no children.

—Grace Kearl Lambourne.

ANN BURTON KEARL was born May 22, 1836, the daughter of William Burton and Jane Dridge. She married James Kearl in England and joined the L.D.S. Church sometime before her husband who was baptized in March 1853. They sailed for America in 1854. Their baby daughter, Helen died enroute and was buried at sea. Upon arrival in Utah in 1854 they were sent to Grantsville to settle, later settling in Lake Town, Utah. Ann died July 10, 1921 at Lake Town. She was the mother of twelve children: (1) Helen, (2) Eliza Rachel (married Willis Johnson), (3) James William Burton (married Mary Emma Hyatt), (4) Christopher Columbus (married Jane Ann Robinson), (5) Julia Ann, died a baby, (6) Juliette (married Frank Elsworth Bevans), (7) Joseph Jasper (married Elizabeth A. Wahlstrom), (8) Quincey, died an infant, (9) Manassah Burton (married Zettie May Nebeker), (10) Alfred (married Lula B. Humphrey), (11) Chester, died young, (12) Mary Emma (married first Percy McVickers, and second, Joseph Smith Mottat, Jr.).

JAMES KEARL was born October 10, 1832, at Brockenhurst, Hampshire, England, the son of John Kearl and Elizabeth (Betsy) Gates. He was raised in the New Forest District of Hampshire and worked in agriculture and livestock. He married Ann Burton, September 18, 1853, and in 1854 they sailed to America on the ship "Windemere." When they reached Salt Lake City they were sent to Grantsville to settle. In 1861, he went to Laramie, Wyoming, to help bring emigrants into the Salt Lake Valley. He married second Fanny Martin on April 24, 1862. They had seven children: (1) Charles, (2) Annie Elizabeth, (3) Ida Fanny, (4) Lillian Estella, (5) Prinscella Margaret, (6) Mary Jane, and (7) Maude Olive. She died in Logan on May 16, 1923.

James took a third wife, Merlin Eastham, July 12, 1869, in the Endowment House. They were parents of ten children. They helped to settle Bear Lake Valley in the northern part of the state. The other wives lived in Lake Town, Utah. For years James was the only doctor in the south end of the valley. He set broken bones, extracted teeth, and prescribed simple remedies for the sick. He helped many people with flour, meat and money;

had a mail route between Evanston, Wyoming, and Soda Springs, Idaho; owned sheep, cattle, and fine horses, and he and his sons built canals and reservoirs; was one of the investors in the Grantsville Woolen Factory and lost money when the venture failed. He died October 4, 1904, at Lake Town and is buried there.

—*Grace Kearl Lambourne.*

MERLIN EASTHAM KEARL was born November 6, 1852, at Masbro, Yorkshire, England, the daughter of John Eastham and Jane Huntington. She came to Utah in 1865 with her parents and settled in Grantsville. On July 12, 1869, she became the third wife of James Kearl. Her husband was called to help settle the Bear Lake Valley. He built a small log house at Round Valley where they lived for several years. Later he moved her to Lake Town, Utah, near the other two wives and families. She died September 30, 1934, at Lake Town.

She was the mother of ten children: (1) Merlin Edith (married William N. Hodges), (2) Jeanette, died young, (3) John Henry (married Ann Elizabeth Gibbons), (4) George (married Rose Enders), (5) Willis Elsworth (married Bertha Eliza Lambourne), (6) Robert, died young, (7) Mortan, (8) Jane Ethel (married Thomas Weston), (9) Chase (married Hazel Lovelless), (10) Grace (married George E. Lambourne).

—*Grace Kearl Lambourne.*

ELI B. KELSEY, born October 27, 1819, at Portsmouth, Scioto, Ohio, son of Eli and Mary Oldfield Kelsey, came to Utah September 1852. He married Letitia Sheets, March 1837, the daughter of Lewis Sheets and Naomi Agin. Their children were: (1) George W., (2) Mary Jane (married James Gillespie), (3) Minerva, (4) Emma Celestia, (5) Eli B., (6) Lorenzo, (7) Lewis, (8) John B. He married Jane Waite of Pennsylvania at Winter Quarters, but they had no children. He married Mary McIntyre, daughter of Peter McIntyre and Agnes McCole, and they had five daughters.

Eli was a missionary to Europe, president of the Scottish Mission, prosecuting attorney of Tooele County in 1868, and an excellent orchardist and gardener. He brought the first sheep into Tooele County, and owned and developed mines in Bingham Canyon. He died March 27, 1885, at Salt Lake City.

—*Alice B. Herron.*

JANE CALDWELL WAITE DUNN KELSEY was born March 27, 1809, in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Joseph Caldwell and Mary Bennett. She was the third child in a family of eight. As a young girl she married John Waite and they were the parents of seven children: (1) Lucena, (2) Anderson, (3) Mary Jane, (4) John Anson, (5) Martha, (6) Margaret, and (7) Rebecca. She and the children joined the L.D.S. Church, but her husband stayed in the east, and she took her children to join with the Saints and were driven out of Nauvoo with the others. While camped on the river bank, she met and married Simeon A. Dunn, a widower with five children, agreeing to help each other's children and make their way to Utah together. At Winter Quarters she buried two of her daughters and a son was born, Joseph Moroni Dunn. While still at Winter Quarters, Jane was divorced from Simeon Dunn and married Eli B. Kelsey.

Mr. Kelsey and his wives came to Tooele in 1852, and Jane lived here until 1873, when she moved to Bountiful, Utah, with her son, John. She died September 27, 1891. Buried in the Bountiful cemetery.

—*Effie Lindberg.*

MARY McINTYRE KELSEY was born June 22, 1827 at Millport, Argleshire, Scotland, daughter of Peter and Agnes McCole McIntyre. In 1853, she emigrated to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City, September 22, 1853. She lived with the Haight family at Sessions, Utah, now known as Bountiful. On November 20, 1853, she married Eli B. Kelsey at Salt Lake City. She was active in the Church. She became the mother of five daughters: (1) Margaret (Keuhn), (2) Letitia (Bevan), (3) Agnes (Adams), (4) Rachel (died 1860), and (5) Grace (died 1872). Mary McIntyre Kelsey died September 11, 1894.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

MARY DONALDSON KING, early resident of Tooele, was born June 3, 1852, in Paisley, Scotland, daughter of James and Mary Donaldson. She died in Dee Memorial Hospital in Ogden, Utah, of pneumonia. Interment was in Tooele City cemetery, April 1, 1921. She was survived by a son, John, and two daughters, Mrs. Chris Kupfer and Mrs. Peter Christiansen.

—*From Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

JAMES KIRK, SR., son of Phillip and Mary Ann Taylor Kirk, was born in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England, on April 11, 1845. He came to America in 1862 on the ship "John J. Boyd," with his brother, Joseph and sister, Ann. They crossed the plains in the Joseph Horne company, arriving in the valley on September 30, 1862. He stayed with the Henry Green family until his parents and sisters arrived in 1868. He married Mary Peasnall on December 20, 1869, and they were parents of ten children. Mary died October 5, 1905; he married Alice Tarrant Spray on May 8, 1907. She was the widow of Elijah Spray, and the daughter of John Robert Tarrant and Ellen Jasmerre of Portsmouth, Hampshire, England. They had no children. She died June 12, 1939.

He was a veteran of the Black Hawk Indian War; worked on Western and Union Pacific Railroads; freighted ore and charcoal for the mines; was co-owner with John W. Tate of the old Co-op Store in Tooele; member of the Tooele Band, and active in civic affairs. He died June 2, 1931. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Afton Irene Kirk.*

JOSEPH HYRUM KIRK, son of Philip Kirk and Mary Ann Taylor, was born February 8, 1852, at Arnold, Nottingham, England. He had no school, but was taught by his mother, with the Bible as the text book. He worked at a brickyard when eight years old, using a wheelbarrow. He was so small he had to have a strap over his shoulders to help support the handles. He walked two miles each morning and received fifty cents per week as pay. When he was ten he left for America with his sister Ann and brother James on the ship "John J. Boyd." They arrived in Utah October 1, 1862 in Joseph Horne's Company. He came to Tooele and lived here all the rest of his life.

He married Elizabeth Crosland on September 30, 1872. They had thirteen children; four died in infancy, and the remaining were: (1) Joseph Hyrum, Jr., (2) Mary Marrietta, (3) John Albert C., (4) Philip, (5) Dora D., (6) Nellie, (7) Fred, (8) Edward Dalton, (9) Hazel. Joseph was a freighter, hauled lumber and ore and merchandise. He died September 25, 1937. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Dora Kirk Hancock.*

MARY PEASNALL KIRK, daughter of William and Eliza Saunders Peasnall of Worchestershire, England, came to Utah when she was fourteen years old, in the Captain Rawlings Company, arriving in September 1868. She married James Kirk on December 20, 1869, in the Endowment House.



They made their first home in a little log house north on First West Street in Tooele. She died October 5, 1905. She was the mother of ten children: (1) Mary Eliza, (2) Sarah Ann (Sadie), (3) Viola, (4) Rozetta Olive, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Ada, (7) James, Jr., (8) William, (9) Spencer, (10) Frank.

—*Naomi P. Warburton.*

PHILIP KIRK was born January 1817 at Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England, the son of William Kirk and Susanna Clift Arnold (?). He married Mary Ann Taylor on February 23, 1838, the daughter of John Taylor and Mary Ann Bradbury, and was born November 28, 1820, in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. They were parents of nine children: (1) John, (2) Mary Ann, (3) James, (4) Ann, (5) Phillip Joseph, (6) Charlotte, (7) Joseph Hyrum, (8) Elizabeth, (9) William.

Philip and Mary Ann came to Utah in the Joseph S. Rawlings Company, arriving on September 15, 1868. Their three children, Joseph, James and Ann had preceded them in 1862. They made their home in Tooele, where Mary Ann died May 6, 1895, and Philip died February 15, 1899. Both are buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Anna H. Bevan.*

JOHN QUINCY KNOWLTON, son of Sidney Algernon Knowlton and Harriet Burnham, was born July 9, 1835 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Maryette Vanderhoof, daughter of James Vanderhoof and Sarah Alice Smith, on February 8, 1857 in Farmington, Davis County, Utah. She was born September 1841 in Bertrand, Michigan. They were parents of the following children: (1) Ephraim Quincy, (2) Harriet, (3) Sarah Alice, (4) Sidney Algernon, (5) Marcia Lorena, (6) Maud Kay, (7) Abbigail, (8) Ada Vivian, (9) Frank Forest, (10) Alzina, all born in Arnold, Notts., England.

On March 15, 1862, he married Ellen Smith, daughter of John M. Smith. She lived for some time in her father's home in Kaysville, then moved to Skull Valley. She was the mother of eight children: (1) Ellen, (2) Jane, (3) Caroline, (4) Martha, (5) Beatrice (Birdie), (6) Ruhannah (Ruby), (7) Arthur Dale, (8) Annie Winifred. Mary Newton became the third wife of John Quincy Knowlton on April 18, 1863. She was the mother of seven children: (1) Mary Eugenia, (2) George Quincy, (3) Cora, (4) Eva, (5) Lula, (6) William Newton, (7) Inez.

John Quincy became interested in farming and stockraising and went into partnership with his brother-in-law, W. H. Hooper, in the Skull Valley area. While in Salt Lake, he was elected captain of Company A Battery of the Nauvoo Legion Cavalry on April 25, 1866. Two Indian children were raised in their homes. Topsy lived with Maryette, and Ressie lived with Mary Newton. Maryette and Mary had homes in Grantsville. When Mary Newton Knowlton died, a son-in-law took the word to John Quincy who was at his mine. On the way down the mountain his horse fell and John was injured so badly that he died on the way to his home, December 13, 1886, at the age of fifty-one. A double funeral was held in Salt Lake for him and his wife. They were buried in Salt Lake. Maryette died May 28, 1906 in Grantsville.

—*Daphne Cooley Orr.*

ELIJAH LARKIN, son of Thomas and Sarah Southwell Larkin, was born April 20, 1829 in Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, England. He was nine years old when his father died, leaving the mother with five children to care for. Elijah learned the baker's trade. He was baptized into the Mormon Church on November 3, 1845. He married Sarah Parfey in 1847, the daughter of James and Mary Phillips Parfey. They had two sons, George William and

Joseph Smith, when they immigrated to America on the ship "Amazon" in 1863, and crossed the plains in the Daniel McArthur company.

November 14, 1863 he married Ruth Coe who had come with the family from England. She was the mother of the following children: (1) Ruth Coe, (2) Susan Coe, (3) Elijah Coe, (4) John Coe, (5) James Coe, (6) Alma Coe. Elijah was employed as gatekeeper for Brigham Young, and had charge of the tithing sheep for the Church. In 1870, he moved to Ogden with some of his family. Sarah and her family remained in Salt Lake. In 1875, he and Ruth Coe moved to Ophir where he engaged in fruit growing and market gardening. They lost four children with diphtheria and another daughter had died previously. Only little Ruth, their firstborn was spared. Elijah lived in St. John, where he served in the bishopric until his death, January 4, 1905. Buried in Salt Lake cemetery. —*Susan Bates Henwood.*

JOHN PETER LARSON was born in Sweden January 13, 1843, the son of Lars and Elsie Anderson Larson. He came to America with his parents and family. They came to Utah in 1861 and settled first in Rush Valley then in Tooele City. He had a love for mining and went all over Utah and up to Montana to work. Soon after the family moved to Tooele, John had a streak of luck and with his father, built the finest home in Tooele. John was married to Mary (Molly) Thorton and built her a beautiful home in Salt Lake City. He was the father of four children, two of them being twins who died when they were small. They sold their home in Salt Lake and moved to New York. In some way domestic troubles arose and John left again following his old desire to invest in mining. The last thing heard of him was in Australia, but his sister, Hannah England tried to locate him without avail. —*Elsie Eastman.*

ELSIE ANDERSON LARSON, daughter of Bent Anderson and Ryersta Beryson, was born in Sweden March 1, 1815. She was the wife of Lars Larson and the mother of twelve children. Five children died in infancy, and their oldest son, a sea captain, was so angry that his parents had joined the church, he left and was never heard from by his parents again. The family settled in Rush Valley where they engaged in farming near the old Faust Station. Their son Victor had died at Omaha, Nebraska, after being gored by a cow. At Rush Valley their son Albert died, also their daughter Mary. Elsie was an honest hard working woman, with a gift of good management. She died in March 1891. —*Elsie Eastman.*

MARY LARSON was born in Melba, Sweden on April 20, 1853, the youngest daughter and child of Lars and Elsie Anderson Larson. She was only four years old when her parents embraced the Gospel. Mary and her older sister, Hannah were always taken for twins. The girls were sent in the winter months to Tooele where they attended school. When she was 15 years old she died with kidney trouble, while the family lived at Faust Station. She was loved by all who knew her. Her sister, Hannah, my mother, has told me many times how the Indians came for weeks and danced and cried around the home after her death. —*Elsie Eastman.*

LARS LARSON was born in Sweden October 20, 1809, son of Lars Petterson and Karnon Gibson. He heard the Gospel and became converted in 1855. He tried to convert his wife, Elsie, to the same faith but she was opposed for some time. She was devoted to Lars and her twelve children and finally decided to immigrate with her husband. The people in Malma were so angry

at them for joining the church they stoned the house, breaking all the windows. This home was an Inn and very beautiful. They were disowned by their parents and brothers and sisters. The children they brought with them to America were: John, Hannah, Mary, Albert, Lawrence and Victor. At Omaha they stayed and worked for three years to get money to send for their oldest daughter, Annie. They came to Utah in the Levi Johnson Company, arriving in October 1860.

They lived in Salt Lake City a short time, then moved to Rush Valley, and took up farming. After about ten years, the family moved to Tooele. Lars and his son, John built the big house, a mansion those days, just west of where the Kirk Hotel now stands. It was later bought by Apostle Francis M. Lyman. Lars Larson died in 1880.

—*Elsie Eastman.*

LARS LARSEN and his wife Karren Christine Peterson and their four children, John, Peter, Mary and Sophia settled on what is now the Faust Ranch, in April 1862. They came to Utah in 1860. Lars Larsen was the first presiding Elder when Vernon Branch was organized in 1863. Karren Christine was a nurse and midwife for many years. These duties were later assumed by her daughter Mary Wright.

Sophia Larson married Richard Merritt. They had two sons, George Marcellus and John. Sophia died in childbirth and is buried on the Faust Ranch. Her boys were reared by their Aunt and Uncle George and Mary Wright. John and Peter Larson moved away from Tooele County. Karren Christine Larson died about 1890. Buried in the Vernon cemetery.

—*Cosetta Castagno.*

LEMUEL STURDIFONT LEAVITT, son of Jeremiah Leavitt and Sarah Sturdifont, was born November 3, 1826 in Compton, Canada. He came to Utah October 1849. Married Melvina Thompson October 15, 1850, by whom he had seven children, among whom was Lovisa, born October 22, 1861; married Myron Abbott January 11, 1878. She died in 1862. Lemuel married Betsy Mortinson February 1864. She died 1867. Only child: Mary Matilda, born November 6, 1864, married Myron Alma Abbott, April 14, 1881 (son of Myron Abbott above).

He married Mrs. Craig, an English widow, who died a year or two after marriage. Lemuel then married Mary Ann Adams, an English widow, by whom he had one son. His fifth wife was Mrs. Waite, an English widow, who died a few years later, bearing him one son and one daughter. About 1850, he settled near Pine Canyon, Tooele county; in 1856, assisted in planting the first grain in Cache valley; located at Santa Clara, Utah in 1857. In 1863, drove an ox team to Omaha, Neb. and returned with immigrants the same year.

—*Rhea L. Vance.*

SARAH STUDEVANT LEAVITT was born November 4 in Lima, Grafton County, New Hampshire, daughter of Lemuel and Priscilla Thompson Studevant. She married Jeremiah Leavitt on March 6 in Barton, Orleans County, Vermont.

They embraced the Mormon faith soon after the birth of their first child. Her husband, Jeremiah died August 20, 1846. She worked very hard to earn money to continue her journey. They settled in Pine Canyon, Tooele County. She was the mother of 10 children. Two of her children and her husband died and were buried on the plains. "Leavitt Canyon" near the settlement of Pine Canyon was named for the Leavitt Brothers, Dudley and Jeremiah Leavitt. Sarah went to southern Utah with her sons at the time Jacob Hamblin left Tooele in 1855.

—*Rhea L. Vance.*



SARAH FARR LE CHEMINANT was born February 24, 1816 in Langport, Somerset, England, daughter of Edward Farr, Sea Captain (lost at sea) and Mary Durnham. She married Peter Le Cheminant, a Frenchman and carpenter. They were parents of five children: (1) Elizabeth, (2) Peter, (3) Osmond, (4) Edmund, and (5) Agnes. They were among the first to be converted to the L.D.S. Church in Guernsey. Her husband Peter died of tuberculosis and, soon after, Sarah and the five children immigrated to America on the ship "Marshfield." They arrived in Utah in 1854.

She worked hard to keep her family together. She kept an eating house near Camp Floyd. As the boys grew older they farmed in St. John and Clover, near the Stookey family. Sarah worked as a midwife there for several years. Their next move was to Pleasant Green (Magna) where they had a ranch. She was always particular in caring for her clothes and no matter what the condition she was an aristocrat from the old world. She was religious and well informed. In later years her sons built a duplex on the site of her adobe house in Salt Lake (across from Harman's Restaurant). She died in Pleasant Green July 19, 1901 and is buried there.

—*Sarah Le Cheminant Brockbank.*

ALFRED G. LEE was born September 12, 1805 in Orange Co., N.C., son of Samuel and Elizabeth Gilham Lee. He died November 1, 1870 in Salt Lake City. He married (1) Elizabeth Laflesh; (2) Rebecca Orme. Alfred and Elizabeth joined the Church in 1832, just two years after its organization. Their life with the Saints from that time on was one of persecution and hardships. They were with the Saints in Far West, Mo. when the "Extermination Order" of Governor Boggs was issued. In the depths of the most severe winter ever known, this family along with 14,000 other people were driven from their homes. They found refuge in Adams County, Illinois. From there they went to Nauvoo, Illinois. The following June 1844, he witnessed the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith.

On February 4, 1846, the Saints began crossing the Mississippi River on their westward journey. They crossed the plains with the E. T. Benson company, arriving in Salt Lake City October 17, 1849. They lived in Salt Lake City for two years before coming to Tooele. They arrived in Tooele September 26, 1851.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

ANN DODD WHITE LEE was born October 1, 1836 in Tealby, Lincolnshire, England, to Jonathan and Elizabeth Dodd White. Along with her parents, two sisters and a brother they sailed from England January 29, 1849, arriving in New Orleans April 2, 1849. They went on to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they joined the E. T. Benson Company going West. Here on this trip across the plains, while sitting outside the wagon, while her mother gave birth to a baby girl, Ann met Samuel Francis Lee, whom she later married, January 18, 1853. Soon after arriving in Salt Lake City, September 1849, her mother who had become a widow in Council Bluffs, met and married Benjamin Clegg. In 1850 they took their family and settled in Tooele.

Ann was a fine seamstress. She helped make the first flag for the life and drum band. In 1861, she went with her husband and four children to help colonize Washington County. In 1863, they moved on to Panaca, Nevada and suffered many trials and hardships. Here she buried two of her children. In 1866, they moved back to Tooele, a blessing she was indeed thankful for. Besides being a wonderful pioneer homemaker she was a treasurer for the Relief Society for ten years. Also chaplain for the D.U.P. when it was first organized in Tooele Co. She died November 1, 1921 at the

age of 85 years. Her children were: (1) Ann Elizabeth, born October 23, 1853, married Alma Tanner; (2) Francis Marion, born December 16, 1855, married Calista Lee; (3) Mary Eliza, born February 9, 1858, died July 4, 1862; (4) Emma Vilate, born February 11, 1860, married Brigham Bowen; (5) Joseph W., born June 24, 1862; (6) Willard Jonathan, born April 12, 1865, died April 19, 1866; (7) Samuel Francis W., born March 8, 1867, married (1) Fannie F. Nelson; married (2) Hilma Lindberg; (8) Charlotte, born September 23, 1869, married Robert M. Shields; (9) Hyrum W., born February 24, 1872, married Lillian E. Robinson; (10) Ella, born October 27, 1874, married Frank Barber; (11) Edwin W., born September 10, 1879, married Amy Beesley.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

ELI LEE was the seventh and last child of Samuel and Elizabeth Gilham Lee. He was born July 11, 1816 in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio. He died June 29, 1881 in Tooele, Utah. He married in Clinton County, Ohio on March 18, 1838 to Elizabeth Caroline Munjar. Eli came to Utah in 1849, with the E. T. Benson Company, with his father Samuel and his brothers Alfred G. and Francis.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

ELIZABETH CAROLINE MUNJAR LEE was born February 28, 1822 in Hamilton, Clinton County, Ohio, daughter of William and Mary LaFlesh Munjar. She married Eli Lee in Clinton County, Ohio on March 18, 1838. Their two children were born in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois. She came to Utah in 1852 with the Munjar family in the David Wood Company. Her husband had preceded her to Utah. He came with the E. T. Benson Company, 1849.

Their children were: (1) William Munjar, born March 22, 1841, died January 28, 1842; (2) Eli Munjar, born December 7, 1844, married (1) Elizabeth Wells; (2) Lucretia Jane Higley. Eli and Caroline also raised Julia Marie Barber, a daughter of Julia Marie Munjar Barber and Jess Barber. She was always known as Julia Marie Lee. Elizabeth Caroline Munjar Lee died May 16, 1907 in Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

ELIZABETH JASPER LEE was born in West Bromick, England, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Baber Jasper. On January 8, 1844 she married William Lee, in West Bromick, England. She came to America with her husband and children, leaving England January 23, 1849. They lived in St. Louis, Mo. for two years and while there two of her children died of cholera. She came to Utah with the John Hancock Company, arriving October 8, 1851. In 1852, she moved to Grantsville with her husband and family. She served in the Indian Mission with her husband.

They had the following children: (1) Selina, married William J. Clark; (2) William, died in England; (3) Mary Jane, died in St. Louis; (4) John, died in St. Louis; (5) Sarah Ann; (6) George H.; (7) William R.; (8) Thomas J.; (9) Alice Ann.

JANE LYON LEE, the second wife of William Lee, was the daughter of William and Mary Lyon. They had the following children: (1) Joseph, (2) Isaac, (3) Rose, married Mr. Cramer, (4) Emma, married Mr. Bess, (5) Charlotte, married Mr. Clark, (6) Damsel, (7) Jane, married Mr. Whittle, and (8) Rachel, married Mr. Nelson.

—*Vinnie Clark Anderson.*

ELIZABETH LAFLESH LEE was born August 24, 1805, in Ontario, New York, daughter of Peter and Polly Dudley LaFlesh. She died December 25, 1875 in Tooele. On September 6, 1825 she married Alfred G. Lee in Clinton County, Ohio. She crossed the plains with her husband and children traveling with the E. T. Benson Company; arrived in Salt Lake City October 17, 1849; arrived in Tooele Sept. 26, 1851.

She was the mother of ten children, all born before coming to Utah: (1) Isaac, (2) Thomas L., (3) Eliza Ann, born July 20, 1830 in Randolph County, Ind. and died March 18, 1831, (4) Mary, born May 30, 1832 in Randolph County, Ind., married Andrew J. Blodgett, (5) Samuel Francis, (6) Alfred L., born April 21, 1837, Far West, Mo., died April 25, 1838, (7) Joseph S., born April 23, 1839, Adams County, Ill., married Mary Ann Tobias, (8) George H., born July 11, 1841, Nauvoo, died December 1, 1852, (9) Eli, born August 13, 1843, Nauvoo, died young in Tooele, and (10) John, born November 29, 1848, Plattsville, Mo., died young in Tooele.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

FRANCIS LEE was the sixth child of Samuel and Elizabeth Gilham Lee. He was the great-grandfather of Elder Harold B. Lee. He was born January 26, 1811 in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio. He married, October 24, 1835, Jane Vail Johnson.

Soon after their marriage they settled in Clay County, Mo., but were driven from their home. They next settled in Far West but soon had to flee before the mobs. They next found a temporary shelter in Adams Co. Ill., but soon moved on to Nauvoo. When the Saints were driven from Nauvoo they went back to Adams County where they lived until they started on their trek west. They traveled with the James Pace Company and arrived in Utah in 1850. They were sent to Tooele soon after arriving. In the fall of 1860, the family was called to go south to help settle Santa Clara, Washington County, Utah. Early in the year of 1864 they moved on to help settle Panaca, Lincoln County, Nevada, then part of Utah. Here he lived until his death July 18 or 19, 1866.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

HARRIET WOLKITT LEE was born April 8, 1835 in Bellisle, St. Clair County, Illinois. She was the oldest of thirteen children born to Samuel and Emmeline Neilson Wolkitt. Harriet left her home and joined the Alfred Lee family on their trek across the plains. She was married to Thomas L. Lee at Winter Quarters, July 20, 1849. They traveled with the E. T. Benson Company; arrived in Salt Lake City October 17, 1849. They came to Tooele in 1850. Not long after her last son was born she left Tooele and went up into Idaho where she took a job as cook for a section crew on the railroad. She traveled quite a bit in her later life, going to California, Wyoming, etc. She died April 15, 1893 at the home of her daughter, Sarah Rowberry in Erda, Utah.

Her children were: (1) Sarah Jane, born February 19, 1851, married Joseph Rowberry, (2) Thomas W., born March 29, 1853, married Martha Bowen, (3) Emmeline, born September 6, 1854, died the same day, (4) Alfred W., born July 13, 1855, married Elizabeth Dorman, (5) Elizabeth, born September 14, 1857, married Jasper Mathena, (6) Samuel W., born August 18, 1859, married (1) Minnie Mathena, married (2) Minnie Mircher, (7) Mary, born October 5, 1861, married Charles Bassett, (8) Emma, born July 1, 1863, died July 30, 1864, (9) Eli, born June 27, 1865, died August 5, 1866, (10) Henry, born March 3, 1867, married Sarah Welch, (11) Caroline, born March 24, 1869, died February 21, 1872, (12) Alice, born May 28,



1872, married Peter Barney, (13) Franklin W., born August 15, 1876, married Ida U. Hill, and (14) Charles, born January 1, 1879, married Mrs. Lillian Hottzman.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

ISAAC LEE was the first child of Alfred and Elizabeth LaFlesh Lee. He was born September 12, 1826, in Randolph County, Indiana. He married (1) Julia Ann Chapman, born August 20, 1824 in Eugene, Varimillion County, Ind. She was the daughter of Isaac Benjamin and Sophrona Brown Chapman. Children of Isaac and Julia Ann were: (1) Mariette, born 1846, Nauvoo, died 1858, (2) Elizabeth Ann, born November 20, 1848, Nauvoo, married 1) Aaron Bracken, married 2) William H. Kennington, (3) Eliza Ann, born December 20, 1850, Council Bluffs, Iowa, married Areot L. Hale. Isaac married (2) Mary Ann Bracken; (3) Rachel Blizzard.

Isaac helped build the Nauvoo Temple. He was a member of the "Nauvoo Martial Band." He started west with his father's family in 1849, but his wife Julia Ann became ill on the trail, which delayed his coming. She died July 10, 1852 at "Loops Fort," leaving him with three small daughters. He arrived in Utah in 1852. While in Tooele he ran a saw and shingle mill in Tooele Canyon. He moved to Grouse Creek, Box Elder County, Utah in 1879 and nine years later moved to Marion, Cassia County, Idaho where he died January 30, 1899.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

JANE VAIL JOHNSON LEE, born September 30, 1815 in Morris, New Jersey, was the daughter of Jacob Johnson. On October 24, 1835, she married Francis Lee. Soon after her marriage she settled with her husband in Clay County, Mo., here her first baby was born. From Clay County they were driven to Far West, then to Adams County, Ill., then on to Nauvoo. From Nauvoo they went back to Adams County. From there they started west in 1850. She had seven of her eleven children in that first fifteen years of her married life, while being driven from one place to another. Her other four children were born in Tooele. In the fall of 1860, she went with her husband to help settle Dixie. Then on to Panaca, Nevada, where it was a constant struggle with the troublesome Indians. Her husband died in 1866 leaving her with the cares of a large family in the sparsely inhabited place. She died July 10, 1875, and was buried by the side of her husband in Panaca.

Their children were: (1) William Henry, born August 9, 1836, Liberty, Clay County, Mo., married 1) Lavina E. Bates; married 2) Lorna Bates; (2) Electa Jane, born April 25, 1838, Far West, Caldwell County, Mo., married George W. Edwards, (3) Samuel Marion, born January 28, 1840, Payson, Adams County, Ill., married 1) Margaret McMurrin; married 2) Mary Jane Rice; (4) John Nelson, born November 17, 1841, Payson, Adams County, Mo., married Malissa Rollins; (5) George W., born April 25, 1844, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., married 1) Abigail L. Bunker; married 2) Cynthia C. Bunker; (6) Francis C., born November 13, 1846, Jamestown, Adams County, Mo., married Mary McMurrin, (7) Jacob E., born December 18, 1848, Jamestown, Adams County, Mo., died June 27, 1850, (8) Mary Eliza, born December 4, 1850, Tooele County, Utah, married William S. Atchison, (9) Milton L., born February 4, 1853, Tooele, married 1) Susannah Mathews, married 2) Margaret E. Cox, (10) Arthur O., born June 27, 1857, Tooele, married Sarah L. LaFlesh, (11) Louisa J., born June 12, 1859, Tooele, died Nov. 14, 1863.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

JOSEPH SMITH LEE was born April 23, 1839, in Payson, Adams County, Illinois, the seventh child of Alfred Gilham and Elizabeth LaFlesh Lee. He crossed the plains as a child of ten years, with his parents. They traveled with the E. T. Benson Company, arriving in Salt Lake City October 17, 1849, and in Tooele September 26, 1851. On March 23, 1861, he married Mary Ann Tobias. She was born June 24, 1845 in Marysville, Marion County, Iowa, daughter of Henry Oren and Mary Ann Gollaher Tobias. She crossed the plains. She died April 24, 1932 in Tooele, and is buried in Tooele. Joseph died April 16, 1922 in Ewan, Washington and is buried there.

Their children were: (1) Mary, married John Story, (2) George, (3) Joseph S., married Nellie Jones, (4) John, (5) Henry O., married Elva Richey, (6) Eli, (7) Samuel A., married Bessie Bushie; (8) Olive Jane, married John A. Schneider, (9) William G., (10) Hyrum S., married Lula Van Norstram, (11) Elizabeth, married Avery Richey, (12) Dramond, married Carol C. Wilber, and (13) Pearl, married Frederick E. Van Norstram.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

MARTHA LOUISA BOWEN LEE was born February 2, 1856 in New South Wales. At the age of six she, with her parents, Lewis and Mary Ann Harris Bowen, and five of her brothers, came to America. They arrived in Salt Lake City in 1864. Because of the need of a schoolteacher the family was invited to go on to Tooele, which they did. As a young woman she became a professional seamstress. She was active in Church, was one of the first officers in the Y.W.M.I.A. She played the organ at an early age and accompanied her mother, father and brothers, in a family orchestra.

On September 21, 1874, she married Thomas Wolkitt Lee, during her married life she lived in Tooele, Salt Lake, Star Valley, Wyoming, and Iona, Idaho. In her later life she became a first class practical nurse. She died April 19, 1926, Tooele. Children: (1) Thomas B., (2) Lewis A., (3) Mary Ann, (4) Arthur W., (5) Blanche W., (6) Eugene H., (7) Ernest, (8) Alice Othella, (9) Franklin B., and (10) Wilford D.

—*Mary H. G. Lee.*

MARY ANN BRACKEN LEE was born in Newcastle, on Tyne, North-umberland, England, on March 21, 1834, to Joshua and Hannah Bell Bracken. She married, January 18, 1853, Isaac Lee. She died February 20, 1911, in Marion, Cassia County, Idaho. She was the mother of ten children, all born in Tooele, Utah.

Children: (1) Isaac B., married Ann McKeller, (2) Julia Ann, married Daniel McLaws, (3) George H., married Elizabeth Smith, (4) Joseph B., married Mary Ann Meacham, (5) William B., (6) Hyrum B., married Alice E. Dixon, (7) John B., married Roselia I. McGavin, (8) Alfred B., (9) Alice Jane, married Henry McCulloch, (10) Aaron A.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

PRIMROSE SHIELDS LEE was born in Renfrew, Scotland, on July 7, 1842 to John and Primrose Cunningham Shields. She sailed with her parents for America in February 1849. They landed in New Orleans March 15, 1849. Went on to Council Bluffs, Iowa where they lived until April 1852, when they started for Utah. They arrived in Salt Lake City, Saturday, October 12, 1852. She married Captain Thomas L. Lee on December 10, 1857. She says; "I became a manufacturer as I had to card and spin wool to make yarn, so father could weave it into cloth and then take straw and make it into hats." In 1875, she moved to Milton, Tooele County, where she lived until 1902. She was counselor in Relief Society and Primary President. She died January 3, 1916 in Marion, Cassia County, Idaho at the home of her son, Joseph. She is buried in Tooele.

Children: (1) Harriet, married James Whitbey, (2) Primrose, married Brigham Davies, (3) John Shields, married Harriet E. Sabin, (4) Joseph, married Dolly Skelton, (5) Hyrum, (6) Eli, married Grace A. Moss, (7) Annie Elizabeth, married Benjamin R. Henson, (8) William, (9) Ida, married Walter Beers, (10) Alma S., and (11) Clara May, married Bert Drury.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

RACHEL BLIZZARD LEE was born February 6, 1844 in Randolph County, Indiana, daughter of Isaac and Jane Hobson Blizzard. She was married December 16, 1865 to Isaac Lee. She was the mother of seven children, the first six born in Tooele, the last in Grouse Creek. (1) James, married Samantha Meeks, (2) Henry A., (3) Eli, married Rhoda Ann Hullinger, (4) Isaac F., (5) William L., married Vinnie L. Miller, (6) Charles A., married Lillie May Russell, (7) Anna Luzella, married John Hall.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

REBECCA ORME LEE was born January 17, 1838 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England. She died January 30, 1871, in Salt Lake City. She was the daughter of Samuel and Amy Kirby Orme. She married Alfred G. Lee, as his second wife, March 10, 1857.

She came to Utah November 9, 1856. Children all born in Salt Lake City: (1) Alfred O., married 1) Elizabeth Corbet, married 2) Margaret Montgomery, (2) Caroline, (3) William O., married 1) Louise Calder, married 2) Armenia Willey, (4) James Alma, married Chloe Baird.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

SAMUEL LEE was born April 14, 1775 in Orange County, N.C.; son of William and Susannah Caffings Lee. (William Lee, father of Samuel, was born August 15, 1745 in Carrich Fergus, Ireland.) On July 14, 1801, Samuel married Elizabeth Gilham, who was born October 4, 1785. Her father was John Gilham. Samuel and Elizabeth had seven children, all born in Wilmington, Ohio, except Alfred who was born in Orange County, N.C. (1) Sarah, born October 12, 1802, married Samuel Abernathy, (2) Nancy, born February 27, 1804, married Wesley Robertson, (3) Alfred G., born September 12, 1805, married Elizabeth LaFlesh, (4) William, born 1807, died infant, (5) Isaac, born July 5, 1809, married Elizabeth Bues, (6) Francis, born June 26, 1811, married Jane Vail Johnson, (7) Eli, born July 11, 1816, married Elizabeth Caroline Munjar.

The following is taken from the "Samuel Lee Family Clarion," published June 1959. "The family decided and we find Samuel along with three of his sons listed in the 1850 census at Tooele, Utah. Elizabeth is listed in the 1850 census at Randolph County, Ind., living with her oldest daughter, Sarah Albernathy. There was a Quaker school located in this area and Elizabeth, being a staunch Quaker, settled in this local for her children's schooling. This put part of the family in the West and the other part in the East. Samuel Lee was headed West to the California gold fields when he found his three sons coming to Utah with early pioneers. Samuel changed his mind about California and settled down in Tooele, Utah. The three sons, Alfred, Francis, and Eli, were called to southern Utah to colonize. Samuel must have relocated in the Salt Lake City area as we find from his death certificate that he died April 14, 1859 from old age and bite of a dog. Samuel died while living in the sixteenth ward and is buried in a potters plot in the Salt Lake City cemetery, located in Plot D, Block 11, Lot 9."

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*



SAMUEL FRANCIS LEE was born July 25, 1834 in Liberty, Clay County, Mo., the fifth child of Alfred and Elizabeth LaFlesh Lee. A cooper by trade. He crossed the plains with his parents in the E. T. Benson Company, arriving in Salt Lake City October 17, 1849. While standing guard duty one night on the plains, he met his future wife, Ann White, whom he married January 18, 1853. In September of 1851, the family moved to Tooele. He became one of the most prominent men in laying out Tooele City. He plowed the furrows with an ox team, using the North star as a compass and a glag in the hands of a friend, John C. Shields, as his only instruments.

He made the drums for the first fife and drum band. He also made a bass viol which he played for many years. Samuel and Elizabeth were both blessed with beautiful voices and often sang duets together. His trade as a cooper came in handy in those early days. He supplied many pioneer needs by making molasses barrels, wash tubs, and many other items. In 1861, he went to Santa Clara, Washington County, to help settle the Dixie country. In 1863 they moved to Panaca, Lincoln County, Nev. In 1866 they returned to Tooele. By working for Philip DeLaMare in his blacksmith shop he learned the trade. He was always a friend to the Indians and for a number of years served as agent to the Skull Valley tribes. He held the office of commissioner, city councilman, and mayor. It was while he held this office that the city cemetery was improved and beautified. He was a high priest at the time of his death, May 31, 1894.

—Irene H. Budge.

THOMAS LAFLESH LEE was the second child of Alfred G. and Elizabeth LaFlesh Lee. He was born January 12, 1828 in Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana. He married Harriet Wolkitt, July 22, 1849, while on the plains. He married his second wife March 10, 1857, Primrose Shields. He came to Utah with his father's family, arriving in Salt Lake October 17, 1849, and in Tooele, 1850.

He operated the first tannery and shoe factory in Tooele. He operated three sawmills, a flour mill and two good farms. He, along with William Jennings, owned the "Old Hidden Treasure Mine" in Dry Canyon. He at one time owned a small store in Tooele. He built a number of homes in Tooele and vicinity. Thomas was a self-made doctor and dentist. For quite some time the only one the town had. He was also a brick and stonemason and plasterer. He built the little adobe school that used to stand where the School Board Office now stands. He superintended the building of the "old wall" that was built in 1855 to protect the people from the Indians. While crossing the plains he was chosen captain of the first militia, and from that time on was called Captain Lee. He was one of the best Indian fighters Tooele had. He could make a fiddle or coffin; was a first class butcher and ax man; owned a large colony of bees. He was the first man in Tooele County to own a horsepower threshing machine. He gave Tooele the "City Park" and requested that they never charge the public for the use of it.

—Mary G. H. Lee.

WILLIAM LEE was born September 6, 1820 at Stourport, Worcestershire, England. He was a son of Richard and Jane Baynum Lee. At the age of seventeen he became a Methodist preacher. When twenty-two years of age he moved to West Bromick where he learned the glass blowing trade. Here he met and married Elizabeth Jasper on January 8, 1844. He was baptized into the L.D.S. Church November 16, 1846. Sailed for America January 23, 1849. Lived in St. Louis, Mo., for two years. Crossed the plains with the John Hancock Company, arriving in Salt Lake City October 8, 1851. In October 1852, the family moved to Grantsville, Utah.

William Lee spoke the Goshiute Indian language which was an important instrument in bringing about peace with the troublesome Indians. He was chosen by Church authorities to head the Ibapah Indian Mission. He established a school for the Indians from 1883 to 1885. He was postmaster of Grantsville from August 1892 until his death February 10, 1895. He was also a city councilman. While other men were fighting Indians with rifles, William Lee was making peace by way of "the spoken word," education, and his bible. He was a true friend to his brethren, be they white or red. He married as his second wife, Jane Lyon. —*Vinnie Clark Anderson.*

JOHN PETER LIND was born in StraForsamling, Linkopings, Lan, Ostergpland, Sweden, on July 6, 1842. He left Sweden to emigrate to America in 1855, but arriving in Copenhagen, Denmark, the family was defrauded of their money and forced to remain there for some time. They emigrated in 1862. John walked all the way to Utah, arriving in October 1862. He went to Grantsville where he lived for 20 years. That first winter, he froze his feet and was forced to stay indoors, making horn combs, buttons, wooden trays and spoons. Later he took up cabinet making. He moved to Junction Valley in June 1862.

He married Maria Henrietta Gillett in 1862. She had three children born in Grantsville. She died in 1872. His second wife was Emma C. Norberg, who was born March 23, 1865 at Ransberg, Fogersanna, Sweden. She came to Utah in 1870 with her mother. Emma married John on November 8, 1872, and had a large family. She died March 27, 1934 in Twin Falls, Idaho. Buried in Lynn, Utah by her husband. —*Maud Bell.*

ANNA JONASON LINDBERG was born May 24, 1858 at Stanby, Sweden. She joined the Church when fourteen and emigrated to Utah with her parents arriving in Tooele July 1874. She became the second wife of Jonas Eliason Lindberg on August 17, 1874. Both of his families lived together very happily and in harmony. Anna had two children when her husband was called on a mission to Sweden in 1877. On his return home after two years he built a home for her on North East Street.

Anna was sincere and faithful in the Gospel, cherishing family life dearly. She gave many home parties for her children and for their companions. She was the mother of seven children: (1) John Alfred, (2) Mary Ann, (3) Emily, (4) Hilma, (5) George Hyrum, (6) Joseph Earnest, (7) Betsy, who was born November 16, 1886 and lived only four days. Anna Jonason Lindberg died July 8, 1909. —*Hilda L. Clark.*

JONAS ELIASON LINDBERG was born June 7, 1833 at Dalskog, Elfsborg, Sweden, the tenth child of Elias Bringelson and Elin Jacobson. He joined the Latter-day Saint Church and emigrated to Utah in 1862. He married Mary Jacobson on April 22, 1862 in Hamburg, Germany, on board the ship that brought them to America. They arrived in Utah September 23, 1862. They moved to Tooele April 29, 1863. He was one of the first shoemakers of the community. He was a very sincere, religious man; filled a mission to Sweden in 1877, working at his trade part time to help out financially.

He was the father of five children by Mary Jacobson. His second wife Anna Jonason was the mother of seven children. He died on New Years Day 1897. —*Effie Lindberg.*

MARY JACOBSON LINDBERG met Jonas E. Lindberg when he was a missionary in Gottenberg. She was the only member of her family to join the church. She came to America with her husband in 1862, and to Utah in Capt. Christian A. Madson and Ola N. Liljenquist' Company. They spent the first winter in Salt Lake, he working at his trade as shoemaker, and she as a tailor.

Mary was always active in church affairs, especially the Relief Society. She was the mother of five children: (1) Josephine born October 5, 1863, (2) Mary Elizabeth born August 5, 1868, (3) Jonas Franklin born June 3, 1872, (4) Ellen Matilda born October 27, 1874, and (5) Alma born October 14, 1877. Mary Jacobson Lindberg died November 24, 1908. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Effie Lindberg.*

JOHANNA NILSSON LINDHOLM was born July 19, 1830 at Vester-gotland, Skaraborgs Lan, Greby Gothlunda, Sweden, daughter of Nils Johnson and Kristana Anderson. Her father died when she was young. Her brother Neils injured in a fall when two years old, was a hunchback the rest of his life. He received a good education and became a lawyer. He was not married, so Johanna went to Stockholm, Sweden to keep house for Neils, and stayed there several years. Neils married and she went to Sundsvall and worked in a tailoring shop. Here she met Carl Eric Lindholm who was a tailor and a Latter-day Saint missionary. Soon after her baptism into the Church she went to work in Copenhagen, Denmark; Carl remained at Sundsvall. They later met in Liverpool and were married on board the ship "Monarch of the Sea," May 15, 1861. They arrived in Utah September 2, 1861 and settled in Tooele.

They bought land, made a dugout and lived in it three years, when they moved into a one room adobe house they had built. Johanna worked in the fields and also helped Carl Eric with the tailoring. They were parents of eight children. Her husband died April 19, 1875, after which she continued with the tailoring business. She also raised sheep and kept a garden. In 1902, she moved to Idaho to be near her married children, where she passed away April 6, 1909 at the age of 73 years.

—*Martha L. H. Lingren.*

FRANCIS XEVERES LOUGY was born in Kingston, Waldo, Upper Canada June 19, 1835, the son of Peter Lougy and Mary Ann Brooks. He married Mary Ann Warburton on June or January 19, 1855. They were parents of ten children. Francis was two years old when his father died, so his mother took him to New York to be near the body of the saints. The Prophet Joseph Smith gave him the middle name of Xeveres. His mother later married Phineas R. Wright and the three of them came to Utah. He came to Tooele with them on September 2, 1849, when he was fourteen years old. He was considered the best hunter in Tooele. He was one of the first road supervisors of the county, an excellent gardener, fought in the Black Hawk War, a genuine friend of the Indians.

Francis and Mary Ann were parents of ten children. He died February 17, 1913 at age 78, less than two months after the death of his wife.

—*Delores Lougy.*

MARY ANN WARBURTON LOUGY was born May 29, 1839 at Laugh, Lincolnshire, England, daughter of Edward Warburton and Sophia Bywater. Her father died while crossing the plains and was buried at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She married Francis Xeveres Lougy on January or June 19, 1855. They were parents of ten children: (1) Francis, born Nov. 8, 1856, died



June 7, 1861. This child was run over by a wagon driven by F. X. Lougy, probably the saddest thing that happened in his life; (2) Edward, (3) Mary Ann, (4) John, (5) Egerton, (6) Richard, (7) Sophia, (8) Isabella, (9) Clara, and (10) Luetta. Mary Ann died December 27, 1912. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Delores Lougy.*

SARAH ANN MOSS LUKER was born March 21, 1852 in Mansfield, Notts., England, daughter of William Francis Moss and Eliza Crich, and immigrated with her parents in 1861 in the John R. Murdock Company. The family lived in Salt Lake City in the Sixth Ward before coming to E. T. City in 1869. She married Caleb Luker in the Endowment House. He was born in Farsfield, Ohio. For awhile they lived on the church farm at Black Rock, Tooele County, then in about 1880, moved to Bountiful. She was the mother of thirteen children, two born at Black Rock, four in E. T. City, seven in Bountiful. She died April 4, 1916 in Bountiful, Utah.

Her children were: (1) Elijah, (2) William, (3) Joseph Young, (4) Orson, (5) Thomas, (6) Sarah Ann, (7) Edna, (8) Katherine, (9) Barzill, (10) Lorenzo, (11) George, (12) Lottie, and (13) Amelia.

—*Mildred Mercer.*

RHODA ANN TAYLOR LYMAN was born at Vacey, New South Wales, Australia, on August 29, 1840, daughter of James and Ann Stanley Taylor. She was married to Francis M. Lyman, and became the mother of nine children, one boy and eight girls.

Rhoda Ann was ten years old when her widowed mother and family emigrated to America, settling at San Bernardino, California, where they lived for three years before coming to Utah. On arrival in the state they made their home at Fillmore, where she was married to Francis M. Lyman in 1857, and where she made her home until 1877, when Mr. Lyman was chosen president of Tooele Stake, the family moved to Tooele and lived there for many years. The last fifteen years of her life she lived in Salt Lake City. Children who survived her were: Francis M. Lyman, Jr., Mrs. C. R. McBride, Mrs. D. D. Houtz, Mrs. E. G. Gowans, and Mrs. P. W. Dunyon. Of the daughters who died, two died in infancy and the other two, Mrs. Alfred Hanks and Mrs. William H. King passed away some years ago.

—*Transcript-Bulletin Obit.*

HANNAH JONES MACKINSON was born February 25, 1846, at Stritisa, Denbyshire, North Wales. She immigrated to America in 1857, residing for two years at Williamsburg, Iowa; crossed the plains by ox-team in 1860, wintering at Provo, Utah, then continued to Silver City, Nevada, at which place she was married to Thomas Mackinson in 1863, moving to Hamilton, White Pine County, Nevada in 1869, then to Salt Lake City in 1870. In 1882, she moved to Stockton, Utah where she resided until her death. Buried July 18, 1928 in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake City. She was survived by four children: Alice M. (Little), Edward R., Elizabeth and Dollie M. Mackinson.

HANNAH BITHELL MAHNKEN was born about 1842 at Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, the third child of Thomas Bithell and Eleanor Williams. Her mother died January 31, 1855 in England, while awaiting a chance to immigrate to Utah. Hannah's brother, Samuel, came first, then sent for his father and six brothers and sisters. Hannah married Peter Mahnken and they lived in Stockton, Utah. She died December 12, 1884.

—*Emma Bothell Bryan.*

GEORGE PHILIP MALLET was born February 2, 1830 on the Isle of Jersey, the son of Francis and Jane B. Mallet. He came to Utah Sept. 15, 1868, and died at Tooele June 13, 1911. He married Jane Lucas. The following children were mentioned in the history of Philip F. DeLaMare, also in Tooele cemetery records: (1) William Charles, born July 30, 1865 at St. Helier's, Jersey. Died August 7, 1868 at Benton, Nebraska; (2) Elvina Sarah Mallet, born February 11, 1856 at St. Helier, married Philip Francis DeLaMare; (3) George John Mallet, born March 13, 1859 at St. Helier's, Jersey, Channel Isles. Died December 30, 1910; (4) Rosa D. Mallet, born October 6, 1867 at Jersey, Channel Isles. Died May 3, 1877; (5) Isabella Lucas Mallet, born January 5, 1876 at Salt Lake City. Died September 19, 1886.

ROBERT ALFRED MANDER was born May 7, 1858 at St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Thomas Mander and Maria Lishman. His father died August 22, 1862 and shortly thereafter Maria joined a company of Saints and crossed the plains, arriving in Salt Lake City in 1862 or 1863. She moved to Grantsville where Robert Alfred worked as a boy doing whatever he could to help support his mother and sister, Sarah Ann.

He married Elizabeth Ann Robinson, January 4, 1894. She was born October 5, 1869 at Preston, Lancashire, England, the daughter of Edmund Robinson and Mary Ann Halsall. Elizabeth Ann and her mother were baptized into the L.D.S. Church in 1890. Mary Ann sold her dressmaker shop and she and Elizabeth sailed for America on the ship "Arizona." The mother died on the ship on June 30, 1892 and was buried at sea. Elizabeth settled first at Provo. While visiting in Grantsville she met her future husband. They were parents of John Lishman, Thomas Aldred and Mary Maria. Robert Alfred died November 6, 1940 at age 82 at Tooele.

—*Mary Mander McKellar.*

MARY L. BURBANK MARBLE was the daughter of Daniel Burbank and Abigail Blodgett. She came to Utah with her father and stepmother, her own mother having died of cholera enroute to Utah. They settled in Grantsville, then were called to help settle Box Elder County in 1863. Mary married Henry L. Marble, son of Nathaniel Marble and Mary King, both of England. He was born June 2, 1802 in Geauge Co., Ohio. He was a merchant, farmer and stockraiser. They were parents of the following children, all born in Utah: Henry L. Marble, Jr., Mary (Gittent), Abigail (Rogers), Daniel, Nathaniel, and Almède (Rumrell).

—*Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah.*

ELIZABETH BRAY MARSDEN and children sailed from England on the ship "Manchester," May 6, 1862 in the John D. T. McAllister Company; arrived in Tooele in the fall of 1862. The family consisted of the mother, Elizabeth Bray Marsden, born in 1825 in England, and the following children: (1) Mary, born January 25, 1846 in Wakefield, Yorkshire; (2) John B., born June 24, 1850 in Old Holland, Marsbrough, Kimberworth, Rotherham; (3) James Bray, born August 27, 1852 in Bradford; (4) Ann Eliza, born July 4, 1855 at Garden Terrace, Openshaw; (5) Joseph Bray, born May 14, 1858, died in England; (6) Elizabeth, born February 26, 1861, supposed to have died in England before they left. The husband and father, John Marsden, born in 1824 in England, left that country in 1864 and died in Emigration Canyon on his way to Utah and was buried there.

John B. was one of the early musicians, playing the piccolo for dances and as a member of the town band. He was city councilman and city mar-

shal. Much of his time was devoted to freighting by team from Salt Lake City, and from the mines above Stockton to the railroad at Bauer. He also engaged in the implement business representing the Studebaker Company. He married Sarah Gillett on October 14, 1872. They were parents of the following children: Mary Elizabeth (Stewart), Leanore (Glen), John G., Fred, Alice (McLaws), Leo Curtis, Maggie (Shields), Effie (Nelson), and Lettie (Boltz). He died in Tooele on January 27, 1917.

—*Effie Marsden Nelson.*

JAMES BRAY MARSDEN was born August 27, 1852 in Bradford, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, the son of John Marsden and Elizabeth Bray. He came to Utah with his parents and one brother and two sisters. His father died in Emigration Canyon without reaching Salt Lake Valley. He died October 11, 1880 in Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Effie Marsden Nelson.*

ESTHER E. STEELE MARSHALL, daughter of James I. Steele and Sarah Wilson, was born December 28, 1839 at Bradford, England. Came to America on the ship "Nashfield" in 1854, arriving in Utah in October of the same year. She settled at Tooele for several years, where she married George Marshall. They had nine children.

In 1869, they moved to Panaca, Nevada where they remained until January 1874 when they moved to Panguitch. While on this move the father drowned accidentally. With eight children, the oldest 15 years of age, she established a home at Panguitch. In 1905, she moved to Provo, and in 1917 to Salt Lake. First Primary president at Panguitch, in Stake Relief Society, and a missionary. She died at age 84 years. Children who survived her: (1) Joseph, (2) Sarah (Henry), (3) Etta (Hill), (4) Sheriff S. Marshall, (5) Mary A. (Matthews), (6) John S., (7) William S., and (8) James S.

—*Deseret News Obituary.*

HENRY MARSHALL, an only child, was born December 11, 1844 in Horsellywood-house, Derbyshire, England. Attended school until he was ten, then worked in a tannery until he was seventeen; immigrated to America, then to Utah in October 1863. In 1866, he went back to Missouri River to assist emigrants. In 1869, he married Rhoda Pickett, daughter of Matthew and Harriet Lailey Pickett. In 1871, he and Moroni Pickett were called to settle Lake Town on the south shore of Bear Lake. Because of crop failures they returned to Tooele after three years. He traded a yoke of oxen for a ten acre farm. He was active in civic affairs, served as mayor of Tooele City. He died April 30, 1921.

—*Janet Marshall.*

RHODA PICKETT MARSHALL was born January 21, 1852 in Long Lane, Berkshire, England. She came to America with her parents Matthew and Harriet Lailey Pickett when she was twelve years old. She had one sister, Elizabeth and two brothers, John and Moroni.

In 1869, at age 17, she married Henry Marshall in the Endowment House. Five children were born to them. (1) John Henry, (2) Harriet Ann (Stookey), (3) Elizabeth Rhoda (Bessie) married A. J. Bruno; (4) Percy Harold, (5) Hyrum Leo. Rhoda was a fine seamstress, also active in Church. She died May 3, 1912.

—*Janet Marshall.*

CHARLOTTE KIRK MARTIN, daughter of Phillip Kirk and Mary Ann Taylor, was born June 14, 1850 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. She was born in the Church, her parents having joined a few years before her



birth. They came to America on the ship "John Bright" in 1868, and crossed the plains in the Joseph Rawlins Ox Team Company. There was a blind woman, Lizzie Birrell, in the company, and Charlotte led her across the plains. Arriving in Utah September 15, 1866 they were reunited with Joseph, James and Ann (brothers and sister of Charlotte) who had come here three years before.

She married James Martin when she was 19 years old; was the mother of 12 children. She served as Relief Society Teacher for many years, and she and her sisters furnished the singing for that organization for a long time. She died at her home on North First West Street January 2, 1928 at the age of 78 years.

—*Vilate Martin Seal.*

EMMA GARNER GARNER MARTIN was born December 30, 1848 at Kensworth, England, a daughter of William and Sarah Cheshire Garner. William Garner, her father, was born November 18, 1824 at Kensworth and died September 17, 1898 at Tooele. Sarah Cheshire Garner, her mother was born September 30, 1827 and died July 7, 1871. The family came to Utah in 1866. They had crossed the ocean in the ship "The American Congress." Her sister, Elizabeth died while crossing the plains.

Emma married William Riley Garner, a man of the same name, but no relation, to which union five children were born: (1) William Matson, (2) Joseph Daniel, (3) George, (4) Sarah Emma, and (5) Mary Angeline. William Riley Garner died November 8, 1876 at Lake Point. Emma was married second to John Martin to which union three children were born: (1) Alfred, (2) Edna Elizabeth, and (3) Alice Maude. She died August 13, 1936 at age 88.

—*Della Hauerbach.*

ENOCK FRANKLIN MARTIN was born in Brooklyn, New York on December 25, 1842, the son of John and Hannah Mays Martin. As a small boy he and his parents left New York to emigrate to Utah to join the L.D.S. Church. At St. Louis, Missouri both of his parents died of cholera. He was taken back to Brooklyn by his paternal grandfather, a Quaker, with whom he lived during his boyhood days. He went to Philadelphia in 1863 where he worked as a bookbinder. Two years later he left for Kentucky and later came to Burlington, Iowa where he joined the company of Clayton L. Hains to cross the plains to accept a position with the American and Spanish Mining Company at Reese River, Nevada. Arriving in Utah on November 14, 1865 he was captivated with the place and decided to stay.

He came to Tooele in 1869, settling first in Ophir. He married Lydia Bates on December 12, 1870. She was the daughter of Ormus E. Bates and Matilda Reed. They were parents of five children: (1) Edith, (2) May, (3) Edna, (4) Franklin, and (5) George. They also cared for his cousin's children after their mother died, and his sister-in-law's baby girl was taken when only a few weeks old and reared to womanhood. Enock was county clerk and recorder, active in minstrel show with Harry Haynes, railroad agent at Bauer Terminus, agent at St. John, and an active member of Eagles Lodge. He died in April 1919 while visiting a daughter in California. His wife died October 2, 1918. They were buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Edna Martin Gillespie.*

JAMES MARTIN, son of Thomas Martin and Sarah Wilkinson, was born June 8, 1842 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. After joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints he came to America on ship "General McClellan" in 1864. Came to Utah the same year and settled in Tooele.

He renewed acquaintance with Charlotte Kirk, whom he had known in England, and married her April 5, 1869 in the Endowment House. They lived in Pine Canyon where James worked for Jerry Whitehouse. Also lived in Erda where he worked for George Bryan. Moved to Tooele where the other eight children were born. He engaged in farming and freighting for his livelihood. He died June 7, 1927 at the age of 85 years.

The children of James and Charlotte were: (1) Susan (married William Garner); (2) Thomas (married Maria Lester); second, Beatrice Erickson); (3) Sarah (married Jess H. Wheeler); (4) Mary Ann (married Richard Lougy; second, Edgerton Lougy); (5) Charlotte Elizabeth (married John S. Dunn); (6) Emma Jane (married Richard K. Adamson); (7) Lucy Ann (married David K. Adamson); (8) James S.; (9) John W. (married Pearl Stewart); (10) Joseph (married May Archibald; second, Aletha Archibald Callahan); (11) Edith (married Ernest Barlow); (12) Jess (married Josephine Pratt).

—*Vilate Martin Seal.*

JOHN MARTIN was born April 15, 1836 at Arnold, England, the son of Thomas and Sarah Wilkinson Martin. He married Sarah Mayfield Martin, and nine children were born to them; five in the old country and four in the United States. He and his wife migrated to this country in 1871, settled in Pennsylvania for one year and later moved to Tooele. In 1876, his wife died and he later married Emma Garner, a widow with five children. She and Mr. Martin had three children.

John was the owner of the only brick kiln in the county in the early days, was a road supervisor, and member of the city council for many years. He died January 10, 1931 at the age of 94 years. Buried in the Tooele city cemetery.

—*Edna E. Martin.*

MOSES MARTIN, son of Peter G. Martin and Mary Bell, was born August 26, 1824 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He married Isabella Gillespie January 11, 1845 in Scotland. They and their two children Mary Ann and Peter immigrated to America and arrived at Alton, Illinois in 1851. A daughter, Martha Scott was born August 20, 1852 at Alton. When the baby was about six weeks old they continued their journey to Utah. After six months in Salt Lake City he was advised to go to Tooele to help settle Pine Canyon. He was bishop of the ward until January 1889. In 1890, they sold their farm and moved to the Little Basin, Cassia County, Idaho where they lived the rest of their lives. He died while visiting in Taylorsville, Utah on March 26, 1893. Isabella died March 14, 1893. Both are buried at Little Basin, Cassia, Idaho.

Children were: (1) Mary Ann (married Walter G. Adamson); (2) Peter G. (married Chestie Hokinson); (3) Martha Scott (married Adam G. Smith); (4) Moses B. (married Fanny Smith); (5) Isabella G. (married William Rowberry; second, Samuel H. Bennion); (6) Robert G. (married Elizabeth McKendrick; second, Elizabeth Phillips); (7) William G. (married Clara McKendrick); (8) John G. (married Mary S. Sagers).

—*D.U.P. History.*

SAMUEL MARTIN and his family left England October 2, 1850. They sailed for America on the ship "James Pennell." After being on the water three months, they landed at New Orleans, La. They stayed at St. Louis, Mo. for five years. They left St. Louis for Salt Lake City in 1855 with the Richard Ballantyne Co., and came to Grantsville on the 28th or 29th of September of the same year. He owned his own home and farm and was a gardener. His wife, Priscilla died Jan. 9, 1852 at St. Louis, Mo.

Their children were: (1) Samuel born 1838 in Beson, Bedford, England, died December 10, 1848; (2) John, born November 15, 1840 in Beson, Bedford, England; married Kate Burton; (3) Ellen, born September 25, 1843 in England, married Ruel Barrus; (4) Priscilla, born April 30, 1846 in Beson, Bedford, England, married Cutler Worthington; (5) George, born 1848 at Beson, Bedford, England, died 1848 at Beson, Bedford, England. (6) Lorenzo, born April 28, 1850 at Caldecote, Bedford, England, married Mary Ann Hunter.

—*Lowell Watson.*

MARY ELLEN BAGLEY MARTINDALE was the daughter of Emanuel Bagley and Mary Isabell Pope. She was born September 14, 1867. When she was fifteen years old the family moved to Goose Creek Valley and settled in the Little Basin, five miles above Oakley, where Emanuel Bagley taught school and Mary Ellen taught the lower classes to help her father, who had been an early teacher in Grantsville.

She became the second wife of William Clinton Martindale in 1885. She was the mother of eight children, two of whom were stillborn; Mary Matilda (Johnson), Eleanor Ann (Brown), Erma Leona (Humphries), Norma Elisabeth (Johnson), and others not listed.

—*Mrs. Herman Johnson.*

MATILDA JANE McMURRAY MARTINDALE was born July 17, 1836 in Sharon, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John McMurray and Mary Hutton. She married William Clinton Martindale who had come to Utah in 1852 and settled in Grantsville. They were parents of twelve children: (1) Matilda A., (2) Rebecca Ann, (3) William Clinton, (4) Martha Mahala, (5) John Clinton, (6) Mary Lydia, (7) James Alma, (8) Henrietta, (9) William Addington, (10) Joseph Alonzo, and (11) Francis Marion. (Other child not named.)

—*Mrs. Herman Johnson.*

WILLIAM CLINTON MARTINDALE was born in Greensfork, Wayne County, Indiana July 10, 1834, the son of William Addington Martindale and Mahala Stingleman. He and his father joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and came to Utah in 1852. His mother refused to join the church and remained in the east. He settled in Grantsville and married Matilda Jane McMurray. They were parents of twelve children. He was talented in stagework and drama and is mentioned in a list of talented actors in Grantsville; very active in the community and a member of the Grantsville city council. He was active in the church and led the first choir in Grantsville; also a member of the home dramatic club for 30 years.

In 1879, he went to Oakley or Goosecreek Valley as it was called, to visit his eldest daughter, Mrs. Thomas Dayley, and in 1880, he moved there as first presiding elder. In 1885, he married a second wife, Mary Ellen Bagley who became the mother of eight children. William Clinton Martindale died July 9, 1911 at Little Basin, Cassia County, Idaho.

—*Mrs. Herman Johnson.*

GEORGE MATTHEWS, son of William and Elizabeth Flinders Matthews was born in April 1845 and immigrated to America in 1850. The mother, Elizabeth, died and was buried at sea, leaving the father William and his three young sons, Samuel, George, and Timothy, the youngest only three years old.

While working in St. Louis to get money to continue the journey their home burned. All their belongings, including family records, were lost. They lived in St. Louis four years, then crossed the plains in the John Wardle Company arriving in Salt Lake Valley October 26, 1855. After six weeks they



settled in Grantsville. On February 10, 1872 he married Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of Bishop Edward and Mary Ann Whitesides Hunter. Six children were born to them. He died April 6, 1887 at age of 42.

—*Blanche Matthews England.*

SAMUEL MATTHEWS was born in Northill, Medfordshire, England on May 4, 1843, son of William Matthews and Elizabeth Flinders. With his parents and brothers, George and Tim, the family sailed for America on October 2, 1850. His mother was suffering from tuberculosis and died at sea. The father married Sarah Ellington, a girl he had met on the ship. Sarah died soon after. She had a baby boy that died after five or six days. Samuel's father then married Charlotte Swift. The family arrived in Salt Lake City October 26, 1855, and after six weeks went to Grantsville. Samuel married Elizabeth Keetch on October 12, 1864. They were parents of the following children: (1) Samuel William, (2) Elizabeth Ann, (3) Emily Maris, (4) Charlott Ann, (5) Eliza Ann (6) Martha Ellen, (7) Ella.

Samuel married the second time to Annie E. Keddington in February 1884. Their children were: (1) George T., (2) Alonzo H., (3) Annie Ada, (4) Edna, (5) Harvey K. (6) Esther S. In 1870 he and his brothers were called to help settle Bear Lake. He was an organizer of Bear Lake Bank, commissioner of Bear Lake County, patriarch of stake. He died May 6, 1927.

—*From his diary.*

BARBARA MORGAN MAUGHAN was born in Merthyr Tydful, Glamorganshire, South Wales on December 10 or 23, 1834 and died September 19, 1888. She was the daughter of Morgan and Cecelia Lewis (Williams) Morgan. Early in 1850 the Morgan family came to America. They crossed the plains and soon after arriving in Salt Lake were sent on to Tooele that same year. They lived in Tooele Fort. Indian troubles and scarcity of food caused some suffering, but they were happy to be in a country where they could enjoy religious freedom. On Christmas Day 1853, Barbara Morgan married William Harrison Maughan. Bishop John Rowberry performed the ceremony. The following year, 1854, they moved to Salt Lake City. In 1856, they went to help settle Cache Valley. She was the mother of nine children: (1) Ruth E. (married Thomas Williamson; second, Samuel Hall), (2) Mary Elizabeth (married Joseph Howell), (3) Peter M. (married Jerusha Baxter), (4) William H. (married Margaret Baxter), (5) Sarah (married Walter M. Jones), (6) Agnes (married Norman G. Allen), (7) Thomas M. (married Emily Perkins), (8) Joseph M. (married Frances Sailsbury), (9) Brigham M. (married Jessie Hendry).

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

CHARLES WESTON MAUGHAN, first child born to Peter and Mary Ann Weston Maughan, was born May 24, 1844 in Nauvoo, Ill.; died August 8, 1914. When six years old he crossed the plains with his parents, and settled in Tooele with them in September 1850. He was a lad of twelve when the family left Tooele to settle in Cache Valley, September 1856. He married on September 1, 1866, Catherine Collings and Jane Farnes. Children by Catherine Collings: (1) Charles C. (married Dora Kubenski), (2) Catherine C. (married Osborne Frank Nye), (3) Mary Ann (married Elias Davis; second, Charles Johnson), (4) James C. (married Sarah Edith Clark), (5) Willard C. (married Elizabeth Knowlton), (6) Elizabeth C. (married Joseph Nye), (7) Simpson C. (married Senna Susanna Campbell), (8) George C.

Children by Jane Farnes: (1) Peter F. (married Catherine Williams), (2) Jane, (3) John F., (4) Frances F. (married Weston Vernon), (5) Matilda, (6) Rachel Ann F. (married Fredrick James Wadsworth), (7) Alice F.

(married first, Oscar Johnson; second, Thomas Moore), (8) Josephine F. (married Floyd Orle Wells), (9) Mildred F. (10) Maud F. (married Bert Orson McCulloch), (11) LeRoy Weston F., (12) Westerine F. (married Mr. Turner), (13) Stella Jane F.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

JOHN HARRISON MAUGHAN, eldest child of Peter and Ruth Harrison Maughan, was born October 8, 1830 in Alston, Cumb. England. Died October 31, 1912. He came to America with his family when eleven years of age. He spent his boyhood in Nauvoo, Ill. and New Diggins, Wisconsin; crossed the plains with the "Wall Company" arriving in Salt Lake City September 17, 1850. John was twenty years old when they arrived in Tooele so he and his brothers, William and Thomas, played an important role in land clearing, house building and Indian fighting.

The Maughan house was the fourth built in Tooele—the nearest one to the "high rocky mountain, nearby" (Maughan Journal) on the south end of Tooele. It was completed in November 1850. The windows had to be covered with tarps to keep out the cold, but they were indeed thankful, as it was the first time they had eaten or slept in a house for seven months. On July 24, 1853, John and Sarah Mariah Davenport of Grantsville were married. His second wife was Mary W. Nibley; Children, (1) Jane N. (married Henry Thomas), (2) Charles N. His third wife was Hannah Toombs; Child, James T. (married 1—Cora Letitia Wilcox, 2—Agnes Matilda Thorpe.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

JOSEPH WESTON MAUGHAN, the third child of Peter and Mary Ann Weston Maughan, was born March 25, 1850, New Diggins, Wisconsin Territory. Died February 17, 1912. He was only three weeks old when the family left their log cabin in New Diggins on the 17th of April 1850; started on their long journey to Utah June 6, 1850. They lived in Tooele until he was about six and a half years old, then moved to Cache Valley. Joseph married Mildred Caroline Utley, born June 8, 1853, died February 12, 1930, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Rutledge Utley. The Utley's came to Utah from Mobile, Alabama in 1849. The mother, Elizabeth died on the plains. Children of Joseph Weston and Mildred Caroline Utley Maughan: (1) Sarah Matilda, married Clarence Chadwick; (2) Joseph, married Mary Eliza Dewey; (3) Elizabeth; (4) John, born February 24, 1885; (5) Alta, married Thomas C. Palmer; (6) Georgia, married Wilford L. Jensen.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

MARY ANN WESTON MAUGHAN was born March 10, 1817 in Course Lawn, Glouc. England, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Thackwell Weston. On December 23, 1840 she married John Davis who was killed shortly thereafter by a mob. She sailed May 12, 1841 from Bristol, England; reached Nauvoo October 17, 1841. Married Peter Maughan November 2, 1841. Arrived in Utah (Wall's Company) September 17, 1850. Arrived in Tooele September 25, 1850. Soon after reaching Tooele, she received a letter from Dr. Willard Richards appointing her midwife for Tooele, saying "she should have the faith and prayers of the Council of Health and should be blessed and prospered in that calling by the God of Israel." (Maughan Journal). She was ordained to this office by Dr. Richards, Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan. She served in this capacity, not only while in Tooele, but until she died February 15, 1901 in Logan, Utah.

Her children were: (1) Charles Weston; (2) Peter Weston, born May 20, 1847 at New Diggins, Wisconsin Territory, died July 12, 1850 while

crossing the plains; (3) Joseph Weston; (4) Hyrum Weston, born April 15, 1851, Tooele, Utah, married Hannah Hibbard; (5) Willard Weston, married Lavina Perry; (6) Elizabeth Weston, married Erastus M. Cole; (7) Martha, married William Fergus; (8) Peter Weston, married Mary Naef.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

PETER MAUGHAN was born in Milton, Gloucs. England May 7, 1811, the son of William and Martha Wilson Maughan. He died April 24, 1871 in Logan, Utah. He married first, in 1829, Ruth Harrison, born February 26, 1812, Alston, Cumb. England. Died March 31, 1841 at Alston. Children all born at Alston: (1) John Harrison, (2) Agnes, born April 22, 1832, married Jonathan Teasdale; (3) William Harrison; (4) Thomas Harrison; (5) Mary Ann; (6) Ruth, born March 1841, buried at sea May 1841. Married 2) Mary Ann Weston. Married 3) Elizabeth Frances Preator, born April 20, 1848, Chalford, England. Immigrated to America in 1866. Children all born in Logan, Utah: (1) Frances Mary, (2) Heber Chase, married Regna Johnson; (3) Ada Lucille.

Peter and his first family arrived in America May 19, 1841. He married Mary Ann Weston November 2, 1841 in Nauvoo. They crossed the plains with the William Wall company, arriving in Salt Lake City September 17, 1850. They were sent on to Tooele by Brigham Young, arriving there September 25, 1850. On May 10, 1851 he was appointed first clerk of Tooele county court. Elected county recorder June 1851. Appointed by Judge Alfred Lee as clerk of the Probate Court February 4, 1852. At the general election of August 1853, was elected to succeed Harrison Severe in the County Court. Elected representative to the Territorial Legislature from Tooele County in August 1856. In November 1852, he with two others were appointed to locate E. T. City. Here they lived until the fall of 1856 when Brigham Young called him to go North to settle Cache Valley. Here he became a colonizer in his own right, being credited with selecting and naming many of the settlements of that valley. —*Betty A. Maughan.*

SARIAH MARIAH DAVENPORT MAUGHAN was born November 19, 1836, Fentonville, Genesee, Michigan. Died November 12, 1914. She was the daughter of James and Almira Phelps Davenport. She came to Utah in 1848; and on the 24th of July 1853 she married John Harrison Maughan and had the following children: (1) Sarah Agnes, born July 26, 1854, married Wilson Calaway Robbins; (2) Mary Almira, born August 5, 1856, married Charles Alanson Norton; (3) John D., born January 10, 1859, married Agnes Olsen; (4) Harrison D., born September 17, 1861, married Mary Elizabeth Freestone; (5) William D., born March 14, 1868, married Andrea Eliza Neilsen; (8) Martha Ann, born January 2, 1870, married George Anton Hanson; (9) Hyrum D., born December 17, 1871; (10) George D., born January 15, 1873, married Mary Matilda Jensen; (11) Ambros D., born September 15, 1875, married Melassa Fifield; (12) Elsie Medora, born October 4, 1878, married Samuel Teancum Merrill; (13) Margaret Alice, born January 9, 1881, married Isaac William McKay.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

THOMAS HARRISON MAUGHAN, the fourth child of Peter and Ruth Harrison Maughan was born in Alston, Cumb., England on December 14, 1836. He came to America as a child with his father, arriving Tooele September 25, 1850. Tommy was the second of the community to die and be buried in Tooele. The following is an account of his death taken from the journal of his step-mother, Mary Ann Weston Maughan: The Indians



had become so very troublesome that the people were counseled to build a fort and move their houses into it. "Ours was the first taken down. One load had gone to the fort and Thomas, age 14, was left to wait until the wagon came back. It had rained in the night, and he had laid down on the wet ground." His father found him thus, not well and sent him to his mother. She put him to bed in the wagon; he slept warm all afternoon and seemed better, at supper time she had William call him. "But alas, poor Tommy had lost the use of his legs. He never walked again. William carried him on his back. From that time on he was prostrate with fever. I nursed him faithfully until the 25th of May 1851, when he passed away." While Tommy lay sick with fever he was credited with having had two dreams; one which led to the recovery of over one hundred head of cattle from the Indians in Skull Valley. The other with saving Brother Thomas Lee from an Indian ambush up Settlement Canyon.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

WILLIAM HARRISON MAUGHAN, son of Peter and Ruth Harrison Maughan, born May 7, 1834 in Alston, Cumb. England; died August 29, 1905. He came to America in 1841 as a child. His childhood and early teens were spent in Nauvoo, Ill. and New Diggins, Wisconsin Territory. He crossed the plains with the Wall's Company, arriving in Salt Lake City September 17, 1850. In 1852, age 18, he served as a volunteer under General James Ferguson, rendering valiant aid in subduing the Goshute Indians. On Christmas day 1853, he married Barbara Morgan. In 1854, he moved to Salt Lake City. In 1856, he, and his father, Peter Maughan, and four other families were called by Pres. Young to settle Cache Valley. His second wife was Elizabeth Brice Hill; Children, (1) Margaret Ann, married Charles Moslander; (2) John H., married Sarah Elizabeth Owen; (3) Daniel H., married Ellen C. Parkinson; (4) Alexander B. H., married Sarah Haslem; (5) Robert H., married Zina Gunnell; (6) Francis B. H.; (7) Archibald B. H., married Mary Walters; (8) Elizabeth H., married George M. Haslem; (9) Guy Heber H., married Emma R. Poppleton.

His third wife was Margaret Wilson Nibley. Children; (1) Martha N., married William M. Haslem; (2) Jane N., married William C. Painter; (3) Charles W. N.; (4) Esther N., married William H. Darley; (5) James N., married Jane Baxter; (6) Charles N., married Bertha Poppleton; (7) Rebecca N., married Fred H. Bradshaw; (8) Maud N.; (9) Elmer N., married Veda Gunnell. His fourth wife was Mary Lloyd; Children; (1) Katherine L., married John McKay Leishman; (2) Heber L., married Chloe Darley; (3) Fanny L., married Joseph R. Brown; (4) Barbara L.; (5) Ida L., married Joseph Smart Parkinson; (6) Frank L., married Selena Bradshaw; (7) David L., married Sarah S. Cooper; (8) Mildred L., married Archibald M. Baxter; (9) Eva L., married Archibald B. Ames. His fifth wife was Rachel Barnes Woodward; Children, (1) Hyrum W., married Eliza Adamson; (2) Henry W., married Clara Smith; (3) Willard W., married Margaret Parker; (4) Margaret May; (5) Leona, married Edmund Walton; (6) Christena W.; (7) Janet W., married Thomas G. Hull. His sixth wife was Euphemia Nibley; Children, (1) Wilson N.; (2) May N.; (3) Elva N., married Leroy T. Green; (4) George N., married Ursula Edwards.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

MARY (POLLY) BATES, (MURRAY) (KELLEY) (MAXFIELD), the daughter of Joseph Bates and Maria Redding, was born June 6, 1854 at Warwickshire and came to America when she was eleven years old. She married John H. Murray. Married second to James H. Kelley. Married third to Ray Maxfield. She died April 1, 1935. —*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JAMES MAXWELL was born November 30, 1852 in Thornley Bank, Renfrew, Scotland, the son of Gavin Maxwell and Martha McMillan. He came to America on the ship "Colorado," which left Liverpool, England July 28, 1869 with his sister Elizabeth Picket Maxwell. They earned money to send to their parents so the rest of the family could immigrate to America. His parents sailed on July 31, 1872 on the ship "Wisconsin" bringing their children; William F., Isaac F., Lavinia, and Charles. They came directly to E. T. City. James settled in E. T. City until after his marriage on Dec. 25, 1879 to Jessie Lavina Rands, then moved to Salt Lake City. She was born March 13, 1862 at Cape Town, South Africa, the daughter of Joseph Rands and Sarah Anderson of England who were sent to South Africa to help colonize. Jessie died February 28, 1945 in Salt Lake. She was a sister to Lydia Rands Weyland of Erda. James died March 3, 1941 in Salt Lake. Both are buried there. They were parents of twelve children: (1) James Gavin, (2) Joseph Rands, married Ida Marie Thoreson; (3) William Edward, married Annie Elizabeth Kirkman; (4) Jessie Ruth, married John Henry Bean; (5) Martha Elizabeth, married Frank Pocock; (6) Sarah Lily, married Carl Henry Arns; (7) Hyrum James, married Harriet Ann Morris; (8) Margaret Lavina, married Arthur L. Bodine; (9) John McMillan, married Eliza Gertrude Spencer; (10) Mary Ellen, died young; (11) Charles Henry, died at age 22 years; (12) Samuel, died the day he was born.

—Zell Tracy.

SARAH ELIZABETH ABBOTT McARTHUR was born November 12, 1850 at Sweet Water County, Iowa to Jacob Farnum and Martha Jane Bickmore Abbott. They came west in the John B. Walker Company, leaving Kanessville on July 5, 1852. At Loop Ford on the Platte River, her maternal grandfather, Isaac Bickmore, and his mother, Martha Dixon Bickmore, were buried within an hour of each other. The Abbott and Bickmore families arrived in Utah on October 5, 1852 and settled on Fishing Creek, four miles east of Grantsville, where her father ran a sawmill. Later they moved to Cache Valley.

When she was fourteen she married John Dickson McArthur, son of James and Elizabeth Dickson McArthur. They were married in the Endowment House on January 15, 1865. She was the mother of the following children: (1) William Isaac, (2) John A., (3) Elizabeth D., (4) Jacob Farnum, (5) Minerva M., (6) Daniel Duncan, (7) George A., (8) Joseph Stephen, (9) Sarah Jane, (10) David A., (11) Mary Agnes, (12) Florence, (13) James, (14) Danford, and (15) Edith. She found time to serve in the Relief Society and to minister to the sick besides caring for her large family and working hand in hand with her husband. She died August 24, 1916 at Wilford, Idaho.

—Sarah Jane McArthur Smith.

AMOS EVANS McBRIDE came to Grantsville about 1858. He was born March 20, 1802 at Virginia City, Landon County, Virginia, the son of Thomas White McBride and Catherine John. He married Keziah McBride, born February 2, 1803, and the daughter of Robert McBride. She died at Wayne County, Ohio.

Their children were: (1) Rebecca McBride, born April 2, 1826-27 at Wayne County, Ohio. She married Wellington Paul Wilson. She died May, 1902; (2) Thomas McBride born February 10, 1832 in Missouri. He married Susan Sampson. He died July 7, 1911. There could have been more children that we have no record of. The family moved from Grantsville to Oakley, Cassia County, Idaho where Amos Evans McBride died in 1885.

—Olive Lita Severe.

AMOS ORRIN McBRIDE was born in Apperoose Co., Iowa January 3, 1850. His father was James McBride who was born May 9, 1818 in Fairfield, New Lancaster, Ohio, and was the son of Thomas McBride who was killed by a mob at Haun's Mill. His mother was Olive Mehatable Cheney and she was born May 16, 1817 at Bloomfield, Catteraugus, New York. His father and mother joined the Church and came to Utah in 1850. They had two children at the time and Amos was the baby and knew nothing of the hardships and sufferings that his parents had to go through. They, with the Harrison Severe family were the first settlers in Grantsville, Utah. Amos married Ellen Jenson May 22, 1871 and nine children were born to them: (1) Olive M., (2) Amos O., (3) James T., (4) Alvin H., (5) Andrew Clarence, (6) Mary L., (7) Edna E., (8) Edith I., (9) Leland L. His wife died and after four years he married Mrs. Emma Holmes Goddard, Nov. 10, 1900.

He was a farmer and stockraiser. He worked in the canyons getting out lumber, poles and logs; also worked in the mines. He traveled a great deal—traveled to Oakley, Idaho about six times and went across the Great American Desert three times in all kinds of weather, by team and sometimes could hardly see the spokes in the wheels because of the awful mud. He died February 16, 1924 in Grantsville. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—*From Autobiography.*

BENJAMIN AMOS McBRIDE was born September 20, 1853 near St. Joseph, Missouri, the son of Thomas and Susan McBride. He came to Utah with his parents when he was 7 years old. The family settled in Grantsville. When 14 years old he worked for the Union Pacific Railroad at Sulphur Creek, Box Elder County, as a team driver. At 15 he began driving the mails on one of the first mail and passenger stage runs. He married Mary Anna Parker on September 5, 1884. She was born at Santaquin, Utah June 10, 1858, the daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary Parker. They moved to Basin, Cassia County, Idaho, then about 1890 they settled on a ranch at Timpie Springs. While living there they buried five of their eight children. Benny and Annie were well known for their hospitality. Many a hungry freighter or cowpuncher was made welcome to a square meal at the McBride Ranch. They loved to entertain their friends; he sang and played the violin, Annie accompanied him on the organ or piano.

They moved to Salt Lake City in 1906 or 1907 where he died October 7, 1947, and Mary Ann died January 29, 1946. Both are buried in Grantsville. Their children were: (1) Susan, (2) Benjamin, (3) Hyrum, (4) Ethel, (5) Maggie May, (6) Lillian Edith, (7) Nellie, and (8) William Wallace.

—*Wallace Severe.*

JAMES McBRIDE was born May 9, 1818, in New Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, the son of Thomas McBride and Catherine John. His parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1833. His father died at Haun's Mill and was buried in an old well. His mother died in Nauvoo in 1841. James married Olive Cheney, daughter of Aaron Cheney and Mahetable Wells, June 1844. They left Nauvoo in 1846 and arrived in Salt Lake City October 4, 1850. On the 10th they came to Grantsville. They built the first house there and plowed the first land.

James McBride had two other wives, Marian L. Redden and Christina C. Johnson. He had eight sons and four daughters. The sons were: (1) Brigham, (2) Aaron, (3) Elam, (4) Amos, (5) James Orson, (6) Heber Kimball, (7) Joseph, and (8) Hyrum. The daughters were: (1) Olive Deseret, (2) Dorcus L., (3) Catherine M., and (4) Arminta Malinda. He died in Grantsville June 1, 1881. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*From Autobiography.*



MILES HARRISON McBRIDE came to Grantsville with his father Thomas McBride and his mother, Susan Sampson McBride about 1858. He was born November 11, 1849 at Jackson County, Missouri. He married Jennie Jibson, daughter of John and Harriet Jibson. She was born March 19, 1852 at Hull, Yorkshire, England. They were parents of twelve children: (1) John Jibson (married Minnie Sellers), (2) Harriet Susan (married William Boyd), (3) Florence Mae (married Joseph Wesley Cooper), (4) Miles Harrison (married Agnes Wells), (5) Albert (married Hazel Dunn), (6) Malcenna (married Arthur Burch), (7) Nettie, (8) Francis (married Juel A. Nelson), (9) William Clarence, (10) Ethel, (11) Ione (married Jack Davis), (12) Douglas, died in childhood.

Miles Harrison McBride died in Salt Lake City on June 24, 1937 and was buried in Grantsville, as was his wife who died January 22, 1938.

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

THOMAS McBRIDE was born February 10, 1832 in Missouri, the son of Amos Evans McBride and Keziah McBride. His first wife was Susan Sampson who was born April 9, 1829 at Hardin County, Kentucky. They were parents of five children: (1) Harry, (2) Miles Harrison, (3) Benjamin Amos, (4) Adriann (Dayley), (5) Jessie Ann (Chapman).

He had three other wives: Lovey Lovica Higley, Mary Ellen Smith, and Mrs. Prince. Susan Sampson McBride married second Albert Haws. She died April 3, 1909 at Oakley, Cassia County, Idaho, and was buried in Basin cemetery, Oakley. Thomas McBride died July 7, 1911 at Grantsville and was buried there.

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

BETSY CRANSON HOWE McCUSTION came to Tooele about 1852 in the Captain Perriegren Sessions Company. She came with her one-year old daughter Gertrude Isabelle and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hawley. They arrived in Utah just as winter was setting in and camped at the present site of Garfield. After about a year in Tooele they went to Placerville, California until her marriage to Oliver Porter McCustion. By this marriage she had two boys, Franklin, who died at age two years, and Alvin. They returned to Utah in December 1856 and stayed in the home of Francis Marion Lee until they could get a home started. She kept a boarding house and cared for the sick to support her children. —*Marabelle McCustion Robinson.*

WILLIAM McINTOSH, who presided over the branch at Shambip during 1864 and 1865, was born September 16, 1819 in Scotland. He crossed the ocean when he was twenty months old with his parents, John and Girsey McIntosh. They settled in Canada where they were converted to the L.D.S. Church. He married Maria Caldwell, and shortly after this, he joined his father's family at Toledo, Ohio, for a time, and then spent several years in Michigan. He sold his property there and set out again to join the saints. On this journey, he encountered many difficulties; his daughter Mary Ann died of burns; a son, David Hyrum, died as an infant; he was injured by a boat accident; the ship on which he was going up-river to Council Bluffs was quarantined for cholera; a second ship turned out to have a dishonest captain, who left the saints stranded without money. Finally however, he opened a wagon shop and prospered, so that he was able to come to Utah in 1851. He reached Salt Lake City on September 9, 1851, purchased a farm at Sessions Settlement (Bountiful), and planted fall grain. After "the move south" in 1858, when Johnston's Army came into Utah, he made his home in Rush Valley.

In 1864, he was appointed to preside over the branch at Shambip. Some time during the year 1865-66, he sold his farm and moved to St. George. Later he moved to Panguitch, and then returned to Tooele.

—*Mrs. Millie Tate and Mrs. Lena Donaldson.*

PETER MCINTYRE was born March 17, 1790 at Glen Curr, Scotland, the son of Donald and Mary McGlashan McIntyre. He enlisted in the militia. In 1809, he enlisted in the regular army and fought in France, Spain and Holland. He was presented with a medal, by Queen Victoria, for meritorious service in four battles: Toulouse, Orthes, Pyrenees and combat against Napoleon Bonaparte with the Duke of Wellington.

He married Agnes McCole May 10, 1818. Their children were: (1) Donald, (2) Peter, (3) Archibald, (4) Grace (Clegg), (5) Mary (Kelsey), (6) Agnes (Marshall), (7) Margaret (McKellar). The mother died in 1838. In 1840 he married Margaret Baxter. With his family he took passage on the Steamer "Falcon," arriving in New Orleans May 17, 1853. They arrived in St. Louis, Missouri May 29, 1853 where they received their wagon, oxen, cows and provisions. They arrived in Tooele, Utah July 1, 1854. He died April 12, 1872. Buried in Tooele cemetery. —*Mary Helen Parsons.*

JOHN McKELLAR was born January 9, 1830 in Greenock, Scotland, the son of John and Annie McMillen McKellar. He immigrated to America on the "Falcon" in 1853 and came to Utah the same year. He was married to Margaret McIntyre February 3, 1853 by John Lyon, president of the Greenock Conference. Mr. McKellar was a miller and a tailor, having served his apprenticeship in Scotland; a leader in agricultural interests in the county, having one of the largest fruit orchards in the county. He was active in church and civic activities, serving on the legislative council of Utah in the making of Utah statehood; served a mission in Scotland. He died May 9, 1910 at Tooele, Utah. Buried in Tooele cemetery.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

MARGARET MCINTYRE McKELLAR, daughter of Peter and Agnes McCole McIntyre, born November 22, 1831 Glen Douglas, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Married John McKellar February 3, 1853. A few days later with her husband and her father's family she left Scotland, arriving in Salt Lake City October 1853. In July 1854, they moved to Tooele, Utah. Her benevolence and generosity was famed from one end of the county to the other. In early days when medical help was scarce she became skilled in the compounding of medical herbs that was very effective in the treatment of the old and young. She never failed in assisting those who needed help. She was the mother of eleven children: (1) Agnes Crookston (died 32 years old), (2) Anna McKellar (died 16 years old), (3) Margaret Peterson, (4) John M. McKellar, (5) Peter McKellar (died 22 years old), (6) Elizabeth Russell, (7) Grace Adams, (8) Archibald McKellar (died 6 years old), (9) Joseph McKellar, (10) Mary Adams, (11) Charles McKellar. She died September 18, 1907. Buried in the Tooele City cemetery. —*Mary Helen Parsons.*

CHANCY DEPEW McKENDRICK was born April 18, 1858 at Boston, Mass., the son of Robert and Elizabeth Henderson McKendrick. He came to Utah with his parents when he was a child of four years. He lived all his life in Tooele except for eight years spent at Park City and Snyderville, Utah. He married Sylvia Snyder, June 2, 1892, at Park City, Utah. To this union three sons and one daughter were born, among whom were Willard C.

and Clifford. Sylvia Snyder was the daughter of George G. Snyder and Rhoda Orchard. Mr. McKendrick engaged in mining, teaming and farming during his life. He died in January 1937 at the home of his son, Willard McKendrick.

—*Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

ROBERT McKENDRICK and ELIZABETH HENDERSON McKENDRICK were early pioneers of Tooele. They arrived in Utah in 1862 and spent most of their lives in Tooele. Robert at one time owned what was known as the "McKendrick Hotel," where the Caldwell Hotel later stood. He was the first to open a butcher shop in Tooele.

Robert was the son of John and Annie J. McKendrick. He was born August 26, 1828 in Kimboo, Anfriann, Ireland and died December 18, 1892 in Tooele. Elizabeth was the daughter of Alex and Annie Rogers Henderson. She was born April 11, 1830 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, and died April 10, 1912. Both are buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Tooele Cemetery Records.*

JOANNA ROSS McLAWS, daughter of Daniel Ross and Agnes McKellar, was born December 23, 1831 in Helmburg, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. She joined the L.D.S. Church when she was seventeen years old and came to America with a number of girl friends. At Honey Creek, Iowa she married John McLaws on December 5, 1850, having known him in Scotland. They lived in Salt Lake City for several years, then moved to Tooele in 1879. She was a friend to the Indians. Everyone who knew her said as long as she lived she never spoke a cross word or lost her patience. She was very talented in the art of homemaking, also spinning, weaving, and sewing. In 1912, while picking peaches in her yard a peach fell striking her in the eye. The eye was so badly injured it had to be removed. In 1913, she fell and broke her hip. Once, she and her son walked twenty miles with a twenty dollar goldpiece in her hand to buy some flour and had to return with the twenty dollars because there wasn't an ounce of flour to buy. She died January 1, 1916.

Joanna was the mother of thirteen children, among whom were the following: (1) John, (2) Daniel, (3) William, (4) George, (5) Robert, (6) Alex, (7) Agnes, (8) Jane, (9) Kathryn, (10) Mary Ann, who was a twin to (11) James.

—*Mary McLaws Shields.*

JOHN McLAWS was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland November 27, 1827, the son of John McLaws and Sarah Whitworth. He was the fifth child in the family of eight. In March 1849, he and one brother and sister immigrated to America on the sailing vessel "Hartley." He went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and from there to Pottawattomie County, Iowa, where he purchased a place on Honey Creek in 1850. His sweetheart, Joanna Ross came to America in 1849 and they were married in December 1850. She came to Utah with her parents, while he drove a five-yoke team of oxen.

He followed the plastering trade, but was a man of many talents, being an excellent musician and devoted church member. He came to Tooele in 1868; was county treasurer for two years and several terms in city council. He was also a gifted poet. He was the father of 13 children. He died September 27, 1922. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*John Shields.*

CELESTIAL GRIFFITH McMICHAEL was born February 4, 1855 in Liverpool, England, the daughter of Joseph Griffith and Margaret Price who emigrated to America in November 1855 on the ship "Emerald Isle." They lived in New York until 1859, where her father was editor of the "New York



Sun." She had the following brothers and sisters: Hannah, Elizabeth, Josephine, Eleanor, Margaret Jane, Joseph Richard, John Edward, and Charles Albert. The family lived in E. T. City. Celestial was married to Robert McMichael. One of her children was Elizabeth, who married Mr. Rodeback of Milton. Celestial died in 1902. —*Rodeback History.*

JOSEPH McMURRAY was born April 13, 1832-33, the son of John McMurray and Mary Hutton. He came to Grantsville with his parents before 1858. He married Elizabeth (Betsy) Fairchild who was born March 29, 1828 in Marion Co., Ohio, the daughter of Joshua Fairchild, Jr. and Prudence Fenner. She married James David Lyman about 1847. They had two children: (1) Evangeline born about 1848 and (2) James Acy Lyman. She was separated from her husband and came to Utah in 1852 and settled in Tooele County. Elizabeth and Joseph McMurray were the parents of two children: (1) Elizabeth born July 26, 1856 in Tooele Co. (2) Joseph McMurray born January 5, 1859 at Grantsville, Utah. He married Marie Antonette Curtis September 25, 1887.

Joseph McMurray died in 1860 at Deep Creek, Tooele Co., Utah. His wife, Elizabeth then married William Chastain and they lived near the west end of what is now Apple Street in Grantsville. Elizabeth died, age 82 years on June 10, 1910. Buried in Grantsville cemetery near her mother.

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

ALMA L. MECHAM, son of Joseph Mecham and Elizabeth Bovee, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania June 22, 1841. His parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1836 and traveled to Council Bluffs where they stayed until 1852 when they emigrated to Utah; came to Tooele ten years later. He was married to Mary Morgan in Salt Lake City in 1863, who died in 1912.

In 1870, he moved his family to Petaluma, California where he lived until 1886 when he returned to Salt Lake City, coming back to Tooele in 1907 where he made his home until his death on March 16, 1922. Children who survived him were: Morgan J., Henry, Sherman, and Mrs. W. T. Beveridge. He was buried in Tooele cemetery.

—*Deseret News Obituary.*

JOSEPH MECHAM was born February 1, 1806 at Thornton, Crafton Co., New Hampshire, the son of Joseph and Sarah Basford Mecham. He heard the gospel preached in 1836 and soon joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He married first, Hannah Ladd Tyler, who bore him ten children. She died December 7, 1846 at Council Bluffs. He married second, Elizabeth Bovee. They remained at Council Bluffs until the spring of 1852, planted crops for the benefit of other emigrant saints who were coming to Utah. His third wife was Sarah M. Tuttle, the daughter of Edward Tuttle and Sarah Maria Clinton. They were parents of seven children. Joseph Mecham also married Mary Catherine Green, who bore him three children. She became dissatisfied and they were separated.

Joseph Mecham and his families lived in Pine Canyon and E. T. City. For a while they lived in a log house with a dirt roof. In 1862-63 they moved to Milton, Morgan County, Utah. Here he built a house and they were more comfortably housed than most people at that time. Joseph was ambitious, industrious, fearless and faithful in his religious duties. He was the father of 32 children. Sarah died February 24, 1880. After her death, Joseph took all the children who were not married to St. George, Utah, where he died March 6, 1894 at the age of 88 years.

MARY McLACHLIN MEIKLEJOHN was born in Direleeth Parish Bon Hill, Dumbartonshire, Scotland April 14, 1812, daughter of Collin McLachlin and Jeanett McCrone. She was a seamstress before her marriage to Robert Meiklejohn when she was about twenty years old. Six children were born to them. They also adopted a child, Robert. She immigrated to America with her husband and three children, Jeanette, Mary and Jean in 1855. They reached Utah in the year of the famine and settled at Tooele. Here she acted as a nurse and doctor for many years. She was ever charitable, a friend to the poor and an earnest church worker. She died November 4, 1878. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. —*Jennie Shields Lacey.*

ROBERT MEIKLEJOHN was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 12, 1822, the son of Peter Meiklejohn and Jeanette Wilson. He joined the L.D.S. Church in Scotland in July 1841, was ordained an Elder the same year and presided over the Dunbarton Branch for ten years. He married Mary McLachlan on January 2, 1833 at Cordress. Their children were Peter, Agnes, Jeanetta, Mary, Jean, Catherine and Robert (adopted). Three of these children died, and they left Scotland to come to America in 1855 aboard the "Samuel Curling"; crossed the plains in the Israel Barlow Company the same year, settled at Tooele. He was a musician and raised corn for brooms which were the first made in Tooele. After the death of his wife, Mary, he took a second wife, Elizabeth Sanders on January 11, 1870, the daughter of Thomas Sanders and Elizabeth Gordon. She was born January 11, 1857 in Salt Lake City. Their children were: Mary E., Robert William, Arthur and Sarah. Robert Meiklejohn died at Tooele May 7, 1895.

—*Jean N. Randall.*

SARAH ANN FORSYTH MELDRUM was born July 12, 1849 in Manayunk, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John Irwin Forsyth and Sarah Freeland Barker. Her parents had joined the church in Cumberland, England, in 1841 and immigrated to the United States in 1845. They stayed in Pennsylvania until they came to Utah September 12, 1861 in the Milo Andrews Company. They lived in Ogden, then in Salt Lake City where she worked in Brigham Young's Woolen Factory. She moved to E. T. City, Tooele County in 1867. After the woolen factory was completed she worked in it for about ten months. While visiting her sister Jane F. Snyder in Provo, she met John Meldrum, son of George Meldrum and Jane Barkley, whom she married December 2, 1872 in the Endowment House. They lived the rest of their lives in Provo, Utah County (on East Center Street). She was a splendid housekeeper, a faithful Latter-day Saint, and a good mother to her five children. She died July 27, 1885. Buried in Provo City cemetery. Her children were: (1) John Forsyth, born 1873; (2) George William, born 1876; (3) Frank Walter, born 1878; (4) Sarah Ermina, born 1881; (5) Margaret Freeland, born 1885.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

FRANCES GORDON GREEN MILLS was born in Aberdeen, Scotland on December 19, 1847, the daughter of John and Jane Gordon. She came to America with her parents in 1858, locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Later the family joined the Mormons at Nauvoo and crossed the plains in the company of Colonel Kleinfelter, arriving in Salt Lake City in 1861. She worked in the family of Brigham Young for five years, then married Richard Green. He was a farmer and rancher from Clover Creek or St. John. She was married eight years when Mr. Green died. No children were born to them. He left her quite a bit of means.

She married William Mills who came to Utah when the mining boom was on. They lived at Stockton or near there for most of the rest of their lives. She did a great deal of nursing and doctoring the ill. She was a beautiful singer, and though not an accomplished pianist, she played chords for an orchestra of strings for dances at Stockton for years. She and her husband raised five sons: (1) Foster, (2) William, (3) Jack, (4) Mathew, and (5) Francis. She died in 1915, less than a year after her husband had passed away, and both were buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—*Naomi Palmer Mills Warburton.*

ANDREW VICKERS MILLWARD, son of George and Grace Vickers Millward, was born November 28, 1839 at Gresbrough, Yorkshire, England. He married Louisa Eastham at Leeds, Yorkshire, and five days later they, with Mr. and Mrs. James Ratcliffe sailed from Liverpool on the John J. Boyd, arriving in New York June 1, 1862. At St. Louis he and James worked for six weeks around sawmill repairing boilers, also sold some of their clothes, to buy a wagon, yoke of cattle and two cows. They came to Utah in James Brown Company. On June 1, 1863 in Grantsville, he was called to organize a choir and continued as its leader for over fifty years. He was president of the 31st Quorum of Seventies; also high priest. He died February 14, 1925 at age 85 years.

—*Charlotte C. Millward.*

EDWARD VICKERS MILLWARD was born June 20, 1830 at Gresbrough, Yorkshire, England, the son of George Millward and Grace Vickers Millward. He married Catherine Eastham, daughter of John Eastham and Jane Hunting Eastham. She was born in Masbro, Yorkshire, England, September 18, 1848. She was baptized a member of the L.D.S. Church in 1858 and came to America with her parents, landing in New York June 1, 1865; crossed the plains in the Hensen Walker Company and arrived in Salt Lake City August 12, 1865. They came directly to Grantsville. Edward and Catherine had seven children: James married Iva Huntington; Catherine married Brigham Lishman Watson; Edith married Otto Benson; Annie married Jesse Stevenson; John married Lillian Anderson; Harrison married Leah Robinson; Grace married Doctor Ship.

Edward Millward died in Grantsville January 14, 1899. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery. Catherine Eastham Millward died July 4, 1918 at Grantsville. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery. —*Amelia Broadbent.*

GEORGE VICKERS MILLWARD was born July 13, 1842 in Gresbrough, Yorkshire, England, the youngest son of George Millward and Grace Vickers. When twelve years old, he was apprenticed to his father as toolmaker. His family joined the Latter-day Saint Church at an early date; came to America in 1863 and settled in Grantsville. He married Sarah Jane Monroe Wrathall on September 16, 1865. Three children were born to them. George worked at his trade and at Ben Harrison Mine in Stockton. Sarah Jane died in 1876. His mother cared for the children until her death January 19, 1896. He married Mary Micklewright Boak of London on January 29, 1896. She died May 8, 1919. George died March 23, 1924. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Amelia Broadbent.*

LOUISA EASTHAM MILLWARD was born December 6, 1841. She died January 1893. She was married to Andrew Vickers Millward on April 15, 1862 in Leeds by Samuel H. B. Smith of Yorkshire, England. They left Liverpool, England Sunday April 20, 1862 at 10 a.m. on ship "John J. Boyd." They were on the ocean about six weeks. They crossed the plains in the



James Brown Company. Louisa and Andrew were parents of eleven children: (1) Jane (Robinson); (2) Nora (Rytting); (3) Emily (died in infancy); (4) Nettie (Young); (5) Grace (Frome); (6) George; (7) Joseph E.; (8) Hyrum R., (9) Roger, (10) Lyle. One boy died in infancy.

—Charlotte C. Millward.

WILLIAM MONTEITH came to Tooele in 1861. He was born at Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland on May 6, 1842. He met a sudden accidental death under the wheels of the 4:30 shift train from the smelter on May 13, 1920 at age 78. No one could be found who saw the accident, but Mr. Monteith had been seen near the depot at New Town about four o'clock by two children. The real details remain a mystery, but some think he might have been walking on the track, when he suffered a fainting spell and fell. He had been failing in health for some time and it was stated he had fainting spells at intervals. Funeral services were held in Tooele. Burial was in Idaho Falls, Idaho beside his wife who had died a few years before. He was survived by his son Fred Monteith; two daughters, Mrs. Matilda Snodgrass and Mrs. C. J. Groot.

—The Transcript.

ANN ORR MORGAN, wife of Evan Morgan was born August 14, 1838 in Ayrshire, Scotland. She died in Tooele January 26, 1863. Evan G., son of Evan and Ann Morgan, born December 8, 1831 at Alltiven, Glamorganshire, South Wales, died at Tooele February 11, 1897.

—Tooele Cemetery Records.

EVAN S. MORGAN, son of William Morgan and Sarah Davies, was born November 29, 1833 at Llysymond, Glamorganshire, Wales. He came to Utah September 11, 1857 in the Israel Evans handcart company. In October 1862 he married Mary Parry, who was born in 1840 and came to Utah in 1861. She died February 7, 1862 in Shambip at their home. Their only child, John Parry was born January 30, 1863 and died as an infant.

He married Margaret Roberts May 1, 1863 at Shambip. Their children were: (1) Hugh Evan, (2) David, (3) William R., (4) Sarah Jane, (5) Hannah, and (6) John Samuel. Evan S. Morgan was a missionary to Caermarthenshire, Wales in 1854; also to North Wales. He was a member of the high council of Bear Lake Stake, missionary to Great Britain in 1889-1892. He settled at Shambip, Tooele County in 1857, moved to Bear Lake Valley in 1864; assisted in bringing immigrants to Utah in 1861.

—Bernice Morgan.

LLEWLYN MORGAN was born in Wolvershire, England December 20, 1859, the ninth child of David and Hannah Turner Morgan. They left England in the spring of 1861 and arrived in Salt Lake in the fall of the same year. They lived in Salt Lake, then in Fairfield, Utah where he grew to manhood. When he was 18 years old he married Eliza Jane Ewing. They lived in Fairfield for a short time, then moved to Grouse Creek. From there they moved to Frisco, Utah and while here he hauled charcoal from Frisco to Salt Lake. This trip would take him from seven to fourteen days to make the round trip. Rain or snow, it made no difference, the trip had to be made. When he left Frisco, they moved to Ophir, where they reared a family of nine children. He always had a testimony of the Gospel, and was a good, kind father. In addition to his own large family, he and his wife also raised an adopted son.

—Bernice Morgan.

MARY MORGAN, daughter of Morgan and Cecelia Jenkins Morgan, born December 16, 1839 in Wales. Died July 4, 1912.

—Tooele Cemetery Records.

MORGAN MORGAN was born at Merthyr Tydful, Glam., South Wales on February 18, 1813, and died in Malad, Idaho September 12, 1878. He married Cecelia Lewis Williams in 1833 in Wales. She was born at Merthyr, Tydful March 1, 1811, and died August 19, 1888 in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. She had married William J. Williams in Wales. Four children were born to them, but we have no further record of them. Two children were born to Morgan Morgan and Cecelia: (1) Barbara, born December 10 or 23, 1834 and married William Harrison Maughan, (2) Thomas.

—*Betty A. Maughan.*

THOMAS W. MORGAN, related to Morgan and Cecelia Jenkins Morgan, born February 25, 1843 in Wales. Died May 25, 1909.

—*Tooele Cemetery Records.*

ABIGAIL MOSS was born August 27, 1801 at Farmington, New Hampshire. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Nauvoo Temple. She lived for many years at E. T. City. She was unmarried. She was no relation to William Francis Moss of the same community. She came to Utah in 1850.

—*Mildred Mercer.*

ELIZA CRICH MOSS was born October 27, 1829 in Mansfield, Notts, England, the daughter of William Crich and Sarah Somersby. She married William Francis Moss May 3, 1851. They joined the L.D.S. Church just before they were married. Her first five children all were born in different places in England. Her husband was a traveling elder for the Church for nine years before they immigrated to Utah in the fall of 1861 in the John R. Murdock Company. They came to E. T. City in 1869.

She was first counselor in the first organization of the Relief Society in E. T. City. She was a good neighbor and a kind woman. She attended many women in childbirth; and she was the mother of eleven children: (1) Sarah Ann, (2) Emily Elizabeth, (3) Agnes Rosena, (4) William Edward, (5) Eliza Charlotta, (6) Frances Ellen, (7) Grace Alice, (8) Cathren Jane, (9) George Frederick, (10) Joseph Francis, (11) Henry Crich. She died February 25, 1875 when her baby was a few hours old. She died for lack of proper medical care, her case requiring more than the midwife could give, and help could not be summoned from Tooele in time to save her. She was buried in E. T. City cemetery.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

RACHEL KIDGER CRICH MOSS was born September 30, 1820 in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, the daughter of Edward Kidger and Hannah Todd. She married Edward Crich, a native of Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, England. He died August 13, 1876 at E. T. City. They had three daughters: namely, (1) Selina Crich (Paget), (2) Sarah Crich (Stokes), and (3) Sylvia Crich (Taylor). After her husband's death she married Bishop William Francis Moss, her brother-in-law, about 1877. She was active in Relief Society and was well known as a practical nurse in the community. She died August 14, 1894 at E. T. City. Buried beside her husband Edward Crich in the E. T. cemetery.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

THOMAS MOSS was born in 1808 or 1810 in England. He came to Utah in 1850 and settled in E. T. City where he presided over the branch. He married Agness Redshaw, the daughter of Luke and Ellen Redshaw. She was born August 1796 at Lancaster, England. Came with her husband from Preston, England to Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois in 1840. She died September 10, 1866 at Lake Point. Soon after her death Thomas moved away. He died October 9, 1872 or 1874, aged 64 years. They were no relation to William Francis Moss.

—*Mildred Mercer (From LDS Records).*

WILLIAM EDWARD MOSS was the son of William Francis Moss and Eliza Crich. He was born August 3, 1857 in Reading, Berkshire, England, the fourth child in a family of eleven. He was born in the Church, his parents having joined in 1841. They arrived in Utah in 1861 in the John R. Murdock Company. William had ship fever on the ocean trip which left him so weak he had to be carried by his father all the way across the plains. He filled a mission for the L.D.S. Church in Scotland.

On February 14, 1878 he married Selina Emma Crich Paget, a young widow with two sons, George and Samuel Paget. To this union were born eight children, but Selina died when the last baby was born. Later, he moved to Garland, Utah and View, Cassia County, Idaho. He married Mary Ann Hamilton in 1915. One daughter, Elizabeth, was born to them. He died October 29, 1924 in View, Cassia, Idaho. Buried in Idaho. His children by Selina were: (1) William Francis, (2) Eliza Crich, (3) Rachel, (4) Grace Alice, (5) Joseph Crich, (6) Henry Crich, (7) Heber Lorenzo.

—Mildred A. Mercer.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MOSS was born November 15, 1825 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, the fourth child of William Francis Moss and Sarah Stokes. His mother never saw his face because she went blind shortly before he was born. Both of his parents died when he was very young, and he received schooling in the school for the poor. He was baptized into the L.D.S. Church November 23, 1848, and the rest of his life was dedicated to the work of the Lord. He married Eliza Crich on May 3, 1851, by whom he had eleven children. They were a fine-looking couple. He had blue eyes, light hair and sandy beard. She was dark with black hair. William was a traveling elder in England before coming to America and to Utah in 1861 in the John R. Murdock Company. For seven years he clerked in Mr. Day's store in Salt Lake City; then kept a general merchandise store in E. T. City for many years. He moved his family to E. T. in 1869 and walked from Salt Lake City each weekend to see them. He was postmaster and school trustee in E. T. Was bishop of E. T. for about thirty years, then was ordained a patriarch. After the death of his wife, Eliza in 1875, he married his sister-in-law Rachel Kidger Crich. In 1908, he sold his property to Garfield Smelting and moved to East Garland, Utah. He died very suddenly October 20, 1908, although he had been ill with rheumatism for two years, and was brought back to E. T. City for burial.

—Mildred A. Mercer.

THOMAS MUNJAR was born in 1825 in Hamilton County, Ohio, the son of William and Mary LaFlesh Munjar. He arrived in Utah by ox-team with his parents and seven brothers and sisters in 1852 in the David Wood Company. The family settled in Tooele for several years. His wife Lydia Moon, whom he married in Salt Lake City in 1852 was a native of England. She had been married twice before. After the death of her first husband John Clayton, she married James Clayton, his brother, by whom she had two children. Thomas and Lydia Munjar were parents of six children. In the fall of 1861, he crossed the mountain with mules in an ox-team train, to Butte County, California, where he engaged in teaming and freighting. Lydia Moon Munjar died in January 1897 at the age of 71 years. Her husband Thomas died May 21, 1898. Four Munjar children, and one, Hiram J. Clayton, survived them. Their children were (1) Thomas, (2) Peter, (3) Mary, married Mr. Ashmore, (4) Albina, married Mr. Mullen. (These may not be listed in order of birth. Two more children.) —Mary G. H. Lee.



WILLIAM MUNJAR was born November 25, 1792 in Chester, Kent, Maryland, the son of William Munjar and Margaret Coolby. He served in the War of 1812. He married Mary LaFlesh May 18, 1820 in Cincinnati, Hamilton, Ohio. She was the daughter of Peter LaFlesh and Mary (Polly) Dudley. William and Mary settled in Hamilton and Clinton counties, Ohio where five of their children were born. Afterwards, they lived in Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. He and his wife came to Utah in 1852 in the David Wood Company, bringing with them eight of their ten children. A son Eli, had died previously and a daughter Julia Marie, had died on the plains. They settled in Tooele for a number of years, then moved in 1866 to Butte County, California and settled on Rock Creek. Later he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in stockraising. He died August 16, 1884 in Hardman, Morrow, Oregon.

Their children were: (1) Elizabeth Caroline, born February 28, 1822, married Eli Lee; (2) Thomas LaFlesh, born 1825, married Lydia Moon; (3) Peter LaFlesh, born January 22, 1827, married Sarah Ann Wiles; (4) Mary, born April 27, 1829; (5) Julia Marie, born 1832, died on plains, married Jesse Barber; (6) Lucinda, born 1835, married Mr. Williams; (7) Hyrum, born June 16, 1836, married Sophrona Jane Utley; (8) Emma Vilate, born September 26, 1839, married Alexander Brice Hill; (9) William, born 1841, married Carrie E. Douglas; (10) Eli, born September 5, 1844, died September 28, 1844.

—Marry G. H. Lee.

ISABELLA SUTHERLAND McPHEARSON MUIRBROOK was born January 28, 1805 at Colton, Glasgow, Scotland, and died March 26, 1886 at Tooele. She was the mother of Isabella McPhearson Bevan, and was left a widow for the second time with a young son, Alex Muirbrook. She immigrated to America with her son, Alex and met her daughter, Isabella in Boston, Massachusetts where she worked since she had come to America the year before with five other single girls. She worked in the woolen mills until she had money enough to pay passage for her mother and half-brother. The family settled in Tooele.

—Anna Bevan.

ALEXANDER "SANDY" MURRAY was born March 15, 1843 in Vail of Leaven, Bonhill, Dunbarton, Scotland, the son of James Murray and Sarah Patterson. He married Barbara Miller by whom he had two sons, James and John. His wife and both sons died of diphtheria in Scotland. He married a second wife Agnes Miller, daughter of John Miller and Elizabeth Ferguson. She was born April 28, 1857 in Johnston, Renfrey, Scotland. She died February 17, 1900 at Lincoln. She was the mother of ten children: (1) Elizabeth, (2) Sarah Patterson, (3) Barbara Othur (married Anson P. Winsor), (4) Alexander Miller, (5) Agnes Miller (married Joseph M. England), (6) Margaret Miller (married George Smart), (7) Christina Miller (married William S. Sagers), (8) Robert Miller (married Milda Holt), (9) Isabel Miller (married Guy Dodge), (10) Joseph Miller. (Note: Tooele cemetery records show "Sandy, son of Sandy Murray, born 21 Dec. 1841, Pennsylvania. Died 15 March 1907.")

Alexander Murray was a farmer and homesteaded a piece of land next to his brother James in Lincoln. He also worked in a quarry in Salt Lake. He died July 10, 1915.

—Margaret Murray Smart.

JAMES MURRAY was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in October 1831, the son of James Murray and Sarah Patterson. He had four sisters and four brothers. He married Mary McHattie, daughter of William McHattie, in

1855 in Scotland. They came to America in 1862 as converts to Mormonism, bringing their three small children; James, Agnes and William. Another child, Mary, was born on the ocean. They crossed the plains in the Thomas Boyd Company, but the mother died August 6, 1863 at Echo Canyon. After arriving in Utah, he married Jessie White and settled in Tooele, taking up a homestead at Lincoln. About this time, his brother Alexander arrived from England and obtained another homestead adjoining his. They secured rights on a stream of a small canyon known today as Murray Canyon. He planted an orchard with every kind of fruit and later moved his family there where they lived for twenty-six years. He was a farmer and raised cattle. He was a faithful Latter-day Saint and a kind man. He died of a heart attack December 21, 1905 at Lincoln. —*Elizabeth M. Shields.*

JESSIE WHITE MURRAY was born May 29, 1844 in Paisley, Scotland, a daughter of Jane Young and William White. She first heard the gospel when she was seventeen years old. She was opposed by her parents, but joined the church and prepared to leave for America. While crossing the ocean in May 1862 she cared for the orphaned children of James Murray. The baby, Mary cried with hunger night and day. After arriving in Salt Lake City she wanted to stay, but there was no one to care for the Murray children, and James asked her if she would come to Tooele and help care for them. They lived in a cellar for a time; then he built two log rooms. Later she married James Murray and they lived on North Main Street where all ten of her own children were born. Her husband homesteaded in Pine Canyon and moved his family there for many years.

Death came to her home many times. She buried two children one week of diphtheria, and two babies that were cutting teeth. Her oldest daughter died from effects of burns. Her daughter Ella died and left three small children. The baby Jess Hauerbach was raised by Jessie. Before her death she moved to Tooele where she died June 24, 1917. Her children were: Jane White, Jessie White, Sarah White, Robert White, Margaret White, Ella, Alexander, Sarah Elizabeth, John, Walter White, a son unnamed born November 29, 1886 and died same day. —*Elizabeth M. Shields.*

ALONZO NAY, son of William Nay and Rosanna Hale, was born at Peterber, New Hampshire, on November 22, 1835. He married Hannah Potter Huggins in the Salt Lake Endowment House. They were parents of ten children: (1) Thirsa Emeline, (2) Harriet Elizabeth, (3) William Alonzo, (4) Armes Franklin, (5) Sarah, (6) Hannah Edna, (7) John Chester, (8) Ida May, (9) George Angus, (10) Lorena.

The family lived in Fountain Green and Moroni, Sanpete County, then moved to Huntington, Emery County, where he owned and operated a shingle mill. In 1892, they moved to St. John, Tooele County, where he was a farmer and stockraiser. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk War and worked as a guard at a mine near Mercur. He died in St. John on September 4, 1909. —*Millie McIntosh Tate.*

HANNAH POTTER HUGGINS NAY was born at Toms River, Ocean County, New Jersey, on June 8, 1844, daughter of William and Emeline Aker Huggins, who were converts to the Church. She came to Utah in 1853, with her parents, her brother, George, and sisters, Mary, Elizabeth and Amelia. The family settled in Springville, then in Gunnison, and from there moved to Fountain Green. She married Alonzo Nay on June 8, 1861. They lived in Fountain Green for many years, then moved to Huntington in 1880.

They were parents of ten children. In 1892, the family moved to St. John, Tooele County, where Hannah was a doctor and midwife for many years. She was president of St. John Relief Society and also known for her great hospitality. She died in St. John March 2, 1933.

—*Millie McIntosh Tate.*

ISAAC JAMES NEDDO was born March 14, 1851, in LaSalle, Monroe County, Michigan, the son of Charles Neddo and Caroline Elizabeth Caldwell. His father was a violist, singer, and dancer, but never became a member of the church, although his mother did. Caroline and two of the children, Mary Ann and Isaac James, left for Nauvoo, but the father took Mary Ann back with him. Isaac James and his mother arrived in Utah on September 17, 1853. He married Pauline Shaw Burrridge, daughter of George Wilcox Burrridge and Hannah Jane Shaw, on January 8, 1880. She was born February 26, 1858, in Tooele, Utah. They were parents of nine children, among whom were: Isaac James, Pearl, Agnes, Ivie, and Charlotte. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk War, also brought immigrants to Utah in 1868 under direction of John Gillespie. He filled a mission to the Northern States in 1890; was president of YMMIA, and a high priest. He made his living as a farmer and sheepman in St. John.

—*J. A. Rasmussen.*

ANNIE SOPHIA NETTERSTROM NELSON was born December 7, 1841, at Carlsmo, Sweden, a daughter of Erick Netterstrom and Sophia Maria Ekstrom. When she was twenty-three years old she emigrated to America. She had accepted the Gospel and was married May 7, 1865, on board ship to Peter Nelson. They came as far as Nebraska but were detained for lack of funds. Her first child, Selma, was born there on February 8, 1866. Four months later they continued their journey to Utah.

In Tooele they bought a farm just outside the city limits, where they raised stock, poultry, bees and all kinds of farm produce. She had six children before she owned a sewing machine. She knit stockings, made soap and candles, besides all the other household duties. She said many times she had sat in the twilight with her baby on her knee and cried wishing to see her mother once more. She was the only one of her family to come to America, but often talked of her people in Sweden. She and her husband were a devoted couple and parents of eleven children: (1) Selma Helena, (2) Mary Ann Sophia, (3) Hilda Matilda, (4) Peter William, (5) Charles Erick, (6) Hannah, (7) Nels Wilford, (8) Edward Harrison, (9) Louis, (10) Frederick Brock, (11) Gilbert Helman. Peter Nelson died January 15, 1915, and Annie Sophia died October 2, 1927. Both are buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*D.U.P. History.*

FREDRICKA JORANSON NELSON was born in Malmo, Sweden, June 19, 1840. Her father, Philip Joranson, was a quite wealthy man, so Fredricka, her brother, and two sisters were reared under most favorable conditions, although her father, being of a deeply religious nature, was most strict in his discipline of the family. Fredricka had a mind of her own, however, and though he opposed it, she joined the church. She secretly took a train to one of the cities down the coast, then a boat to Copenhagen where she was joined by her future husband, Swen Nelson. Swen's brother, Peter and his future wife, Annie Sophia Netterstrom accompanied them from Copenhagen to Liverpool, where the two couples were married.

A few years after Fredricka arrived in Utah, she received word that her mother had died and her father had remarried. Her father died in July 1880, leaving all of his estate to his second wife and one other living daugh-



ter. Her stepmother sent funds for her return to Sweden to claim her inheritance. Fredricka left for Sweden in April 1881, stayed a year, and when she returned brought a generous portion of her father's estate with her. She also brought back some beautiful sleighbells in silver and bronze. For many years the bells, sleighs, and prancing horses of the Nelson family were the envy of the whole countryside. She died April 13, 1919, leaving a family of ten children, many of whom have lived outstanding lives in service to the community of Tooele.

—*Alfred M. Nelson.*

HANNAH NIELSON NELSON, daughter of Ole Nielson and Bengta Pearson, was born December 23, 1852 at Starrup, Malmo, Sweden. She was about twelve years old when she left her family and friends and came to America with a company of Latter-day Saints. She went from family to family working for her "board and keep."

When she was sixteen she married Mathias Nelson, a widower with one child. He was twenty-three years her senior but their marriage was a happy one. She was an excellent housekeeper and loved flowers. Another hobby was making quilts. Among her dear friends were Brigham and Agnes Gillette and Sophia Nelson. When she died on April 25, 1921, three of her large family survived: Elsie (Johnson), Matilda (Staples), and Josephine (Staples).

—*Elva Turner.*

HEDVIG L. NELSON, 85, widow of Mathias B. Nelson, handcart pioneer. Born Sundsvall, Sweden, June 17, 1849. Converted early and came to America. Married Mr. Nelson in Salt Lake City January 18, 1878. Later moved to Tooele. Was Relief Society teacher many years. She was a special friend of the Indians who called her "Good White Squaw." She was survived by daughters Mrs. C. B. Crome and Miss Jennie Nelson. Died August 29, 1934 in Los Angeles, Calif. Buried in Tooele.

—*Obituary.*

MATHIAS B. NELSON, son of Neils Mattison and Bengta Nielson, was born July 10, 1829, at Onaleve, Malmo, Sweden. He married a girl named Mary and they became parents of five children. They joined the L.D.S. Church and prepared to emigrate to America, but their little boy died so they were delayed a year. Another child died and was buried at sea on the way to America, and after their arrival in 1866, they lost a third child. Mary, his wife, died on the plains in Wyoming, leaving a daughter, Mary, aged nine years, and a year-old baby boy who died soon after his mother.

Shortly after his arrival in Utah he married Caroline Chapelle Woodward, a widow with a son, William who was adopted by Mathias and was known as William W. Nelson. Caroline and Mathias were later divorced. In 1870, he married Hannah Nielson, a sixteen year old girl from Sweden. They lived several years in Pine Canyon and reared a family of six girls and two boys. Later he also married Hedwig Lundmark. Mathias Nelson was city councilman for ten years and mayor between 1887 and 1891, also active in church affairs. He died December 29, 1910, at the age of 81 years. Buried in Tooele city cemetery.

—*Elva Turner and Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

MATHIAS NELSON, son of Neils Mattison and Bengta Nielson, was born July 10, 1829 at Onaleve, Malmo, Sweden. He married a girl named Mary and they became parents of five children. They joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and prepared to immigrate to America, but their little boy died so they were delayed a year. Another child died and was

buried at sea on the way to America, and after their arrival in 1866, they lost a third child. Mary, his wife, died on the plains in Wyoming, leaving a daughter Mary, aged nine years, and a year-old baby boy who died soon after his mother.

Traveling with them from Sweden and crossing the plains in the same company were Peter and Sophia Nelson. They were dear friends of Mathias throughout their lives. They took care of little Mary until her father remarried. In 1870, he married Hannah Nielson, a sixteen year old girl from Sweden. They lived several years in Pine Canyon and reared a family of six girls and two boys. Although he did not gain any of the material wealth of the world, he found happiness in the little things of life, saw beauty in all nature and good in every human being. In later years he spent much time searching out the genealogy of his family. He died December 29, 1910, at age 81. Buried in the Tooele cemetery.

—Elva Turner.

MATHIAS BROCK NELSON was born March 8, 1829 at Malmo, Sweden, the eldest son of Nils Swenson and Lena Marie (or Lanamia) Brock. The L.D.S. missionaries converted Nils and his family to their faith and they decided to come to Utah. Mathias came first and worked industriously to earn money to send to his parents for their immigration to Utah. Shortly after his arrival in Utah he married Caroline Chappelle Woodward, a widow with a son, William who was adopted by Mathias and was known as William W. Nelson. Caroline and Mathias were later divorced.

On January 18, 1878 he married Hedvig Lundmark who was born in Sundsvall, Sweden on June 17, 1849. She was converted early and came to Utah in a handcart company. She was a Relief Society teacher. She was a special friend of the Indians who called her "Good White Squaw." She died at the home of a daughter in Los Angeles, California August 29, 1934 and was brought to Tooele for burial. Mathias Nelson was city councilman for ten years and mayor between 1887 and 1891, also active church worker, serving as tithing clerk for many years. He died May 8, 1926 at age 97, and was survived by his wife and three sons and two daughters: Mathias L. Nelson, G.T. Nelson, Arthur L. Nelson, Jennie (Bonsteel), and Lena (Crome).

—*Transcript-Bulletin Obit. and Caroline C. Brown History.*

SWEN NELSON was born August 11, 1836, in Gustafva Parish, Malmo, Sweden, the son of Nils Swenson and Lena Marie Brock. He labored as a missionary in the Skone Conference for about four years, after which he and his brother were ready to go to America, his father's family having left the previous year. One of his converts, Fredricka Joranson, seemed to be his choice for a wife, but her father became angry when he learned she had joined the Mormon Church and stationed guards to watch all outgoing boats to prevent his daughter from leaving. With the help of her mother she made her way to Copenhagen where she met Swen and they traveled to Liverpool where they were married on the boat. Swen had earned free passage to America. They sailed on the ship "B. S. Kimball" to New York.

They arrived in Tooele in November 1865 and went to Pine Canyon to live for about a year, then returned to Tooele and proved up on land on the north side of town where they built their home. In 1875, Swen served a mission back to Sweden. In 1877, he became a member of the first high council in Tooele Stake. He was a farmer and also conducted a butcher business, furnishing meat and supplies to Tooele, Stockton and Ophir. Swen and Fredricka were parents of ten children: (1) Matilda (Tate), (2) Annie (Lee), (3) Amelia, (4) Philip, (5) David, (6) Oscar, (7) Alfred M., (8)

Oliver E., (9) Edna (Cornue), (10) Ada (Doremus). He died in Tooele on December 12, 1910.  
—*Alfred M. Nelson.*

WILLIAM WOODWARD NELSON was born June 24, 1850 in London, England, the son and only child of Caroline Chapelle and William Woodward, who was a well-to-do printer and publisher of a newspaper. He and his mother were baptized into the Mormon faith and emigrated to America on the ship "B. S. Kimball" in 1865. His father was very bitter about the church and had forbidden them to have anything to do with it, so when they secretly sailed to America he never knew what became of his wife and son. On board ship his mother met Mathias Nelson whom she later married. William rode with Jerry Whitehouse in his company across the plains, while his mother walked and pulled a handcart. He was adopted by Mathias Nelson when he became his stepfather and was always known as William Woodward Nelson from then on.

On September 18, 1873, he married Eliza R. Rowberry, who was born in Tooele, February 29, 1852. She was the daughter of Bishop John Rowberry and Eliza Barber. They were parents of eight children: (1) William S., (2) Rollin, (3) Mrs. Bert Howells, (4) Mrs. Joshua Brown, (5) Mrs. Oliver Nelson, (6) Mrs. Orson McKendrick, (7) Mrs. William G. Gillespie, (8) Mrs. George Tripp. William W. Nelson died May 1923 and is buried in Tooele City cemetery. Eliza Nelson died August 30, 1949, at the age of ninety-seven.

—*Carl Eric Lindholm (1940) and Pearl Nelson Gillespie.*

ELEAZER FREEMAN NICKERSON was born at Faryville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa, the son of Levi Stillman Nickerson and Mary Ann Neyman. The Nickerson family arrived in Salt Lake City in 1850 and settled in Provo. In the fall of 1852, Levi Stillman Nickerson started on a mission to Great Britain, leaving his wife and four small children in Provo, the oldest being just six years old. Because of the extremely cold weather on the way, Levi S. arrived in Kanesville, Iowa, quite crippled and on December 15, 1853, he was found dead in his tent by his friends. His widow and children were left to shift for themselves. Eleazer Freeman was the oldest child. Also living with them was the grandmother, Huldah Chapman Nickerson, whose husband, Freeman had died on the Charlton River while crossing the plains.

On April 12, 1875, Eleazer Freeman and his cousin Sarah Abigail Barrus were married in Grantsville. Here they lived and raised their family except for a short time spent in Beaver. A number of years later the family took up a homestead in Swan Valley, Idaho. Eleazer was a large strong man, had a good singing voice and was a good whistler. He was an expert woodsman, also loved horses, was a horse trader, and herded sheep. Sarah was a good nurse and could do very fine work knitting, crocheting, and tatting. They were parents of ten children: (1) Eleazer Freeman (married Annice Gifford), (2) Emery Barrus (married Louise DeRome), (3) Sarah (married Parley P. Edler), (4) Levi Stillman (married Verda Post), (5) Charles Owen, (6) John William, (7) Samuel, (8) Mary Hulda (married first Oliver Ricks, second Frank Anderson), (9) Lorin (married Leora Crezee), and the tenth child is not listed. Eleazer Freeman died in Irwin, Idaho, August 31, 1906, and is buried there. Sarah died at Soda Springs, Idaho, May 18, 1933, and is buried in Grantsville. —*Esther Warner.*

MARY ANN GILLETTE NIELSEN was born May 15, 1852, in Alton, Madison, Illinois, the daughter of Joshua Hague Gillette and Mary Butterley. She married Niels Nielsen.



GEORGE H. NIX, born at Dowsby, Lincolnshire, England, on September 13, 1852, was the oldest son of Thomas Nix and Mary Banks. He was three years old when he emigrated to America with his parents, who settled in Tooele in 1855. He became an expert with the rifle and was a friend of the Indians. He was a member of the city police and town guard. His mother died when he was twenty-one years old, and he drifted away from home, working in mines of Bingham and Park City. He became an expert bullwhacker or ox teamster. On June 17, 1883, he married Susan Mayne at South Cottonwood, Utah, and they went to live at Peoa. Seven children were born to them. In 1914, he went to work for the Utah Copper Company at Bingham, Utah.

—George H. Nix, Jr.

JAMES NIX was born in Dowsby, Lincolnshire, England, in 1833. He was the son of James Nix and Mary Love. He came to Utah in the Milo Andrus company with his parents in 1855. He married Harriet Whale in 1856. She died in Tooele in 1873.

—Thelda Nix.

JAMES NIX was born in Dowsby, Lincolnshire, England, the son of James Nix and Ann Elsey, on August 3, 1799. He married first Mary Love, who was born in Petersberg, Lincolnshire, England. She became the mother of four children before her death as a young woman February 14, 1838. They were: (1) Mary Ann, (2) Thomas, born 1827 who married Mary Banks, (3) Sarah, born about 1830, and (4) James, born 1833. The family were among the first to join the L.D.S. Church in Lincolnshire. Thomas left to join with the Saints in company with his aunt who died at sea and his uncle who died of cholera after landing. Thomas returned to England to find that his father had married again to Sarah Bridget Bradley, who became mother of Sam. James, Sarah, Sam, and the four children by Mary Love came to America in the ship "Charles Buck." Sarah was sick all the way. They crossed the plains in the Milo Andrus Company and arrived in Tooele at six o'clock on November 5, 1855. Sarah died at nine o'clock that night.

James married Sarah Ann Orme on July 5, 1860. She came to Tooele in 1857 with her sister, Rachel who married William Lee. Sarah Orme Nix died at the birth of her twins in 1866. She is buried somewhere on the bench near the first cemetery when the snow was too deep to find the graveyard. James married a fourth wife, Jane McDonald, who was born December 25, 1813, in Scotland. She had no children and survived her husband. James died December 6, 1878; Jane died August 25, 1882. They are buried in the Tooele City cemetery.

—Thelda Nix.

JANE RIGBY NIX, married James Nix on October 25, 1863.

—From Tooele County Record of Marriages.

MARY ANN NIX, unmarried daughter of Thomas and Mary Banks Nix, pioneers of 1855. Died May 24, 1935 in Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—Obituary.

SAMUEL NIX was born in Dowsby, Lincolnshire, England, in August 1842, the son of James and Sarah Bridget Bradley Nix. He came to America with his parents on the ship "Charles Buck" and crossed the plains in the Milo Andrus Company, arriving in Tooele on November 5, 1855. His mother died that same evening. Sam was drowned in Stockton Lake on July 7, 1872, when he was twenty-nine years old. The lake was said to be forty feet deep at the time. He was not married and left no posterity.

—Thelda Nix.

SARAH NIX, born in Gosby, Lincolnshire, England, died 5 November 1855. Wife of James Nix. (Sarah Bridget Bradley Nix.)

—*Tooele Cemetery Records.*

SARAH ANN ORME NIX was the daughter of Samuel Orme and Amy Kirby. She came to Tooele with her sister, Rachel who married William Lee. She married James Nix July 5, 1860, and died at the birth of her twins in the winter of 1866. The snow was so deep that the family could not locate the cemetery so they traveled with one horse to break the trail and another to carry the bodies to the location they believed was near. She and her two babies were buried in a grave to wait until spring for reburial. When spring came the floods of melting snow had hidden all traces of the graves and the family never found the true location.

—*Thelda Nix.*

THOMAS NIX, the son of James and Mary Love Nix, was born May 20, 1827, in Dowsby, Lincolnshire, England. The family joined the Latter-day Saints Church and Thomas came to America to join the Saints when he was nine years old in the company of his aunt and uncle. The aunt died at sea and his uncle died of cholera soon after landing. Thomas stowed away on the next ship home, working his way back to England.

Thomas married Mary Holmes Banks in December 1851. She was born December 21, 1833 in Ellington, Yorkshire, England, the daughter of John and Ann Holmes Banks. Thomas and Mary were parents of nine children, two born in England: (1) George H. (married Susan Mayne), (2) Emily Althera (married William George Davis), (3) Thomas H. (married Mary Ann Lougy), (4) Mary Ann, (5) Sarah Elizabeth, (6) Lucy Jane, (7) James, (8) Margaret Matilda (married John Harry White), (9) William Ernest (married Luetta Lougy). Mary Banks Nix died in Tooele April 24, 1873, when her son, William Ernest was nine days old. Her sister, Margaret Foster and husband, William C. Foster raised the boy to manhood. Thomas Nix died September 18, 1913, at the age of eighty-six years.

—*Thelda Nix.*

ALBERT WILLIAM NOBLE and wife MARIAH NOBLE were re-baptized in Tooele in 1855. They settled in Pine Canyon for awhile. No other information is available.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON ORME, son of Samuel Orme and Amy Kirby, was born July 4, 1832 in Mentor, Ohio. When he was two years old, the Orme family returned to Leicestershire, England, where Samuel grew to manhood. He joined the Church in England and immigrated to America in 1856, then crossed the plains in the ill-fated Martin Hand Cart Company.

In 1857, he married Sarah Cross, whom he had known and loved in England. They were married in E. T. City, Tooele County, and became the parents of eight sons. He had been trained as a blacksmith, but preferred to farm and raise livestock. He and his sons worked together raising crops, sheep, cattle and horses. They assisted in organizing a bank, a creamery, a store, and other enterprises. They worked hard at making roads up the canyon, cleaning out springs and ditches to facilitate irrigation of crops. He was mayor of Tooele, receiving \$1.00 for each meeting attended; was interested in education, active in the L.D.S. Church, and a forceful public speaker. He died in Tooele July 19, 1889 at the age of 57 years.

—*Sarah Orme.*

SARAH CROSS ORME was born in Quornden, Leicestershire, England on March 3, 1833, the youngest child of Joseph Cross and Keziah Marshall. She worked in a hosiery factory when she was fourteen years old. She joined the Latter-day Saints Church, and it was at a meeting she met Samuel W. Orme. When he immigrated to America in 1856 she promised to join him as soon as possible. In 1857, she sailed on the "George Washington," then crossed the plains in the Israel Evans handcart company, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 19th. She was met by her sweetheart, Samuel W. Orme who brought her to E. T. City where they were married. Later they moved to Tooele.

Sarah was the mother of eight sons: (1) Samuel W., (2) Joseph C., (3) John Kirby, (4) Silas C., (5) Arthur, (6) Charles Alvin, (7) Lafayette, (8) Edwin Marshall. She was their companion and advisor in all things, a great teacher in private, but shunned public work of any kind. She was devoted to her Church and presided over her home and family with reverence and dignity. She died February 24, 1903 in Tooele. —*Gilbert C. Orme.*

CHRISTENA BENNET ORR, daughter of Ebenezer Bennet and Isobel Kinnamont, was born January 16, 1831 in Fifeshire, Scotland. She married Thomas Orr, Sr. in Scotland. They were parents of the following children: (1) Isabella, (2) Robert Bennett, (3) Ebenezer, (4) Thomas, Jr., (5) Lyman David, (6) Maryetta, (7) Elizabeth, (8) May and (9) Merlin (twins), (10) Agnes Christina, and (11) John.

They joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Scotland and came to Utah a year or two after his parents came. Christena was fondly known as "Tina" and is well remembered for her glib wit and Scottish brogue. A great favorite with the children of the community who, at her death, were given permission from school to go pay her homage and respect. She died January 10, 1903 in Grantsville. —*Helen S. Orr.*

MARY GREEN ORR, daughter of Richard W. Green and Ann Philips, was born February 22, 1846 in New Port, Monmouthshire, England. Her father immigrated to Utah in 1851, the mother and children in 1852. They camped at Hustler's mill until after October Conference, then started for Milton and Tooele. They settled in Shambip. She became the wife of Matthew Orr on April 1, 1864. She was the mother of four children.

MATTHEW ORR was born May 15, 1836 in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, a son of Robert Orr and Elizabeth McQueen. His parents with ten children sailed on the "Falcon" for America and arrived in Utah in the fall of 1853. They settled in Salt Lake City where the father and older boys were employed as workers on the Salt Lake Temple; later making their home in Grantsville. At the age of 17 Matthew trailed to California, hence to Gold Gulch, Montana, before he finally settled down in Clover, Utah. He homesteaded 120 acres in Skull Valley and established Orr's Ranch. He married Mary Ann Green April 1, 1864. They were parents of four children: Matthew, William, Hamilton, and Daniel.

He took a second wife in plural marriage September 16, 1865. She was Elizabeth "Eliza" Arthur, daughter of Evan Arthur and Catherine James of St. John, Utah. To this union were born the following children: Annie, Elizabeth, May, Arthur, Llewellyn and Edward. Matthew and his brother, James were Pony Express stationkeepers at Deep Creek and also operated the overland stage station at Clover. —*D.U.P. History.*



ROBERT ORR was born August 2, 1803 at Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, and his wife Elizabeth McQueen was born June 15, 1806 in Kelleylay, Down, Ireland. They came to Utah in 1853; lived in Salt Lake City for two years where Robert and his sons found employment hauling rock for the Salt Lake Temple. In 1856, he and his family moved to Grantsville, Utah. They built a log house on the corner of Clark and Cooley Street and there they started a small store which they ran for many years.

Elizabeth McQueen Orr was a doctor and midwife in Grantsville for many years. She would walk out to Samuel Wooley's home, carrying her satchel, to care for his wives and babies. She was the mother of eleven children, eight boys and three girls. All of them married and settled in Tooele County. She died in Grantsville on July 22, 1880. After his wife's death, Robert went to live with his daughter Elizabeth Severe. He died at Grantsville Nov. 7, 1887. Both are buried in Grantsville.

—Maud Bell.

ROBERT ORR, son of Robert Orr and Elizabeth McQueen, was born May 10, 1835 in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland. The parents with ten children came to Utah in the fall of 1853 and settled in Grantsville. His father freighted both east and west and the boys would often accompany them. Robert Orr was a Pony Express rider, and later lived in Grantsville where he became city marshal and was well-known as a musician. He married Sarah Elizabeth Wikel. They were parents of nine children.

—“Utah and the Pony Express” by Kate Carter.

SARAH ELIZABETH WICKEL ORR was born February 21, 1846 in Nauvoo, Ill., the daughter of Harrison Wickel and Sarah Henry Wickel. Sarah Elizabeth's father and brother Harrison Wickel, Jr. died and she and her mother came to Utah with Mr. Martin. They came to Grantsville to live, and Sarah Elizabeth married Robert Orr, March 23, 1863. They built a small adobe house and made their home beautiful with an orchard, trees and flowers of every kind. Nine children were born to Sarah and Robert: Harrison, Sarah Elizabeth, Robert, Annie and Mary June (twins), William, Henry, Julie May, George, and James.

Sarah and Robert were kind, friendly people and loved to have people both young and old come to their home where they would always have fun and laughter and delicious things to eat. She was a very thrifty woman; made soap, crocheted, mended, had rag and quilting bees. She also dried fruit. Sarah could speak French, German and Dutch languages and she loved to read good books and would often read aloud to her family by lamp-light. She was not a public woman but was generous and honest in her dealings with everyone and enjoyed giving gifts to make others happy. She died in Grantsville on March 13, 1919. Buried in the Grantsville cemetery.

—Helen S. Orr.

THOMAS ORR, SR. was born August 2, 1831 at Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of Robert Orr and Elizabeth McQueen. He married Christena Bennet. Their first child, Isabella, was born in Scotland, while all the others were natives of Grantsville. Thomas built a log home for his family on the ground where the Grantsville high school now stands. He also owned a dry farm where he raised grain and herded his sheep; was very fond of dogs, and it was not unusual to see him riding in his wagon toward his dry farm, surrounded by his many dogs, doing a bit of rabbit hunting along the way. He was a very quiet, retiring man who loved to sing nursery songs to his grandchildren.

—Helen S. Orr.

ELIZA CHARLOTTA MOSS OWENS, daughter of William Francis Moss and Eliza Crich, was born May 9, 1860 in Cheltenham, Gloucester, England. She immigrated to Utah with her parents in 1861 in the John R. Murdock Company. The family stayed in Salt Lake City until 1869 when they moved to E. T. City, Tooele County, Utah.

On March 20, 1883, she married William Thomas Owens who was born in Pemhupshire, Wales. They moved to Logan, Cache County, Utah, where four children were born; then to Idaho Falls, Idaho where one more son was born. She died January 3, 1936 in Idaho Falls. Buried in Idaho Falls, Idaho. She was the mother of five children: (1) Ernest William, born 1884, (2) Lewis Moss, born 1885, (3) Violet May, born 1888, (4) Clarence LeRoy, born 1890, (5) Donald D., born 1896.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

ELIZABETH FOXALL PALMER, the second wife of James Palmer, and was born in Eastner, England, January 6, 1833, the daughter of James and Mary Jenkins Foxall. She came to Utah in 1851, at the age of 18 years. She married James Palmer in Salt Lake City, December 19, 1851. She had eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity. She went to Skull Valley to live as her husband had homesteaded land. Before her last child was born, she left the ranch with her family and moved to Salt Lake. Elizabeth lived in Grantsville for a time. Later she lived with her children. She died December 29, 1920 at Pocatello, Idaho, and at the time was almost 89 years of age. Her children are as follows: (1) William J., (2) John, (3) George, (4) Jane, (5) Annie Elizabeth, (6) James Foxall, (7) John Franklin, (8) Elizabeth, (9) Charles, (10) Royal Alonzo, (11) William. (There were two Johns and two Williams.)

—*Fanny Gleaves.*

JAMES PALMER, son of James and Hannah Weaver Palmer, was born August 6, 1820 at Dymock, Gloucestershire, England. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, the whole membership being converted by President Wilford Woodruff in April 1840. He married Mary Ann Price on March 14, 1842. They left England in 1842, settled in Nauvoo, Illinois where he worked on the Nauvoo Temple. They came to Utah in Captain Edward Hunter's company, arriving in Salt Lake City October 30, 1850.

He married Elizabeth Foxall in 1851, by whom he had eleven children. He married third Mary Jane Ewer on August 10, 1867. She was the mother of thirteen children. In 1867, James Palmer went to Skull Valley where he homesteaded and lived for 23 years. He later bought a home in Grantsville where he died October 6, 1905. While in Nauvoo, he was a member of the Nauvoo Legion and Nauvoo Military Band. He was the father of 27 children; also legally adopted and reared three of his sister's orphaned children. He was a stonemason and bricklayer by trade.

—*Fanny Gleaves.*

MARY ANN PRICE PALMER, the first wife of James Palmer, was born August 6, 1815 at Dymock, England, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Price. She married James Palmer March 14, 1842 at Liverpool, England, and came to America on the sailing vessel "Hanover." She lived in Nauvoo from 1842 to 1846 during mob violence, also lived through a siege of cholera in St. Louis, and came to Utah with her husband in 1850. They lost a child while living in Nauvoo and also one while living in St. Louis. She and her husband adopted four orphaned children belonging to her sister-in-law. The youngest of these children died at Florence, Nebraska before the family left for the plains and Salt Lake Valley. Mary Ann reared these three chil-

dren as her own, and had a daughter of her own after coming to Utah. Mary Ann died in Salt Lake City, October 8, 1888. Her children are as follows: (1) Mary Elizabeth, (2) Joseph, (3) Mary Ann. —*Fanny Gleaves.*

MARY JANE EWER PALMER, third wife of James Palmer was born April 30, 1846, at Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, the daughter of Hannah Taylor and John Ewer, and was the fourth child in a family of eleven children. She came to Utah in Captain Chipman's Company in July 1866, walking most of the way across the plains. In England she was a weaver by trade. August 10, 1867, she became the plural wife of James Palmer. She was the mother of 13 children, 12 of whom grew to maturity. Lived in Skull Valley from 1867 to 1890 when she moved to Grantsville with her family. She endured all the hardships of pioneer life. Her children are as follows: (1) Henry, (2) Alonzo, (3) Hannah, (4) Joseph, (5) Levi, (6) Wilford, (7) David, (8) Alice, (9) Daisy, (10) Richard, (11) Fannie, (12) Ada, and (13) Heber. Mary Jane died at Grantsville July 4, 1934. —*Fanny Gleaves.*

ISABELLA GRAY PARK, born October 1, 1791 at Newton Stewart, Tyron, Ireland, the daughter of Robert Gray and Margaret McFarland. She married Samuel Park, whose death in 1833 left her with six small children; five boys and one girl. They made their homes in Ireland as her husband was a weaver of pure Irish linen. After his death she, with her little family went back to Kilburnie, Ayershire, Scotland, where she joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1851. Her sons, Hamilton Gray and Samuel, and daughter Mary Jane Park (Draney) also became members. Isabella crossed the ocean on the ship "Enoch Train" and arrived in Boston May 1, 1856. They left Iowa in McArthur's second company of handcart pioneers and arrived in Utah in September 1856.

She lived with her children Hamilton, Samuel, and Mary Jane at Salt Lake, Plain City, and Skull Valley. She died December 21, 1879 at the home of her son Samuel in Skull Valley. Buried in the Salt Lake City cemetery. —*Ellen H. Park.*

JEAN HARVEY PARK was born at Kilburnie, Scotland, August 25, 1831. She was married to Samuel Park December 31, 1849 in their native land. She joined the Latter-day Saint Church in 1851, her husband having joined the Church a short time before. They immigrated to America on the "Charles Buck." After a hard voyage of six weeks they reached St. Louis. Their baby son died and was buried with the Mormon dead. Jean drove their ox-team from St. Louis to Salt Lake City, while her husband worked his way as a freight wagon teamster. She pioneered with her husband and was at his side in all their adversity.

Jean Harvey Park was the mother of 12 children, seven of which survived her when she died January 18, 1920. The children are as follows: (1) David, (2) Mary (Gordon), (3) Mrs. John K. Orme, (4) Mrs. Margaret Caldwell, (5) George, (6) Joseph, and (7) Ellen. She was buried in the Tooele City cemetery. —*Ellen H. Park.*

SAMUEL PARK, son of Samuel Park and Isabella Gray, was born August 14, 1828 at Newtown, Steward, Tyron, Ireland, of Scotch lineage. His father died before he was five years old and his mother moved to Scotland where he became a coal miner for some years. He married Jean Harvey, daughter of David and Margaret Law Harvey. They were parents of 12 children.



They left Kilburnie in January, sailing on the "Charles Buck." Their baby son died and was buried in St. Louis. A company from Texas, headed by Gill Greer, and with a train of wagons loaded with merchandise, 1,000 head of cattle and horses, needed teamsters, so Samuel Park hired out as teamster. They arrived in Salt Lake on September 11, 1855.

He was a guard at the Echo Canyon War, made many trips to meet new emigrants, and hauled rock for the Salt Lake Temple. His wife drove their ox-team from St. Louis to Salt Lake City. They came to Tooele about 1867. He worked, bought a ranch and moved his family in the spring of 1872. He was a friend of the Indians. In June 1886, he moved to Tooele where he lived until his death on May 28, 1898.

—*Ellen H. Park.*

ABEL PARKER was born June 27, 1815 at Brockville, Canada, son of James and Nancy Fulford Parker of Brookville. James Parker, father of Abel, was a veteran of the War of 1812. On August 29, 1863 Abel Parker, wife and three children arrived in Utah in the John R. Murdock Company. He married Isabel Marshall Elliot, the widow of George Elliot, in January 1838 in Brockville, Canada. She was the daughter of John Marshall and Mary Wilson of Deanston, Perthshire, Scotland. Their children were: (1) James (married Lucretia Sherry), (2) Nancy (married George A. Follick), and (3) William (married Bell Gollaher). Abel Parker had a fourth child by the name of Abel born in 1874 by a second marriage.

He came to Tooele in 1863 and settled at the mouth of Middle Canyon, where he operated a sawmill, employing several men. About 1894, his daughter Nancy and husband and family came to take care of him. His son, Bill, took over operation of the sawmill. Bill also owned another sawmill in Settlement Canyon where it is now called Sawmill Flat. Later, the Follicks took over the farm. Abel Parker was active in the L.D.S. Church, was president of the Tooele City Cooperative Mercantile Institution and the Tooele County Milling Company. He always drove a fine team of horses and in good weather came into town in a fine light wagon and in the winter, drove a bobsleigh. He died January 22, 1896 at his home in Middle Canyon.

—*Irene Follick Partridge.*

GERTRUDE ISABELLE HOWE GOLLAHER PARKER, known as "Aunt Belle," was born January 27, 1851 at Plainfield, Illinois, the daughter of Betsy Cranson and Palmer Luther Howe. When she was one year old her mother, together with her sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hawley, accepted the Mormon faith and came to Utah in the Captain Perriegen Sessions Company. They had no homes and no money so they made winter camp on the present site of Garfield in the old cave. Belle and her mother stayed a year in Tooele, went to Placerville, California until she was six years old.

She married Bruce Pasqualle and moved to Ophir, Utah where they ran a hotel and restaurant. Her husband died and she became a cook along the route of the Central Pacific railroad. In 1880, she married William Parker and went to live in Settlement Canyon where he ran a sawmill. They later moved to Middle Canyon where they farmed and ran the sawmill. Although the job of watchman of the Tooele Valley railroad was given to her husband, she took care of it because of his ill health. She had no children of her own but raised Marabelle McCustion until she was eighteen years old. Belle Parker died at the age of ninety-two years in 1943. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Marabelle McCustion Robinson.*

WILLIAM PARKER was born in Youngstown, Canada on August 18, 1841, the son of Abel and Isabel Marshall Parker. He came to Utah with his family in the John R. Murdock Company, arriving in Salt Lake on August 29. William was a stationary engineer by trade and helped to build the old Chicago Smelter, near Stockton. He also worked there during the greater part of the time it operated. He also engaged in prospecting and mining. He was married to Isabelle Howe. No children came to this couple, but at the death of Mrs. Alvin McCustion, the Parker's took the baby Mary Isabelle and raised her. They moved to Middle Canyon; he ran the sawmill his father owned. In August 1923, they moved to Tooele City where he died soon after.

—*Marabelle McCustion Robinson.*

CHARLES GRAHAM PARKINSON was born in Lancashire, England, February 11, 1834, the son of Timothy Parkinson and Ann Fielding. He came to America on the ship "Ellen Maria," in 1853, with his father, two brothers and two sisters. The mother had died in England. They came to Utah October 11, 1853, and went directly to Grantsville. He painted houses for people and established the first photo gallery in Grantsville. He married Hannah Maria Clark October 15, 1855. They had eight children and in 1869 Hannah died. Charles cared for his little family for two years then married Sarah Hill, who came from England and arrived in Salt Lake City September 10, 1871. She was all alone so Brigham Young took her to his home for six weeks and Charles Parkinson met her there and they were married October 22, 1871. She had ten children of her own and mothered the first wife's children as her own. There were ten sons and eight daughters and Charles gave all his daughters the name of Ann after his mother who died in England. He died January 4, 1907 at Grantsville and his wife died April 16, 1936. Both were buried in the Grantsville City cemetery.

—*Ann P. Jefferies.*

HANNAH MARIA CLARK PARKINSON, the daughter of Thomas Henry and Charlotte Gailey Clark, was born at Bishopcote, Herefordshire, England on July 8, 1832 into a family of nine children. She emigrated with her family in 1841 on the ship "Catherine" going directly to Nauvoo, then to Winter Quarters. They came to Utah October 10, 1852 and settled in Grantsville. She was married to Charles G. Parkinson on October 15, 1855. At the time of her marriage she was at the spinning-wheel, spinning yarn for their winter clothes and stockings. Her dress was made from wool, the cloth was a sort of gray color. She stood up and was married in bare feet. Hannah was the mother of eight children. She went through the hardships as a pioneer and always looked for the good things of life. She died March 17, 1869 when her baby boy was only eight months old. His Aunt Helen Bryan took the baby and raised him. It was noted at Hannah's funeral there were almost as many Indians as white people attending. She and Charles were very kind to the Indians and made friends with them.

—*Ann P. Jefferies.*

PRISCILLA WILLIAMS PARKINSON was born in Coventry, England, February 2, 1861, the daughter of Thomas Williams and Jane Fawson Williams. She came to America with her parents in the Ira Eldredge Company in 1861 and to Utah in September 1861. They came to Grantsville to settle. She was baptized October 13, 1870. She married Timothy Parkinson, March 3, 1881. They were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: (1) John Henry, (2) Thomas Franklin, (3) Esther Jane, (4) Hannah Priscilla, (5) Charles Leslie, (6) Sedie Williams, (7) James Ezra, (8) Clarence Cleone, (9) Joseph Earl, (10) Sarah Luana, and (11)

Eva Leone. The family left Utah in 1883 and moved to Idaho to live. Priscilla and Timothy were both very active in the Church.

—*Ann P. Jefferies.*

BENJAMIN PEASNALL was born June 21, 1865 in Farnworth, near Prescott in Lancashire, England, the son of William Peasnall and Eliza Saunders. His parents joined the L.D.S. Church and emigrated to America with their three children, Mary (14), Love (6), and Benjamin (2). They settled in Tooele where Benjamin married Pearthenia Eleanor Higley on June 21, 1892. She was the daughter of Clark Higley and Amanda Baker. Their children were: (1) Benjamin Clark, (2) Eleanor Amanda, (3) Mary Lavine, (4) Hazel Eliza, (5) William George, (6) Oliver Stephen, (7) Ada Alvira, (8) Howard Joseph, (9) Leland Marvin, (10) Lucretia, (11) Leroy (twin to Lucretia), and (12) Emma Lucille.

Benjamin freighted merchandise between Salt Lake and Tooele, also was a blacksmith by trade. After moving around quite a bit to find work, the family settled in Grantsville on a farm, where they spent the rest of their lives. He died September 4, 1930. Pearthenia Eleanor Peasnall died December 11, 1942.

—*Eleanor A. Peasnall Searle.*

ERIC JOHN PEHRSON was born September 21, 1834 in Ljungstorp, Orebro, Sweden. His mother died when he was fifteen years old. He joined the L.D.S. Church in 1855 and was a missionary in Sweden. One of his converts was Anna Sophia Jonsson who was born July 3, 1835 in Ljungstorp, Orebro, Sweden. They were married on board the ship "Monarch of the Sea" as they were emigrating to America in May 1861. They proceeded to Utah by ox team the same year. They came directly to Tooele where Eric worked for Mr. England in a molasses mill. In 1862, they settled in Vernon where he was a postmaster for twenty years. He served a mission back in Sweden, leaving his wife and three children.

On October 8, 1888 he married Anna Katrina Magnusson who was born October 1848 in Sandsjo, Kroneberg, Sweden. They had no children. Eric and Anna Sophia were parents of the following children: (1) Matilda (Bennion), (2) Sophia, (3) Heber, (4) Emil, (5) child who died at birth, (6) Elizabeth, (7) Charlotte (Fawson). Anna Sophia died January 10, 1907. Anna Katrina died December 13, 1939 and Eric John died October 19, 1916, and was buried at Vernon.

—*Marie Jones Pehrson.*

HANS PETERSON was born in Denmark on February 7, 1857 and came to Utah in 1862, settled in Logan, then came to Tooele in 1872. He was the son of Hans and Marian Peterson. He married Margaret McKellar in 1875, the daughter of John and Margaret McIntyre McKellar and was born January 31, 1858 in Tooele. They were parents of eleven children: (1) Edward, (2) Annie (Gundry), (3) Edna (Anderson), (4) Marian, (5) Ross, (6) Leah (Harvey), (7) Albert, (8) Margaret (Olsen), (9) Hily (Briggs), (10) Hans Lewis, and (11) a child who died.

Hans and Margaret lived most of their lives in Stockton, Utah where he was superintendent of several mines. He died March 25, 1919. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. His wife died May 10, 1933.

—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

HARRIET POCOCK PICKETT was born in Long Lane, Berkshire, England, on June 2, 1817. She had two brothers of whom I have heard, George and Charles Pocock, father of Charles Pocock who married Elizabeth Hanks and who immigrated to Utah in 1875. George died in England. She married



Mathew Pickett when she was 27, and was baptized into the L.D.S. Church on March 28, 1847 when she was 30. The family, consisting of the parents and John, Moroni, Elizabeth, Rhoda and William Hyrum sailed from Liverpool on April 25, 1862 on the ship "John J. Boyd." At Florence, Nebraska a sixth child was born, a son named Mathew, who died when quite young.

After they settled in Tooele she had an accident in which she lost the sight of one eye. In placing two stones together to build a nest for a hen, a piece chipped off and struck her in the eye. After her husband died she lived for a number of years with her husband's other wife, Millicent Pickett in Tooele. The last five years of her life she lived with her daughter, Rhoda and family. She died February 20, 1898 and was laid to rest in Tooele City cemetery.

—H. L. Marshall.

JOHN W. PICKETT was born August 2, 1846 in Chevely, Berkshire, England, a son of Matthew and Harriet Pocock Pickett. He emigrated to this country in 1862 on the ship "John J. Boyd," and on to Utah in the Isaac A. Canfield Company arriving October 16, 1862. He came to Tooele county in 1864. As a youth he aided in colonizing the Bear Lake section, but returned to Tooele several years later where he was sheriff, and later city marshal. He moved to Salt Lake City to join the police force. Later moved to Cache Valley. He died in Logan at the age of 89.

John W. Pickett was married five times and left by three of his wives, Charlotte White, Alice Budd, and Ellen (Nellie) Budd Pickett. He was buried in the Providence City cemetery.

—Deseret News Obituary.

MATHEW PICKETT was born February 14, 1824 at Curridge, Berkshire, England, the son of James Pickett and Mary Armstrong. He joined the L.D.S. Church in England, and with his wife Harriet Pocock and their six children, set sail on the "John J. Boyd," arriving June 1, 1862. They came to Utah in the Isaac A. Canfield oxteam company on October 16, 1862. One of the children died on the plains.

Upon arriving in Tooele he settled near his brother William on the Settlement Canyon Creek. He was a farmer, owned a lime kiln, a good friend to the Indians, and a faithful church member. He married a second wife, Millicent Rose, on February 21, 1870. They were parents of six children. Millicent was the daughter of John and Fanny Housley Rose, and was born March 23, 1844 at Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. She came to America with her sister Martha on the ship "Minnesota" leaving Liverpool, August 25, 1869. They came to Ogden, Utah by train. Children of Mathew and Millicent were: (1) William, (2) Millicent, (3) Martha P., (4) Charles Theodore, (5) Clara Harriet, (6) Jacob Ephraim. Mathew Pickett died August 21, 1892. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—Myrl Heggie Porter.

WILLIAM A. PICKETT, son of James Pickett and Mary Armstrong, was born November 9, 1818 in Chevely, Berkshire, England. He died in Tooele December 11, 1901. His wife was Mary, born August 21, 1821 in Brokenway, Hawshire, England. She died December 7, 1900. He was a brother of Mathew Pickett, and came to Utah about 1860, settling on property west of Settlement Canyon. He had been here about two years when his brother Mathew came to Tooele and settled alongside of him. He had an adopted son, Billy who was born in Germany and died March 19, 1915 in a train accident in Tooele. William was about 80 years old when he died.

—Tooele Cemetery Records.

ANNA WILHELMINA (MINNIE) ISGREEN POCOCK was born in Copenhagen, Denmark June 5, 1860. She came to Utah with her mother Anna Britta Stromberg in 1862. They settled at Grantsville and shortly afterward Mrs. Stromberg became the wife of Andrew Isgreen. She spent her entire lifetime in Tooele. On May 24, 1883 she was married to Charles Pocock. They were parents of ten children: (1) Annie Josephine (Hammond), (2) Frank (married Martha Elizabeth Maxwell), (3) Luke Bernard (Hazel McLaws), (4) Joseph Harvey (married Myrl Eleanor Connelly), (5) Ada Myrl (Clark), (6) Lucy Pearl (Williams), (7) Charles Lester (married Frances Thomas), (8) Gilda Dorothy (Cochrane), (9) Don Henry (married Leona Stewart), and (10) Rodney William (married Dallas S. Wilcox). Mrs. Pocock remained at home with their ten children while her husband served an L.D.S. mission to the British Isles in 1905-07. She died April 15, 1940 in Tooele. Her husband Charles Pocock died January 8, 1931. Both are buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Ada Isgreen Pocock.*

WILLIAM MONROE POPE was born May 17, 1818 at Colesville, Broom County, New York, the son of Squire S. Pope and Sally Angell. He married Catherine McBride who was born March 10, 1822 at Cleveland, Wayne County, Ohio. They were married about 1841. She was the daughter of Thomas McBride and Catherine John. William came to Utah in 1852 with his wife and five children in the 14th company with Captain John Walker.

They were parents of eleven children: (1) Wyatt, (2) Charlotte Culver (Brown), (3) Oscar Monroe, (4) Casanda (Whipple), (5) William Harrison, (6) Mary Isabelle (Bagley), (7) Sarah Catherine, (8) Martha (Burrell), (9) Hulda Jane (Bagley), (10) Daniel LeGrand, and (11) Arminta (McGee).

—*Bernece Pope.*

ARDELIA ANN BISHOP PRATT was born November 5, 1826 at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, the daughter of John Fitch Bishop and Lucy Goff. She died December 29, 1913 at Salt Lake City. She married Orson Pratt (his third wife) on December 13, 1844 at Nauvoo, Illinois, by Elder Heber C. Kimball. She was the mother of six children: (1) Lucy Adelia, (2) Elzina, (3) Lorum, (4) Lorus, (5) Eltha, (6) Orthena born October 31, 1863 in Tooele, Utah; died January 4, 1936. Married November 25, 1880 to John Askie Silver. —*Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah.*

ELIZA CROOKS PRATT, ninth wife of Orson Pratt, was born in July 1829 at Glasslough, Monaghan, Ireland; died at Tooele, Utah January 9, 1869, and is buried at Tooele. She was married July 24, 1857 in Liverpool, Lancashire, England to Orson Pratt. She was the mother of five children: (1) Larius, born April 9, 1858 in Pleasant Grove, Utah; died June 17, 1862 at Tooele, Utah; (2) Dora, (3) Jared, (4) Onthew, and (5) Samuel.

—*Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah.*

JULIETT ANN PHELPS, eighth wife of Orson Pratt, was born April 19, 1839 at York, Steuben County, Indiana. She died March 12, 1919 at Provo, Utah. She was married to Orson Pratt on December 14, 1855 at Fillmore, Millard County, Utah by President Brigham Young. She was the mother of seven children: (1) Alva Phelps, (2) Clomenia Phelps, born January 29, 1861 in Pine Canyon, Tooele, Utah, (3) Ortherus Phelps, (4) Margaret Phelps, (5) Rella Phelps, (6) Neva Phelps, and (7) Julius Phelps.

—*Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah.*

ORSON PRATT, was born September 19, 1811 at Hartford, Washington County, New York, the son of Jared Pratt and Charity Dickinson. He came to Utah in 1847. He died October 3, 1881 at Salt Lake City, Utah. He married: (1) Sarah Marinda Bates on July 4, 1836; (2) Charlotte Bishop, on December 13, 1844, no children; (3) Adelia Ann Bishop, on December 13, 1844; (4) Mary Ann Merrill, on March 27, 1845; (5) Sarah Louisa Chandler in 1846, no children; (6) Marion Ross, on February 19, 1852; (7) Sarah Louisa Lewis, on June 21, 1853; (8) Juliett Ann Phelps, on December 14, 1855; (9) Eliza Crooks, on July 24, 1857; and (10) Margaret Graham, on December 28, 1868. She married second Joseph Dickman.

THOMAS QUIRK was born in the year 1805 at Kirk Patrick, Isle of Man, the son of John Quirk and Ellin Craine. He married Mary Ann Cowley of Ballaugh, Isle of Man, born on the 20th of March 1803, the daughter of John Cowley and Mary Ann Ennett. Soon after their marriage they moved to Liverpool, England where Thomas was employed as a steelworker. They were the parents of eight children, five girls and three boys. Two of the daughters and the three sons died in infancy. On the 10th of January 1852, Thomas, Mary Ann, and Margaret Quirk sailed from Liverpool on the ship "Kennebee" and they reached Salt Lake City in October 1852. Their home in Salt Lake City was built where the City and County Building now stands. They lived in Salt Lake City for a few years and then moved to Grantsville. Their homes was built about where George Williams home stands (1950) and thus Quirk Street received its name.

Thomas' eyes were injured while he was a steelworker in England. In his later life he became blind. He died in 1888 and was the first person to be buried in the Grantsville cemetery in a "boughten" casket. He brought it across the plains with him and kept it under his bed. Thomas Quirk was ordained a deacon 11 May, 1845 and was ordained a priest 25 June, 1843 in Liverpool, England. He was ordained a high priest 12 March 1853 at Salt Lake City, Utah.

—*Florence C. Brown.*

EMMA JANE EASTHAM RATCLIFFE, daughter of John Eastham and Jane Huntington, was born July 21, 1841 at Preston, England. She married James Ratcliffe December 25, 1861 and sailed to America on the ship "John J. Boyd" in 1862. They reached Salt Lake City October 2, 1862 and settled in Grantsville. She died January 19, 1915.

She was mother of ten children: (1) Lenora Jane, (2) Emma Althera (Judd), (3) Louisa Frances (Fraser), (4) James Eastham, (5) Merlin Ann (Williams), (6) William Henry, (7) Robert Albert, (8) Matilda Curtis (Clark), (9) Elizabeth Greenlees (Barrus), (10) Marentha Huntington (Palmer).

—*Matilda R. Clark.*

JAMES RATCLIFFE was born May 19, 1842 at Rouen, France. His parents, James Ratcliffe and Elizabeth Greenlees, were English and moved back to England when James, Jr. was very young. He joined the Mormon Church in 1861. He married Emma Jane Eastham in England and immigrated in 1862. They were parents of ten children.

He was a member of the Grantsville choir for 55 years, part time as leader. He organized a Brass Band in 1877, and was its leader for 21 years. He was stake chorister and served two missions to England. He died July 29, 1914. Buried in Grantsville.

—*From his diary.*



KATHERINE SMITH CROSLAND RAWLINSON, daughter of John A. Smith and Annie Anderson, was born March 8, 1836 in Kent County, Canada and died September 3, 1914 at Holden, Utah. She came to Utah with her parents in 1849. She married Benjamin Crosland and four children were born to them. While Benjamin was working at the Smith sawmill in Settlement Canyon he was struck by a slab and died in a short time. Later she married Charles Rawlinson of London, England. A number of children were born to this union.

—*Sarah J. McArthur Smith.*

RETURN JACKSON REDDEN was born September 26, 1817 in Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, the son of George Grant Redden and Adelia Higley. He went to work when still a young lad selling wooden clocks and doing menial jobs on the Mississippi River boat. He joined the Latter-day Saints Church at an early date. He married Laura Traske; their children were Marion and Charles. Soon after the birth of the latter the mother and infant both passed away. Mr. Redden then married Martha Whiting. She died at Winter Quarters where he had moved his family following the migrations and expulsions of the Saints. He came to Utah in President Young's company and after arriving he assisted in planting crops and then returned to Winter Quarters with President Young. The following spring he came again to Utah bringing with him his family.

February 16, 1847 at Winter Quarters he married Naomi Eliza Murray, daughter of William E. Murray and Mary Springer. To them were born eleven children: (1) William, (2) Adelbert, (3) George, (4) Eliza, (5) Vilate, (6) Hemen, (7) John, (8) Murray Carlos and (9) Carlos Murray, who were twins, (10) Richard, and (11) Heber. In 1848, he accompanied Apostle Amasa H. Lyman to California, and returning by way of Carson Valley lived there two years. He established a home for his family in Grantsville, but about 1864 sold his possessions and started for the Bear River country. He was advised against the move, so settled in Coalville, Summit Co. and homesteaded 160 acres. He also owned and operated a coal mine. In 1871, he moved to Hoytsville where he assisted in constructing many early buildings and was active in civic affairs. He died in Hoytsville, August 30, 1891.

—*Irene Redden.*

SARAH MARINDA BATES REID was born June 9, 1847 at Winter Quarters, Nebraska, the daughter of Ormus Ephraim Bates and Marilla Spink, early settlers in Erda. She married Elijah Clinton Reid, son of Jesse Porter Reid and Mary Rush. He was born October 14, 1844 in Springfield, Sangamon, Illinois and died at Snowville, Box Elder, Utah on July 11, 1887. They were parents of eight children, the first two of whom were born in Tooele: (1) Mary Marilla, (2) Sarah Marinda, (3) Laura Emily, (4) Angenette Pamela, (5) Elijah Clinton, (6) Lucy Pauline, (7) Jesse Ormus, (8) George Orson.

The Reid family lived in the following places besides Tooele; North Ogden, Kerlew, Box Elder County; Stone, Oneida County, Idaho; Commerce and Park Valley in Box Elder County. Mrs. Reid died at Almo, Cassia, Idaho April 21, 1890 and is buried there.

—*Jesse Ormus Reid.*

JESSIE FRAZER REYNOLDS was the daughter of Isabelle Frazer, who separated from her husband before their daughter was born and took her own family name. The name of Jessie's father has been lost through the years. Her mother and father were married in Canada and when they separated her mother moved to Blair Gowrie, Perthshire, Scotland where Jessie

was born March 13, 1849. When Jessie was 12 years old she and her mother and uncle immigrated to America. They arrived in Salt Lake City in September, 1861. Her uncle went on to California. She married Joseph Carlton Reynolds and they were parents of five children. Jessie's mother remained with her all her life and was always treated with love and kindness. After a lingering illness Jessie died December 5, 1915 and was buried in Tooele. She was an active member of the Rebecca Lodge.

Her mother, Isabelle Frazer, daughter of David and Jean Frazer was born October 24, 1818 at Modesty, Perthshire, Scotland. She immigrated in 1861 with her daughter and brother Thomas and his wife Annie Ironsides Frazer. In Salt Lake she earned her living by doing washings for large families. She would wash a whole week to earn enough to buy a wooden washtub, and washed one week to earn money to buy a table. Her life later became easier when her daughter married. She and her son-in-law had great love and respect for each other. She died in Stockton November 15, 1886. Buried in Stockton cemetery.

—*Mary Brande.*

JOSEPH CARLTON REYNOLDS, son of Nicholas R. and Mary Josephen Reynolds, was born March 28, 1841 at Baltimore, Maryland. Little is known of his early life except that he went to California during the Gold Rush and enlisted in the California Volunteers at San Francisco on April 5, 1865. He was assigned to Company D, third regiment, later transferred to Company C, third regiment and sent to Salt Lake City to join Edward Patrick Connors Volunteers.

Not long after his arrival he met and married Jessie Fraser on March 26, 1866. While living in Salt Lake their first child, a daughter was born but died soon after. The mines lured him to Stockton, and they moved there in June 1868. The rest of their children were born in Stockton, namely: (2) Walter Carlton, (3) Mary Isabell (Frazer), (4) Ada Estella (Brande), and (5) Clara Louise (Hughs). Joseph was justice of the peace for many years, and helped build Stockton into a flourishing mining camp. He died April 9, 1907. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Mary Brande.*

GEORGE ALLEN RIMINGTON was born April 22, 1848 at Ryhall, Cumberland, England, the son of George James Rimington and Susannah Newman. He immigrated to the United States in 1864. In the spring of 1869 he was called to go to North Platte to bring emigrants to Utah, also drove three yoke ox-team hauling freight across the plains, hauled rock for construction of Salt Lake Temple, served two year mission in England and held many church positions in Tooele, was justice of peace for eight years.

On June 21, 1872 he married Elizabeth Gollaher Skelton, daughter of Robert Hodgson Skelton and Eliza Angeline Orton. She was born in Tooele September 19, 1859 and died April 29, 1943. They were parents of ten children: (1) George Skelton, (2) Annie Skelton, (3) Louisa Skelton, (4) William Skelton, (5) Thomas Skelton, (6) Robert Skelton, (7) John Skelton, (8) Ada Skelton, (9) Allen Skelton, (10) Lester Skelton. George Allen Rimington died May 16, 1925 in Tooele. Buried in Tooele.

—*Roxie Strasburg Rimington and Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

ORRIN PORTER ROCKWELL, famous Mormon Scout and fearless gunman of pioneer days, left his mark on the pages of Tooele County's history. In 1850, the Indian situation became so bad in Tooele County that a posse was organized in Salt Lake City and sent to Tooele to subdue the hostile redmen. Orrin Porter Rockwell was in command, and again, when the Pony Express ran through the county he was a guard over the route which was the

most desolate and dangerous of the entire run. While living here, he homesteaded one of the first ranches in Skull Valley with headquarters on Look-out Pass. From this famous ranch came the wiry, tireless horses bearing the "O.P." and Cedar Tree brands. These horses were considered the most valuable in this part of the west. He was father of fifteen children and was one of the greatest men of the West.

—*Transcript Bulletin.*

EDWARD HUNTER RODEBACK, the eldest child of James Rodeback and Phoebe Beagle, was born May 30, 1833 at Chester County, Pennsylvania and came to Utah in 1852 in the Uriah Curtis Company. He married Elizabeth McMichael who was born December 18, 1836 at Thornley Bank, Renfrewshire, Scotland, the daughter of Robert McMichael and Elizabeth McMullen. She died April 23, 1936. Four children were born to them, all in Utah: (1) Elizabeth, born March 15, 1858, married Alexander Brown; (2) Edward William, born May 23, 1860, married first Bess Clark and second, Margaret A. Fallick; (3) James Franklin, born September 20, 1863, died February 5, 1865; (4) Phoebe, born December 5, 1865, married Elisha Henry Young. The Rodeback family lived at Milton for many years.

—*Josephine Brown.*

JAMES RODEBACK, son of Charles Rodeback and Margaret Quaintance. Born May 1807 at Chester county, Pennsylvania. He married Phoebe Beagle in 1832. They were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Elder Lorenzo D. Barnes, in August 1838.

They gathered with the saints at Nauvoo in 1840 and shared the hardships and privations with the saints at that time. They emigrated to Utah in 1852 with Uriah Curtis Company. They later moved to Cedar Valley, Utah where he held many offices in the church. James Rodeback was bishop's counselor, president of the high priest quorum and superintendent of Sunday School. He was justice of the peace at Cedar Fort from 1856 to 1875; postmaster from 1854 to 1875; assessor, tax collector of Cedar County from 1858 to 1861. He was known to be honest, upright and faithful in all things. They had nine children. He died May 25, 1875.

—*Josephine Brown.*

CHARLOTTE CLARK ROWBERRY was born August 25, 1845 in Nauvoo, Illinois, the daughter of Thomas Henry Clark and Charlotte Gailey. Her parents joined the Church in England in about 1840 and came to America in 1841. They lived at Council Bluffs for four years. Charlotte who was seven years old and her sister, Mary Ann nine, walked most of the way across the plains. People would listen spellbound as she told of her early experiences from Nauvoo and across the plains. She told of her early life in the old Fort and narrow escape from the Indians.

When she was twenty years old in 1865 she became the fourth wife of John Rowberry. She was thirty-eight years old when her husband died leaving her to support herself and five small children: Thomas, Charlotte, Ellen, Agnes and Sarah. As the children grew older they assumed the responsibility and expenses of the family. She died September 20, 1923. Buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Ellen Rowberry Hinkley.*

My mother, HARRIET F. GOLLAHER ROWBERRY, who was born at Nauvoo January 20, 1839 was a pioneer of 1849. At the age of seventeen she married John Rowberry and lived first at what is known as the "Mill" about six miles north of Tooele City. Later she moved to Grantsville where she spent the remainder of her life. John Rowberry's death occurred in 1884



and she located permanently in Grantsville. Being skillful at handwork, she took up sewing. Later she kept boarders until her children were able to take the burden from her shoulders.

When the first Relief Society was organized in Grantsville in 1869, she was made a counselor which office she held until it was reorganized in 1871. She was the mother of ten children as follows: Mrs. Harriet Droubay, Mrs. Alice Woolley, Mrs. Emma Burmester, Mrs. Lillian Matthews and Annabel, who died unmarried. Her sons were: Edward Alonzo, Ephraim, Claudius Ray, and Lawrence LeRoy. She passed away at her home in Grantsville, February 20, 1929.

—*Lillian R. Matthews.*

JOHN ROWBERRY, the son of John Rowberry and Mary Parry, was born August 16, 1823 in Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire, England. He joined the Mormon Church in 1840, being baptized by Wilford Woodruff. He crossed the plains in the Ezra T. Benson Company. Tooele Valley impressed him so favorably that he, along with some others decided to make his home here. He took an active part in helping to build up the county. He was the presiding elder and bishop for many years. In 1876, he went on a mission to England; was the first mayor of Tooele City, and a member of the first Territorial Legislature to which he was elected August 7, 1851. In 1863, he was elected representative for Tooele County to the Territorial Legislature which position he held until 1872.

At an early age, he married a widow, Mrs. Eliza Barber Jenkins, by whom he had four children: (1) Joseph, (2) John, (3) Amelia, (4) Eliza. On the death of his wife he married Mary Ann Gollaher who was mother of nine children: (1) William, (2) Ezra, (3) George, (4) Brigham, (5) Isaac, (6) Elizabeth (Niles), (7) Mary (Atkin), (8) Edith (Taylor), (9) Hilda (West). His third wife was Harriet Frances Gollaher, and his fourth wife was Charlotte Clark. He died April 4, 1884 at Tooele and was buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lillian R. Matthews.*

ANDREW A. RUSSELL was born October 18, 1853 in Paisley, Scotland, the son of James Russell, Sr. and Ann Adam. He married Adelia Skelton, daughter of Robert Hodson Skelton and Eliza Ann Gollaher. She was born September 5, 1859 in Logan, Utah. They were parents of six children: (1) William, (2) Emma (Hanks), (3) Gertrude (Morgan), (4) Ann Angeline (Bracken), (5) Margaret, (6) James A. Andrew came to America when he was eleven years old on the ship "Monarch of the Sea." The family came to Utah the same year (1864) and settled in Tooele. He was a miner, farmer, county road commissioner and supervised the regraveling of the Lincoln Highway. He died February 16, 1919. Buried in Tooele City cemetery. His wife Adelia died September 9, 1924.

—*Emma R. Hanks.*

JAMES RUSSELL, son of Andrew Russell and Agnes Wilson Russell, was born April 1822 at Paisley, Renfrew, Scotland. He was the eighth child in a family of ten. His mother died when he was seven years old, and his father remarried two years later to Margaret McFarlane, by whom he had seven children. James married Ann Adam July 26, 1850. She was born May 10, 1830 at Paisley. They were the parents of five children: (1) Ann, (2) Andrew, (3) James, (4) William who were all born in Scotland, and (5) Jean, who was born in Tooele.

Ann joined the L.D.S. Church first and after much persuasion, prevailed on her husband to sell their property and emigrate to Zion. She was a cloak maker (or dressmaker), and he was a postal clerk and stampier. They sailed

with their four children on the vessel "Monarch of the Sea" in 1864. Their youngest child, William 4 years old, was killed by a fall from one of the hatchways on board the ship on May 10, 1864, just twenty days after they set sail for America. He was buried at sea.

Their first winter in Tooele was spent in a covered wagon on the W. G. Atkin lot. In the spring they built a log room and later a two story brick house. Ann died September 17, 1896, and James died July 1, 1908 at the age of 86. He was buried in his wedding suit, a black broadcloth. Both were buried in Tooele City cemetery.  
—*Emma Russell Hanks.*

JAMES P. RUSSELL was born November 6, 1856 in Paisley, Scotland, the son of James and Anna D. Adams Russell. He married Elizabeth McIntyre McKellar who was born November 12, 1860 at Tooele and died October 15, 1941. She was the daughter of John and Mary McIntyre McKellar. They had no children. He was a miner and lived at Mercur. He died December 27, 1922.  
—*Mary Helen Parsons.*

WILLIAM GREENWOOD RUSSELL was born in New York, July 3, 1852 three days after his parents, Capt. William Greenwood and Elizabeth Vickory Russell, arrived there from England on their way to Utah, as converts to the L.D.S. Church. When he was three years of age his family moved to Rush Valley, among the first six families. Much of his earlier life he devoted to freighting throughout the western country.

He was married to Margaret S. Clark, of Grantsville, September 1, 1874, who died in 1898. Surviving this union are Mrs. Margaret Davis, Thomas H. Russell, and Isabel Davis. In 1898, he was married to Malinda Bectol, also of Grantsville. Their surviving children are: Allie Davis, Phoebe Morgan, Flossie McNichols, Irma Davis. William Greenwood Russell died October 20, 1938 and was St. John's last pioneer. Burial was in the St. John cemetery.  
—*Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

JANE MITTEN RYDALCH was born November 23, 1819 and was the daughter of William and Mary Calbert Mitten. On November 23, 1842 she was married to William Chester Rydalch. With her husband and three sons, William, John and Thomas, she immigrated to America in 1853 and came to Utah the same year. She was the mother of eight children; the three born in England, and Chester, Jethro M., Richard M., Mary Alice and Jane.

She aided many people to immigrate to America. Her home was the principal stopping place for the church officials, as there was no hotel in Grantsville. Stockmen and other travelers were made welcome in the Rydalch home. She died of heart disease Feb. 2, 1894. Buried at Grantsville.

—*Jane Brown.*

WILLIAM CHESTER RYDALCH, son of William Rydalch and Alice Chester, was born in Lancashire, England July 1822. He was married to Jane Mitten in 1842; baptized into the Church on March 16, 1849 by Richard Cranshaw and confirmed a member by William Moss. In 1853 they immigrated to America.

He was an excellent judge of cattle; was called on two missions by the Church to go to Canada for the purpose of buying stock to build up the class of cattle raised by the Saints. While on these trips he also bought stock for himself, thus Grantsville became known for the superior stock raised there. He was a member of the first city council in 1867 and was instrumental in making of laws to govern the town. He died April 13, 1901.

—*Jane R. Brown.*

ARA WILLIAMS SABIN was born at Bath, Steuben County, New York, Aug. 4, 1822, the son of Salmon Sabin and Sarah Miller. He was baptized into the church February 18, 1844. He was married to Sally Canfield of Ossian, Alleghany County, New York, March 19, 1848. She died January 6, 1849. He married Nancy Ann Hanes in Fremont, Iowa. They crossed the plains in the Philo Dibble Company, arriving in Utah in September 1850. Between 1852 and 1854 the family moved to Grantsville where he was a farmer, was a member of the first City Council, served a three year mission to the southern settlements of Utah (the Muddy Mission), and again in 1875 served a mission to the eastern states. His third mission was spent in the Southern States. He was released in 1879 because of ill health. He married Lucy M. Canfield on November 12, 1879 and the following year moved to Preston, Idaho. He died October 6, 1885 of pneumonia at Preston, Idaho.

—Eva W. Flinders.

NANCY ANN HANES SABIN was born November 12, 1828 in Green County, East Tennessee, a daughter of Azariah Hanes and Polly Ann Newman. She joined the Mormon Church against her parents wishes and became acquainted with Ara Williams Sabin, whom she married on May 23, 1850. Her first two children, Ara Williams and Flora Ann, were born there. They moved to Grantsville where she was active in the Relief Society and caring for her family. She was an excellent gardener, also wrote poetry and loved to dance. The minutes of the first Old Folks Sociable lists the "French Four" being danced by Mrs. Nancy A. Sabin and partner, Janet Eastman and Amos McBride.

Six children were born to her in Grantsville: Eri Beson, Bertha Blanch, Eugene Morton, Lily Ernestine, Harriett Eurilda, Lula May. She was separated from Ara Williams Sabin in Grantsville, September 8, 1874. Her husband went into Idaho and remarried, but she stayed and carried on alone. She died February 21, 1903 at the home of her daughter Lula May Benson in Grantsville. She was buried in Grantsville.

—Velma Benson Whitehouse.

HARRIET MAIN LOVE SAGERS was born October 11, 1863 at Kirken-tilloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Her parents were Oliver Love and Agnes Templeton Main. They were converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Her father was killed June 6, 1868 in a coal mine in Scotland. She and her mother came to America in 1868 in the same company with the Dunn family. They settled in Tooele where her mother later married John B. Smith and lived in Lake View.

Harriet went to Salt Lake when she was about sixteen and worked for the C. R. Savage family until she was eighteen. She married William Wallace Sagers November 3, 1881 in the Endowment House. They were parents of eleven children: (1) Marion, (2) Harriet, (3) William Wallace, (4) Leslie Love, (5) Agnes, (6) Mable, (7) Ervin Love, (8) Olive, (9) Georgia Love, (10) Alice (died in infancy). Harriet Sagers died July 26, 1942 at Tooele and is buried there.

—Mabel S. Gordon.

LUCY MARILLA WHEATON SAGERS was born April 29, 1831 at Providence, New York. She became the fourth wife of William Henry Harrison Sagers on June 10, 1851 in Salt Lake City. They had the following children: (1) William Sagers, born in 1851 or early 1852, died after 1860, age about 10; (2) Dinah Sagers, born April 21, 1856, date of death unknown; (3) Asa Sagers, born February 8, 1859, died June 23, 1932 at Burley, Idaho.

—Wayne D. Stout.



RUTH ADELIA WHEATON SAGERS was born September 20, 1832. She died March 12, 1871, at Tooele. She became the fifth wife of William Henry Harrison Sagers on June 10, 1851. Her children were: (1) John Henry, (2) Olive Amelia (Hale), (3) Don Carlos, (4) Lucinda (Cherry), (5) Ruth Emmeline (Bassett), (6) Amy (Wamick), (7) Della (died at birth).  
—Wayne D. Stout.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON SAGERS, known in life as "Harrison," was born May 3, 1815 in LeRoy, Genesee County, New York, the son of John Sagers and Amy Sweet. He joined the Latter-day Saint Church on January 7, 1833. Filled two missions for the church. In Nauvoo, he married (1) Olive Amanda Wheaton and (2) Sarah L. Bailey. He married (3) Harriet Emmeline Barney about 1846. She came to Utah with him in the Edward Hunter Company, arriving in Salt Lake City October 13, 1850. He married (4) Lucy Marillo Wheaton and (5) Ruth Adelia Wheaton.

He settled in Tooele, where he was a counselor to Bishop John Rowberry from 1851 to 1854. He was Tooele first County Assessor (1852). In 1852 he married (6) Frances Carmilia Adams, but she divorced him a few months later. His seventh (7) wife was Marion Browning Smith. His eighth (8) wife was Mary, but no other information is available. He moved to the area of Blackfoot, Idaho where he owned a farm. Another wife (9) Elizabeth, is mentioned as being his survivor, in a will filed shortly after his death June 19, 1886 in Blackfoot, Idaho.  
—Wayne D. Stout.

SWEN SANDBERG was born April 22, 1831 at Osla, Sweden, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Sandberg. He was the only one of a large family to join the Mormon Church. He married Anna Stena Anderson, a daughter of Anders and Kiza Anderson who came from Sweden in 1862. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Deep Creek to work on the Church Ranch. In 1865 Anna give birth to a baby boy and died at his birth. After a few months Swen took his baby to Grantsville. Sarah Kizsa Johnson, cousin to Anna, cared for baby Gustave, and later married Swen. She died February 13, 1914 in Grantsville and is buried there. Swen's third wife was Louisa Johnson. They were parents of nine children: Louise was born February 12, 1858 not far from Gutenburg, Sweden. She was one of five children born to John and Annie Anderson. She died August 31, 1932. Swen died March 3, 1905 at Grantsville, and both are buried there.

Children of Swen and Louise were: (1) Anna Josephine (married Joel B. Nelson); (2) Emma (Amy) (married Joseph Rupp); (3) Daniel Swen (married Susan Jane Hammond); (4) Alice Amelia (married Ruffas A. Marsh); (5) Richard; (6) Clara Leona (married Richard Ellis Butler); (7) Arthur Franklin (married Eva Arbon); (8) Warren Olaf (married Ada Swenson Shoatz); (9) Joseph Dewey (married Myrtle Anderson).  
—Erma Dickerson.

AARON SCEVA was born September 7, 1806 at Rockingham, New Hampshire. He married Adeline Brown who was born September 26, 1812 at Perrin, Ohio. She had been married to Douglas Brown and they had a son David who was born March 18, 1837 at Sosken, Champlaine County, Ohio. Adeline joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and brought her son to Utah. Her husband would not join the church or come to Utah. Her son David married Janet McGie who was born March 31, 1831 at Kilmornock, Scotland. She died February 17, 1883 and is buried in Grantsville. Aaron was a dependable and prominent man, was the chief blacksmith

of Grantsville. Also built homes for people. He brought cedar trees from the mountains and planted them east of the Fort. He probably had the first fruit orchard in Grantsville. He filled an L.D.S. mission to the states in 1869-1870. He died September 20, 1886 at Grantsville and is buried there. Hannah Sceva is mentioned in Grantsville cemetery records. She was born September 7, 1792 at Bethel, Vermont, and died in 1872 at Grantsville.

—*Grantsville D.U.P.*

ROBERT SCOTT, son of William Scott, was born in Denny, Shropshire, Scotland and died August 3, 1903 in Tooele. His first wife died in Canada. By this marriage he had a son William. He married Mary Lenord Pope who was born January 8, 1847 at Maniden, Cape Breton, Canada and died May 27, 1891 in Tooele. Her parents were John and Mary Lenord Pope. Among their children were the following: (1) John Albert (married Hannah Mae McIntosh); (2) Winfield C.R.H. born January 2, 1889 in Tooele, and died September 11, 1891; (4) Robert, died November 1, 1897; (5) Garfield (married Mabel Hollow); (6) Walter (married Elva Williams); (7) Leonard (married Amoret Draper). Leonard and John Albert were converts to the L.D.S. Church.

Robert Scott was a stone mason and builder. He carved the figures of lambs, children, etc. on headstones. Much of his handiwork can still be seen in our cemetery.

—*Tooele City Cemetery Records, Millie McIntosh Tate.*

VIOLET S. PAXTON McINTYRE SCRIBNER was born in Winchester, Van Buren County, Iowa, September 1850 and came to Utah with her parents John and Nancy Paxton who had started to California during the gold rush. The Paxton party arrived in Utah July 24, 1864 and was influenced to make their home in Stockton, Utah, where they had a large cattle ranch, and Mrs. Scribner had a boarding house for men mining in and around Stockton. She died September 1950 at the age of 84 years, and was buried in Mt. Olivet cemetery in Salt Lake City. She was the widow of Newell A. Scribner, pioneer stockman. She was survived by the following children: Arthur McIntyre (her son by a former marriage), Dolly V. Wagner, Josephine Forsberg, and Kate Scribner.

—*Deseret News Obituary.*

DORCAS McBRIDE SEVERE was born August 15, 1822 in Wayne County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Thomas McBride who was killed at the Haun's mill massacre when she was a girl of sixteen years. On December 31, 1839 at Adams County, Illinois, she married Harrison Severe. They went to Nauvoo in 1840 where three children were born to them: Lyman, Ann Jane and Arminda. In April 1846 they started West, but had to stop at Farmington, Iowa where they worked for several months. After many hardships, they arrived in Salt Lake City October 4, 1840. They settled in Grantsville. Dorcas McBride Severe was the mother of the first white child born in Grantsville, Hyrum Severe. She was the mother of seven children: Lyman, Ann Janet Whittle, Arminda, Hyrum, Deseret Cummings, Don Carlos, and Emily Walker. She lived in Oakley, Idaho with her children for a number of years and died and was buried there.

—*Maud Bell.*

ELIZABETH ORR SEVERE was born August 28, 1840 at Killburnie, Scotland to Robert Orr and Elizabeth McQueen. She joined the L.D.S. Church in Scotland and came to Utah in 1853 in the Appleton Harmon Company. She lived in Salt Lake City with her parents for two years, then the family

moved to Grantsville. She gathered thistles and sego roots to eat and cooked greasewood for greens. She washed, corded and spun the wool for her clothing. She worked for Barrus', standing all day over large tubs washing beets which were made into sugar and syrup.

On June 3, 1856 she married Harrison Severe who already had one wife and four children. She was seventeen years old when her first baby was born. From 1860 to 1861 she lived in Deep Creek with her husband and children where she cooked for the Pony Express riders. She was the first white woman to live at this place. She was mother of nine children: Henrietta Karlson, Seymour Severe, Annie Dayley, May Hunter, Edgar Severe, Matthew Severe, Agnes Cask, Randal Severe, and Irene Palmer. She died in Parker, Idaho, March 16, 1922 and was buried in Grantsville cemetery.

—*Maud Bell.*

HARRISON SEVERE was born in Milford, Township, Knox County, Ohio August 17, 1820, the son of James Severe and Polly Harris. When he was fourteen or fifteen, he left his father's home and went to live with an uncle in Missouri. He married Dorcas McBride in Adams County, Illinois. In the spring of 1840 he went to Nauvoo with the families of James McBride, James Daley and William Pope. At Nauvoo he helped saw logs that were used in building the Nauvoo Temple. He became acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was a member of the Nauvoo Legion. In September 1840 he was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In April 1846 they left Nauvoo but because their conveyances were very poor they had to stop many times in order to get means to continue their journey. They arrived in Salt Lake City October 1850 and settled in Grantsville. He and James McBride built the first houses and did the first plowing and planting at that place. They had many difficulties that first winter; cattle were stolen by the Indians. They went to Pine Canyon and worked getting out lumber and house logs. The next December they went back to Grantsville. He married Elizabeth Orr June 3, 1856. He died December 7, 1901 and is buried in Grantsville.

—*Maud Bell.*

LENORA EASTHAM SEVERE, daughter of John Eastham and Jane Huntington was born January 9, 1853 in England and came to Utah with her parents in 1865. She married Hyrum Severe on July 18, 1870. He was the son of Harrison Severe and was born February 6, 1852 at Grantsville. Their children were: (1) Hyrum H. (married Nellie Smith); (2) John G. (married Mary Wixom); (3) James R. (married Grace Cummins); (4) George H. (married Bertha Bates); (5) Dorcas Jeanette (married Edward Hunter); (6) Joseph W. (married Lillie Brigs); (7) Lyman C. (married Bretta Grant, Lillie Myrtle Hunter); (8) Jane L. (married Samuel Poulton); (9) Emma L. (married Cyrus Hunter); (10) Althera (died young). Hyrum Severe was a High Priest in the High Council of Cassia Stake.

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

LYMAN WIGHT SEVERE was born August 31, 1840 at Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, the son of Harrison Herman Severe and Dorcas McBride. He came to Grantsville with his parents in October 1850. He married Malinda McIntoch in 1864.

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

ADAM SHARP was the son of John Sharp and Mary Hunter Sharp. He was born in Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, October 18, 1827. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Clackmannan in 1848. He married Janet Cook in 1848 and immigrated in 1849 on the ship



"Zetland," with other members of their family. After arriving in St. Louis, the men worked in the coal mines to earn money to purchase oxen and wagons for the journey across the plains. While there, Mary Hunter Sharp (Adam's mother) died of cholera in June 1849. The John Sharp (father of Adam, John, and Joseph) Company traveled as an independent company to Utah, arriving August 28, 1850.

He and his brothers John and Joseph carried on a freighting business with their father until his death in 1852. They were stone masons by trade. In 1861, Adam Sharp was given the job of delivering the telegraph poles from Salt Lake City to Rush Valley, and thence to Deep Creek (Ibapah). The family moved to Vernon in 1871. He had been there previously grazing the oxen after the freighting trips. Planted the first alfalfa in the fields of Vernon. Adam, his wife and youngest son moved to Salt Lake City in 1885. He died March 8, 1890 and was buried in Salt Lake City cemetery.

JANET COOK SHARP was born in Sauche, Clackmannanshire, Scotland on April 6, 1828, the daughter of David Hunter Cook and Elizabeth Patterson. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1847, and married Adam Sharp in August, 1848 at Clackmannan. She and her husband migrated with other members of the Sharp family to St. Louis, Missouri January 29, 1849, where the men stayed and worked before leaving for Utah. She was the mother of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. The family moved to Vernon, Tooele County, in 1871. She was President of the Relief Society there for a few years, was helpful in caring for the sick, and was a good and systematic housekeeper. The family moved to Salt Lake City in 1885, and on March 4, 1886, she died at her home from the effects of a stroke. She was buried in the Salt Lake City cemetery.

SARAH ANN HAYNES SHARP was born March 16, 1851 in South Witham, Lincolnshire, England. Her parents were John Haynes and Ann Francis. She came to America on the ship "Cynosure" which left Liverpool April 29, 1863. Her sister, Elizabeth, and brother, John, came with her. They arrived in Utah October 14, 1863 and went to Tooele where they lived with the Thomas Atkin family. On November 5, 1876, she married Brigham Sharp. She died July 19, 1940.

—*Mary Ethel S. Egbert.*

MARY ANN FULLER SHELTON was born in London, England September 1, 1851. Her family left England when she was six years old, lived in New York City for two years, then came to Utah. They lived in Salt Lake for a while in the Tenth Ward, then moved to Stockton in 1862. There was just one other family there at the time by the name of Gibson. Her father was a handy man and built a number of houses which he rented to people until they could build for themselves.

When the Gold Rush started in California, Richard James Shelton crossed the plains to seek his fortune, but on arriving in Salt Lake met Johnston Army who needed men to tend their livestock in Rush Valley. He took the job and met Mary Ann Fuller. They were married October 13, 1867 and were parents of ten children. Some of them were Nina, Clara, Fred, Perce and Mary. Richard James Shelton was born in Shelby County, Missouri February 20, 1943 and died July 21, 1899. Mary Ann died August 17, 1937 at the age of 86 years.

—*Olla M. Hiss.*

ARCHIBALD CUNNINGHAM SHIELDS was born August 16, 1833 in Renfrew, Renfrew, Scotland. He was the son of John Shields and Primrose Cunningham. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in

Scotland and immigrated to this country in 1849 with his parents. They crossed the ocean on the ship "Hartley" and came to Utah in Albert Merrill's company, arriving October 12, 1852. They came directly to Tooele. On January 25, 1857 he married Ellen Gillespie. They were among the first five families to settle at Lake View.

He engaged principally in farming. They also made and burnt bricks, burnt lime and charcoal, cut trees in the canyon and sawed the logs into lumber. He was father of seventeen children, nine boys and eight girls. The Shields home boasted a large kitchen where nearly all the people danced to the music of the fiddle played by Mr. Shields. He died July 13, 1904 when he was accidentally killed by a fall from a wheat wagon at the age of 71.

—*Thelma Dymock.*

DOROTHY LOUISE HANSEN SHIELDS was born March 16, 1858 near Aalborg, Denmark, the daughter of James P. Hansen and Elsie Nielsen. Her father never joined the church, but her mother was baptized three months before Dorothy was born. Dorothy and her sister came to Utah in 1868. Their mother came in 1872, settling in Spanish Fork.

Dorothy worked hard and saved her money so she could go to school. She taught school one year in Salt Lake, then two years in Tooele County. She became the wife of John Gillespie Shields and the mother of ten children. John was the son of Archibald Cunningham Shields and Ellen Gillespie and was born September 24, 1857 in Tooele. Their children were: (1) John G. Jr., (2) Elsie Clarable, (3) Florence Helen, (4) Charles Lester, (5) Eleroy, (6) Douglas, (7) Hazel, (8) Hoyt, (9) Louise (Lula), (10) Josephine. John G. Shields died September 24, 1941, and his wife Louise died February 25, 1940. Both are buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Louise Hansen Shields.*

ELLEN GILLESPIE SHIELDS, thirteenth child of Peter Gillespie and Martha Scott, was born April 30, 1840 in Renton, Dumbarton, Scotland. She was baptized into the L.D.S. Church in December 1849 in Scotland. She immigrated to Utah with her parents on October 12, 1852, and they came directly to Tooele.

She was married to Archibald C. Shields January 25, 1856. They were parents of 17 children: (1) John Gillespie (married Louise Hansen); (2) Martha Gillespie (married Joseph Sims); (3) Archibald Gillespie (married Lavina S. Hook); (4) Peter Gillespie (married Kate Hook); (5) James Gillespie (married Sarah Matilda Adamson); (6) Ellen Gillespie (not married); (7) Robert Gillespie (married Eliza Otilla Hansen); (8) Primrose Gillespie (married Joseph Sims); (9) Agnes Gillespie (twin, married Robert Bruce Sagers); (10) Isabelle Gillespie (twin, married Robert Jenkins Shields); (11) William Gillespie (married Sarah Elizabeth Murray); (12) Mary Gillespie (unmarried); (13) Catherine Gillespie (died young); (14) Elizabeth Gillespie (married Robert Alexander Murray); (15) Charles Gillespie (died young); (16) Arthur Gillespie (married Alice Spray); (17) Marvin Gillespie (married Mary Ann (May) Sagers). Ellen was president of Lake View Relief Society for many years. She died September 5, 1890.

—*Helen Shields Woodard.*

JANE MEIKLEJOHN SHIELDS was born February 13, 1845 in Alexandria, Dumbarton, Scotland, the daughter of Robert Meiklejohn and Mary McLachlan. The family immigrated to America in 1855 on the ship "Samuel Curling." They traveled in the Milo Andrus Company across the plains and arrived October 1, 1855. Jane had three sisters, Janet, Mary and Agnes

(who died in Scotland). In the early life of Tooele, she and her sister Mary Smith did fancy dancing at entertainments. Jane and Mathias Nelson were the first couple to dance the waltz in Tooele. She married John C. Shields on December 22, 1865. They were parents of nine children: (1) John M. (married Druscilla Clawson); (2) Robert M. (married Charlotte Lee); (3) Franklin M. (married Annie Green, Josephine Coleman); (4) Mary Ellen (married Peter William Nelson); (5) Archibald M. (married Mary Ann McLaws); (6) George M. (married Clara McAlister); (7) Oliver M. (married Hazel Woods); (8) Jeannette (Nettie) (married William Russell); (9) Jane (Jennie) (married Peter Joseph Lacy.) Jane was a good housekeeper and nothing was ever wasted in her household. The family loved music and were associated with all Tooele musical entertainments. She died April 22, 1907 at age 62.

—*Nettie Shields Russell.*

JOHN SHIELDS was born April 3, 1805 at Renfrew, Renfrew, Scotland, the son of Robert Shields and Mary Melvin. He married Primrose Cunningham, daughter of Archibald Cunningham and Ann Primrose. She was born August 17, 1805 at Tradeston, Lanark, Scotland. They were parents of eight children, all born in Renfrew, Scotland. The family left Scotland February 17, 1849, sailed on the ship "Hartley" and landed in New Orleans. They sailed up the river on the ship "Lightfoot" to Council Bluffs, then came to Utah in 1852 on the Albert Merrill Company. They settled in Tooele at about 33 South First West. He was a weaver by trade, but here he was a farmer. He was active in the church as choir leader, branch clerk, secretary of the Sunday School. He had the only clock in Tooele and since he was an expert bugler it became his duty to announce the time for all meetings. He was among those of the Tooele Militia who went to Echo Canyon. He married a second wife, Isabella Sutherland. He died January 5, 1887 at age 82. Primrose died July 4, 1878 at Tooele.

The children of John Shields and Primrose Cunningham were: (1) Mary (married James Bevan); (2) Annie, (3) Robert Cunningham (married Mary Ann Jenkins, Jane Adamson); (4) Archibald Cunningham (married Ellen Gillespie); (5) John; (6) Primrose (died young); (7) Primrose (married Thomas Lee); (8) John Cunningham (married Jane Meiklejohn).

—*Jean N. Randall.*

JOHN CUNNINGHAM SHIELDS was born January 22, 1842 at Renfrew, Renfrew, Scotland, the son of John Shields and Primrose Cunningham. The family were converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Scotland. John immigrated from Scotland February 17, 1849 on the ship "Hartley" and landed in New Orleans. They arrived in Utah in 1852 in Albert Merrill's Company. After their arrival in Tooele his father engaged in farming. When Tooele City was laid out in 1853, John carried and helped drive the stakes. In 1863 he made a trip back to the Missouri river for emigrants. He was one of the early musicians of the town, was County Treasurer in 1892 and again in 1904 to 1908, Mayor in 1895. He was a stock-raiser and farmer. He married Jane Meiklejohn on December 22, 1865. They were parents of nine children. He died December 7, 1922 at Tooele and was buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Jennie Shields Lacey.*

MARY ANN JENKINS SHIELDS, daughter of Edward Jenkins and Eliza Barber, was born January 10, 1839 at Worchester, Worchester, England. She was among the 400 converts of the United Brethren Church when Wilford Woodruff preached the gospel in England. They came to America



and settled in Nauvoo. While there Edward Jenkins was killed while working on the wall of the Temple in January 1842. On October 5, 1842 her mother gave birth to her second child, Emma. They came to Utah in the John Rowberry Company on October 4, 1852. Eliza Barber married John Rowberry. They settled in Tooele and here Mary Ann grew to womanhood.

She married Robert Cunningham Shields about 1854 and became the mother of ten children: (1) Edward Jenkins, (2) Elize Primrose (married Adam Gibson Smith); (3) John Jenkins (married Ellen Marie Hansen); (4) Robert, twin to John (married Isabella G. Shields); (5) Alexander Jenkins (married Mary Jane Adamson); (6) Mary Ann Shields, (7) Amelia; (8) Joseph Jenkins (married Caroline Bice); (9) Archibald Jenkins; (10) Sarah. Mary Ann Shields died at Lake View March 1, 1870.

—*Jeanette Droubay.*

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM SHIELDS, son and third child of John Shields and Primrose Cunningham, was born March 16, 1831 at Renfrew, Renfrew, Scotland. With his parents, two brothers and two sisters, he immigrated to America in 1849 on the ship "Hartley" and landed at New Orleans. They arrived in Tooele in 1852, having crossed the plains in the Albert Merrill Company. He married Mary Ann Jenkins about 1854. They were parents of ten children.

Robert and his brother Archibald were two of the five chosen to settle at Pine Canyon. He was a farmer and also built and operated a brick kiln. He fought in the Civil War. Robert married a second wife, Jane Adamson, about 1865. She was born February 11, 1839 (cemetery record says 1846) at Rumford, Stirlingshire, Scotland. She was the daughter of David and Jane Adamson. She died March 8, 1883. Her children were (1) Jane (Jennie), (2) Janet, (3) Annie (Mary Ann); (4) Esther, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Ellen, (7) Caroline, (8) Sadie (Sarah), (9) Harriet. Robert C. Shields died December 6, 1915 at Lake View and was buried in Tooele cemetery.

—*Helen Shields Ayers Woodard.*

NICHOLAS THOMAS SILCOCK was born September 1819 at Jones Square, Handley, England. He died May 10, 1906 at Riverton, Utah. On April 14, 1841 he married Jane Heath who was born November 6, 1826 at Handley, Staffordshire, England. She died April 27, 1902. Nicholas left England October 6, 1842 and migrated to Nauvoo. His wife joined him in Nauvoo in October 1843. The family moved to Tooele in March 1852 where they lived in the Fort at the mouth of Settlement Canyon. Later he built a one-room house of hewn logs and made it comfortable with homemade furniture. He hauled the timber from a canyon south of Tooele City. Because he was the first man to haul logs from there, it was named Silcock Canyon, by which name it is still known. In October 1852 the family moved back to Salt Lake City, and in 1858 they moved to Grantsville. He was active in church and civic affairs and engaged in farming and stock raising. However, he was a carpenter by trade and stair building was his specialty. In 1865 the family moved to Riverton, Utah.

Nicholas and Jane had fifteen children; twelve grew to maturity; Alma, Thomas, John, Nicholas, William, Martha, Esther, Rosena, Alvira, Sarah, Paulina and Nina.

—*Naomi Pixton Beck.*

LEWIS GEORGE SIMPSON, son and youngest child of George and Emma Norton Simpson, was born at Lund, Yorkshire, England, July 8, 1864. His parents were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on June 10, 1853. In 1865 they came to America on the vessel "Bellewood."

The family consisted of parents, Lewis George, Ann Warner, Mary Emma and Sarah Jane. His two brothers John and Miles died within twenty-four days of each other at Wyoming, Nebraska, in July. They arrived in Utah in 1865 in the Hanson Walker Company. His mother died in 1869 and in the spring of 1870 George L., his father and sister Sarah, moved to Malad, Idaho, where his father married a widow, Mary Jane Moore. They sold it and came to Tooele where they bought a farm at Vernon, then moved to Clover a little later.

George L. hauled cordwood to the smelter at Stockton, and also worked at Germania Smelter at Murray. He married Ann Isabel Chalk on March 7, 1894. They were parents of three children: Ruth, George Lewis and Ethel Viola. They lived also at Mercur, Eureka, and Nollan. He died March 25, 1948. His wife died in September, 1927.

—*Ethel Simpson Black.*

MARY JONES MOORE SIMPSON was the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Taylor Jones and was born at West Brumich, Staffordshire, England, June 14, 1827. Here she grew to womanhood, met and married her first husband, Charles Moore, who died very suddenly. She became a member of the L.D.S. Church and came to America in 1868 on the ship "John Bright." She came to Utah in the Joseph S. Rawlins Company. She lived at Bountiful for some time and married a Mr. Parkin. The marriage ended in separation. She later went to live in Malad, Idaho, where she met George Simpson, a widower. They were married in the spring of 1870. They had one son, George Charles Jones. Mary had one sister Fanny and two brothers, Thomas and Robert Jones.

Because of the grasshopper and cricket plague, they sold their home at Malad and moved to Government Creek for a while with her husband's two married daughters. Then they bought a place at Vernon. From there they moved to Clover. She made butter to sell at Stockton, also sold eggs at about 10 or 15 cents a dozen, and always gave more than good measure. She was a good cook. The last years of her life she suffered with cancer on her chin. She died August 31, 1905 and was buried in the Clover cemetery.

—*Sadie Green.*

ELIZA ANGELINA GOLLAHER SKELTON was born at Burton, Adams County, Illinois February 28, 1841. Her parents were William Culbertson Gollaher and Elizabeth Orton. She was only a baby when her parents moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, and they were among the first pioneers to cross the plains to Utah. They settled for a short time in the Fifteenth Ward in Salt Lake City, then moved to Milton, where her mother died.

She married Robert Skelton in 1857 and became the mother of twelve children: (1) Elizabeth, (2) Adelia, (3) Robert, Jr., (4) James Patrick, (5) William C., (6) Oren, (7) Thomas, (8) Polly, (9) Mary, (10) Pamela, (11) Alma, and (12) Olive. Mrs. Skelton died January 14, 1921 and was buried in Tooele.

—*Transcript-Bulletin Obituary.*

ROBERT SKELTON, son of Thomas Skelton and Mary Hodgson, was born in April 1824 at Carlisle, Cumberland, England. He came to Utah in 1849 in the Ezra T. Benson Company, and came to Tooele the same year. He was called on a mission to India with headquarters in Calcutta, and presided over the East Indian Mission for five years. He served in the Utah State Legislature during the winter of 1856-1857. Held many responsible positions, both civic and religious. He married Eliza Angelina Gollaher January 17, 1857. They were parents of twelve children. In the later years of his life he married Beatrice Brown at Logan, Utah, and one son was born to this

union. He was a member of the Tooele Ward bishopric at the time of his death February 1, 1895. He was buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Obituary.*

ADAM BROWNING SMITH was the son of Adam Wylie Smith and Martha Browning. He was born in Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland January 30, 1832. Adam was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints July 7, 1847, the first of his family to become a member. On February 28, 1853, Adam Wylie, his wife Martha and the following members of the family, Mary, age 30, Adam, age 21, Marion, age 16, Martha, 12, and George, 10, sailed from Liverpool on "The Falcon." Adam's two older brothers, James and John had left Scotland September 5, 1849 and crossed the plains in 1852. They settled in Tooele. Adam Browning was an accomplished musician on the bagpipes and often danced the Highland Fling.

He married Elizabeth McIsaac February 21, 1854. They were parents of nine children. She died in 1870 and shortly after Adam married Isabella McMurrin Sims, a widow with two children. To Adam and Isabella were born six children. He died in the "Wee Log Cabin" where he had spent most of his life, at age 84 on August 27, 1916.

—*Myrl Porter.*

ADAM GIBSON SMITH, born February 14, 1852 at Kanessville, Pottawatamie, Iowa, was the son of John Browning Smith and Margaret Gibson. He came to Utah as a baby and settled with his parents in Tooele. They lived in Tooele for eight years; then in 1860 were selected to help settle Pine Canyon. On November 4, 1872 he married Martha Martin. She was a daughter of Moses Martin and Isabel Gillespie. Martha was born August 20, 1852 at Alton, Illinois, and died January 23, 1876 at Tooele. She was the mother of three children: Adam Martin, Moses Martin, and George Martin. Martha died the day after George was born.

In 1877 he married Eliza Primrose Shields, daughter of Robert Shields and Mary Ann Jenkins. She died July 14, 1898. She was the mother of eight children: Margaret, Robert, John, Joseph, George A., James E., Hyrum, and Willard Arthur. Adam G. Smith was a counselor to Bishop Moses B. Martin in Pine Canyon. In 1881 the family moved to Oakley, Idaho, where he was bishop from 1887 until the time of his death on June 13, 1911. Eliza Shields Smith died in 1890, and in 1892 he married Esther Jones, daughter of Evan Jones and Margaret Davis of Elba, Idaho. She was born May 20, 1878. The following children were born to them: Alma G., Evan J., Esther J., Marion J., Lyman J., Hermoine L.

—*Naomi P. Warburton and Myrl Porter.*

ADAM WYLIE SMITH, son of James Smith and Janet Wylie, was born January 11, 1798 at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. On November 21, 1819 he married Martha Browning, daughter of John Browning and Jane or Jean Picken. She was born November 11, 1800 at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. She died February 1865 and was buried in the old Tooele cemetery. The family settled in Tooele October 16, 1852. They were parents of ten children, all born in Scotland: (1) Jean; (2) Mary B. (married 1. David Burnett, 2. Adam Walker); (3) James B. (married Lillias Speirs); (4) John B. (married 1. Margaret Gibson, 2. Agnes Templeton Main Love); (5) Adam B. (married 1. Elizabeth McIsaac, 2. Isabella McMurrin); (6) George B.; (7) Marion B. (married 1. William H. H. Sagers, 2. James I. Steele); (8) Janet B.; (9) Martha B. (married John G. Heggie); (10) George B. (married Harriet Scofield). Adam Smith was a stone mason by trade. He died January 21, 1863 in Tooele and was buried in Old Tooele cemetery.

—*Myrl Porter and Margaret C. Sagers.*



AGNES TEMPLETON MAIN LOVE SMITH was born August 12, 1840 in Ricorton, Ayrshire, Scotland, the daughter of James Blair Main and Janet Templeton. On September 29, 1858, when she was eighteen, she married Oliver Love. Four children were born to them when Oliver Love was killed in the coal mines. He had joined the church in Scotland. Agnes and her only child, Harriet, came to America in 1868. They were met by James Dunn who brought them to Tooele. They stayed at Jean Russell's for some time; then Agnes went to Pine Canyon to take care of Margaret Smith, the wife of John B. Smith, who was very sick and died in 1869. She married John Browning Smith and seven children were born to them: (1) Agnes (married Charles Fritsche), (2) Joseph Main (married Louise Knight), (3) Jane (married George Garvin), (4) Isabella, (5) Hyrum Main (married Sarah Jane Shields), (6) Jedediah Main, (7) Don Carlos.

Agnes was baptized into the L.D.S. Church in 1863 by William Frazer. She was a most particular housekeeper and a fine seamstress. Her hobby was raising flowers. She kept bees and extracted hundreds of gallons of honey. In late life she went to live with her daughter Agnes in Seattle. She died there July 3, 1915.

—*Mable S. Gordon.*

ELIZABETH McISAAC SMITH was born January 1, 1831 in Campbeltown, Argyle, Scotland, and died April 22, 1870 in Salt Lake City, shortly after the birth of her ninth child, Mary, who died very soon also. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was severely persecuted by her family because of her beliefs, so she sailed for America March 26, 1852 on the "Falcon," landing at New Orleans in May and on October 6, 1852 arrived in Salt Lake City. None of her family ever joined the church.

During the journey across the plains she met Adam Browning Smith whom she married one year after arriving in Utah. After living in Tooele City for a while they settled at Pine Canyon. She was the mother of nine children: (1) Adam, (2) Elizabeth M., (3) John M., (4) Helen M., (5) George M., (6) Martha M., (7) James M., (8) Barbara M., (9) Mary M.

—*Barbara M. Smith Amussen.*

ISABELLA McMURRIN SIMS SMITH was born in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland on November 23, 1838, the daughter of Joseph McMurrin and Margaret Irvine, the youngest of a family of fifteen children. As a child she was taught the trade of a steam loom weaver. She joined the L.D.S. Church when she was 13. She immigrated to America on Dec. 17, 1855 and went to work in the mills at Holyoak, Mass. to pay back the \$100 she had been given for her transportation. Her mother and brother Joseph came three months later and prepared to go to Utah in a handcart company. They arrived in Utah December 14, 1856. Six months later she married George Sims, Sr. She had three children by him; Esther, Joseph and Carrie. Five years later George Sims was called on a mission to Great Britain and upon returning home was drowned in the North Fork of the Platt River.

Isabella lived a widow until 1870 when she married Adam Browning Smith by whom she had six children: (1) Robert M., (2) Arthur M., (3) Uriah M., (4) William M., (5) Howard M., (6) Margaret M.

—*D.U.P. History.*

JAMES ANDERSON SMITH was the son of John A. Smith and Annie Anderson. He was born May 31, 1838 at Kent County, Canada. He came to Utah in 1849 with his family and settled in Tooele. He died in Canada August 12, 1877.

—*Sarah J. Smith.*

JAMES BROWNING SMITH was born March 4, 1825 at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of Adam Smith and Martha Browning. The family settled in Tooele in 1852. In October 1853 he married Lillias Speirs, daughter of William Speirs and Agnes Tompson. She was born July 19, 1831 at Ayrshire, Scotland and died August 10, 1922 in Tooele. Among their children were George, born December 15, 1869 in Tooele, and died April 11, 1881. A son William died March 21, 1881 in Tooele.

—*Cemetery Records.*

JOHN A. SMITH came to Utah in 1848 with the first mail. He was born August 25, 1814-18 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, the son of James Smith and Mary Crawford. In 1835 he married Annie Anderson, a daughter of John Anderson and Catherine Brown. Annie was born May 9, 1820 (or May 15, 1817) at Jonstown, Renfrew, Scotland, and died June 3, 1894 at Tooele. They must have been converted to the L.D.S. Church in Canada, moved to Nauvoo, Ill. in 1846, then moved on to Council Bluffs in 1848. They settled later in Tooele and established a sawmill in Settlement Canyon. He and his boys ran this mill for many years. He died in Tooele May 15, 1883 at the age of 69. Their children's names were: Katherine, James Anderson, John A., Mary, William, Emma, Joseph Hyrum, Janet, Brigham, Sarah Ann, Heber Anderson, and Jane.

John A. Smith had a second wife, Elizabeth Chapman born in Eugene, Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1830. This family never lived in Tooele, but stayed in Big Cottonwood where all the children were born. The children were: Rhoda, Agnes, Ruben, Thomas, and Ruth. After her husband's death Elizabeth married Samuel Perkins and raised two more children.

—*Mrs. E. M. Jorgensen.*

JOHN ANDERSON SMITH, JR. was born March 7, 1840 at Sarnia, Kent Ontario, Canada, the son of John A. Smith and Ann Campbell Anderson. He came to Utah with his mother and the other children in 1849. His father had come the year before with the first mail into the valley. John A. was nine years old when they settled in Mill Creek and then they later moved to Big Cottonwood. From there the family moved to Tooele.

He married Mary Meiklejohn in 1857. She was the daughter of Robert Meiklejohn and Mary McLachlan and was born July 29, 1842 at Vale of Leven, Bonhill, Dumbarton, Scotland. She became the mother of ten children: (1) John M., (2) Mary Agnes (married Samuel W. Orme); (3) Ann Jennet (married Edwin Maughan Atkin); (4) Emma Jane (married Silas Cross Orme); (5) William John; (6) Sarah Ellen, (7) Luetta (twin); (8) Luella (twin); (9) Robert Meiklejohn (married 1. Mary Agnes Birch, 2. Sarah Jane McArthur Pratt); (10) Catherine Hannah. While raising his family he freighted into Montana from Salt Lake and Ogden. He owned a farm west of Tooele where he ran sheep and farmed. His wife died October 5, 1902. He visited with his children and later married a widow, Sarah Adam. He died in Tooele July 4, 1917. —*Mrs. E. M. Jorgensen.*

JOHN BROWNING SMITH, son of Adam Smith and Martha Browning, was born January 11, 1829 at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. He died at his home in Lake View October 28, 1900. He lived in Scotland until he was twenty years old, when he and his brother James B. Smith, decided to come to America. They sailed from Liverpool September 5, 1849 on the "Berlin." They got jobs handling the cargo on the ship to pay their passage. They landed at New Orleans and went to Iowa where they worked for a year.

At Council Bluffs he married Margaret Gibson on April 15, 1851. The following year a son was born to them, Adam Gibson Smith. They came to Utah that same year and located in Tooele.

His wife Margaret died in 1869 and John married Agnes Templeton Main Love, a widow with a daughter, Harriet. To Agnes and John were born seven children. He was a counselor to Bishop Moses Martin at Pine Canyon for several years, also participated in the Echo Canyon trouble. He was a farmer and active in affairs of his community.

—*Naomi P. Warburton and Myrl Porter.*

JOSEPH HYRUM SMITH was born March or May 6, 1849 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was the son of John A. Smith and Annie Anderson. He and his family lived at Carry, Idaho. He died in 1893.

—*Sarah J. Smith.*

LEONARD ISMAEL SMITH—"The first missionaries to go to far off Africa were Jess Haven, Leonard I. Smith and William Walker. At a conference held in Salt Lake City August 28, 1852 they were called to take the gospel to English families who had settled in South Africa. Traveling by way of England they arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, April 19, 1853, and began proselyting among the white settlers. On June 15, 1853 Henry Stringer of Mowbray was baptized, the first fruit of their labor." (D.U.P. Files).

Leonard I. Smith came to Utah in 1864 and married Sarah Stewart in 1868. They moved to Erda in 1880. He carried mail from Salt Lake City to Tooele. Their home was in Erda where the Peter Clegg place is. Their children were: David Prince Smith, who was born October 18, 1876 in Salt Lake City, and died January 10, 1893. He is buried in Tooele City cemetery; Jerome, who never married; and William (Billy). Leonard I. Smith was shot during a quarrel while living in Erda.

MARGARET GIBSON SMITH was born March 13, 1825 at Paisley, Scotland, the daughter of John Gibson and Mary Davis. She was baptized into the church in 1846. On April 15, 1851 she married John Browning Smith at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She died April 15, 1869. They settled at Pine Canyon after coming to Utah. She was the mother of ten children; Adam, Mary, John, Margaret, William, Martha, George, Ellen, James and Marion. Her home was a log house built down by the ditch under the hill. She was a woman who made the best of what she had. Her children were small and she knitted stockings, sewed clothes, made quilts and straw ticks for their beds. Still she had time to help the sick. Her religion meant much to her. She was the first woman to make soap and cheese in Pine Canyon.

—*Jeannette Droubay.*

SARAH STEWART SMITH was born in Scotland on May 28, 1850, the daughter of William and Sarah Thompson Stewart. She left her native country with her father in May, 1864, crossing the Atlantic on the steamship "General McLellan" arriving in New York on June 21st, 1864. The family crossed the plains the same summer, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 27th. She was married to Leonard Ishmael Smith in 1868, and made her home there until 1880, when they moved to Erda and two years later came to Tooele where she has since made her home. She was survived by two sons, Sam of near Oxford, Idaho, and Jerome of Tooele, and one daughter, Mrs. Alice Dansie of Riverton, Utah. She was also survived by two brothers, Sam Stewart and Thompson Stewart, of Teton Basin, Idaho, and Mrs. Annie Heggie of Clarkston, Utah.

—*Bulletin, Oct. 20, 1922.*



WILLIAM SMITH, son of John A. Smith and Annie Anderson, was born January 17, 1844 in Kent County, Canada, and died at Rockport, Utah March 22, 1916. He came to Utah with his mother and other children in 1849. In 1863 he married Mary Marsden, who was born January 25, 1846 at Fall Ing. Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. She came to Utah in 1862 with her parents John Marsden, Sr. and Elizabeth Bray. William and Mary were parents of eight children, among whom was James Marsden Smith, born August 1, 1873 in Tooele, and died January 15, 1874 in Tooele.

—*Smith Family History.*

GEORGE SPEIRS, born January 6, 1827 in Tarbotton, Scotland, was the fifth child of William Speirs and Agnes Tomson. He married Janet Lyon, daughter of John and Janet Lyon. They came to America in 1856 and stayed in New York for four years where he worked in a store. Four children were born to them in Scotland, the second son died at birth. Two sons were born in New York. Five children were born in Tooele.

They crossed the plains in the Jessie Murphy ox-team train arriving in Salt Lake in 1860. They came to Tooele in the spring of 1861 where he engaged in weaving. He also raised sugar beets and made molasses. He had a large orchard and many different kinds of trees and shrubs. He was City Sexton, watermaster, and in the mercantile business for over 20 years. He was active in the church, being ordained a patriarch in his later years. He died December 18, 1919.

—*Cynthia Speirs Swan.*

JANET LYON SPEIRS, eldest daughter of John and Janet Lyon, was born January 5, 1828 in Kilmornock, Scotland. She married George Speirs and they accepted the gospel while living in Tarbotton, Scotland. Four children were born to them before they came to America: William, Janet, Agnes, and John who died in infancy. They stayed in New York for four years where two more sons were born; George, who died young, and Thomas Lyon. They arrived in Utah August 30, 1860 and came to Tooele about a year later. Five more children were born there: Christina, Lilly May (Lillias), Mary Ann, Ellen and Matthew. Janet was first counselor to Janet DeLaMare, Relief Society President and served 14 years. Later, she became President. She died October 26, 1919 at the age of 91 years.

—*Cynthia S. Swan and Violet Goodjohn.*

THOMAS LYON SPEIRS, the sixth of eleven children, was born May 31, 1860 to George and Janet Lyon Speirs in New York City, New York. The family had immigrated from Scotland as converts of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. On February 23, 1885 he married Annie Bevan, daughter of James and Isabella McPhearson Bevan. They were parents of nine daughters and one son: (1) Mable (Loug), (2) James B., (3) Alice (Ferguson), (4) Hazel, (5) Violet (Goodjohn), (6) Bertha (Leary), (7) Emily (Staples), (8) Ruth (Shields), (9) Sarah (Pascoe), (10) Blanche (Van Zante). In 1899 he purchased a farm where he produced food for his family and livestock. Served as member of City Council, County Recorder, Justice of the Peace, City Sexton for 18 years, active in the church, and in Democratic Party. He died March 12, 1922, and his wife passed away 26 years later.

—*Violet Goodjohn.*

FESTUS SPRAGUE was born December 18, 1831, the son of Festus Sprague and Barbara Lindenburger. He married Lydia Nickerson Barrus, daughter of Emery Barrus and Huldah Nickerson. She was born October 22, 1834 at Chatteraugua County, New York. She had married John Dehart in 1853

and one child was born to them, Lydia Marilla Dehart, born March 14, 1854 in Grantsville. Festus and Lydia were parents of three children: (1) Emily Huldah (married Joseph Thomas Lamborn); (2) Barbara Barrus (married William Reed Hardy); (3) Lydia Ann Barrus (died as a child).

Festus married a second time, Mary Lucinda Wetherby and two children were born to them: (1) Festus Franklin (married Ann Marie Moultry); (2) Morris Milton (never married). Lydia Nickerson Barrus Sprague died September 4, 1862. Festus died May 4, 1870. —*Rachel Erickson.*

JAMES INMAN STEELE, one of the early pioneers of Tooele, is usually identified with the settlement of Lakeview or Pine Canyon. He was born August 23, 1819 at Kirkhammerton, Yorkshire, England. He married Sarah Wilson in 1837. They met the Mormon missionaries in 1852 and were baptized March 15, 1853. About a year later they began preparations to come to Utah. He settled at Sambip in late 1856 or early 1857. Francis DeSt. Jeor mentions the fact that he and James Steele "took a wood contract of 150 cord of wood from the Army Quarter Master. We camped with our families in Cedar Valley until our contract was filled. Then we came home. After our return home, James I. Steele and I established a Sunday School in the Branch as it was called at that time, Shambip. The school prospered until some time in the summer of 1861."

James I. Steele was a pioneer of Lake View, where he lived after the death of his wife in 1895. In 1907, he moved to Oakley, Idaho, where he died in 1910. (From Clover History). About 1874 he married Marion Browning Smith Sagers, daughter of Adam Smith and Martha Browning. She was born April 15, 1837 at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, and died August 31, 1879. —*Margaret C. Sagers.*

JOSEPH W. STEELE, a pioneer of 1853, was born November 15, 1844 in England, the son of James and Sarah Steele. He came with his parents to Tooele at the age of 9 years. Settled in Pine Canyon with his parents, married Sarah Burridge in 1867. They made their first home in Pine Canyon, then St. John and Clover where they farmed and raised stock for many years. Later they lived in Grantsville. They were parents of ten children. —*Obituary.*

AGNES GILLESPIE STEWART, daughter of Peter Gillespie and Martha Scott, was born June 24, 1828 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland. When she was a young girl she joined the L.D.S. Church with others of her family, and started for Utah. On the boat she met Benjamin Thomson Stewart, who was a member of the ships crew. When they reached St. Louis, Missouri, they were married. At Fort Laramie, Wyoming she gave birth to a son William. They arrived in Utah in September 1852 and made their home in Tooele. She was the mother of 11 or 12 children: (1) James, born October 2, 1851 at New Orleans, La., and married 1. Dora Ann Dunyon, 2. Samantha White; (2) William Gillespie (married Ellen Speirs); (3) Martha Jane (married Richard Warburton); (4) Agnes (married 1. Heber A. Smith, 2. Frank Lindholm); (5) Benjamin Gillespie (married Mary James); (6) Mary (twin; married Daniel Parry); (7) Peter (twin); (8) John (married Elizabeth Whitlock); (9) Helen; (10) Walter (married Mary Marsden); (11) Alexander. Her husband was killed when he was 56 years of age. She was active in the church and an early primary teacher. She died May 3, 1902 at age 74. —*Erma Stewart Rupp.*

BENJAMIN THOMSON STEWART was born September 26, 1826 or 1827 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, the son of James Stewart and Margaret Cassels. On January 12, 1850, he married Agnes Gillespie. They were parents of eleven children. Within a year after their marriage they started the long trip to Zion. They crossed the plains in 1853 with Capt. Moses Clawson's Company. They settled at Tooele where they lived the remainder of their lives and reared their family. He had a little farm west of Tooele where he made a meager living, but after Johnston's Army came to Utah in 1857 he turned his farm into a truck garden and supplied the Camp with produce. After the army moved, he sold his vegetables and fruits to the miners at Stockton for many years. When he failed to return from a trip on August 10, 1877, Agnes became worried and sent friends to look for him. He was found dead under his wagon in the bottom of the gully at Soldier's Bridge. It was assumed that his horses had become frightened and run away, overturning the wagon.

—*Dora Stewart Allen as told her by James Lawrence Stewart.*

CAROLINE ELIZE NICKERSON STEWART married first Marshall Moore Hubbard on September 18, 1827 at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus, New York and they were the parents of four children: (1) Mary Eliza born January 4, 1831 at Perrysburg, New York; (2) Caroline Maria born March 22, 1833 at Perrysburg. She married 1. John M. Perry, 2. Domenicus Carter, 3. William Beatie; (3) Emma Huldah born August 27, 1836 and died January 11, 1840; (4) Elisha Freeman born March 5, 1838 at Ogden, Lenawee, Michigan. Married 1. Almira Wilson, 2. Agnes Archibold. Marshall Monroe Hubbard died September 18, 1838 in Michigan.

Caroline married a second husband, Thomas Grover, February 20, 1841. He was the son of Thomas Grover and Polly Spaulding and was born July 22, 1807 at Whitehall, Washington, New York. They were parents of four children: (1) Percia Cornelia, born December 27, 1841 at Nauvoo and married Stephen Bunnell; (2) Leonard born August 27, 1843 at Nauvoo and died young; (3) Marshall Hubbard born September 27, 1846 at Nauvoo and married Elizabeth Bennett Orr; (4) Date born September 22, 1844 and died young. Caroline and Thomas were divorced. Caroline's third husband was Andrew Jackson Stewart whom she married February 21, 1851. He was the son of Philander Barrett Stewart and Sally Scott and was born September 13, 1819 at Jackson, Monroe, Ohio. They had one son, Moses Carlos Stewart, who was born January 1, 1852 and died October 1852. Andrew died December 12, 1911. Caroline died near Grantsville, July 18, 1889. Both are buried in Grantsville.

—*Esther Warner.*

JAMES STEWART was born October 2, 1851 in New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana to Benjamin T. Stewart and Agnes Gillespie. He was the first child of twelve children and was born on the journey from Scotland to Zion. The family settled in Tooele, and he was raised in time of many hardships. He learned to be a "cowpuncher," which he dearly loved. In Evanston, Wyoming he worked for a cattleman, a Mr. Foot. He was also a bartender in a saloon operated by Newton Dunyon in Tooele. He married Newton's sister Dora Ann. She was born September 23, 1849 in Trijoli, Peoria, Illinois. She was a twin sister to Darwin Lewis Dunyon. Dora Ann had previously married John Graham Coltrin on February 12, 1871. They had three children: John Graham, Ether James, and Zebedee Lewis Coltrin. She left Mr. Coltrin because he left her alone to take care of the children. She left her children with her half-sister to raise. She married James Stewart and



had a son James Lawrence. Dora Ann died March 1881 when the baby was six and a half months old. James' mother, Agnes, raised the boy to manhood. James stayed single a short time, then married Samantha White. They moved to Lone Tree, Wyoming. They had four children: Frank, Harry, Benjamin and one that died in infancy. He died in October 1909 and was buried in Tooele, Utah.

—*Dora Stewart Allen.*

WILLIAM GILLESPIE STEWART was born August 9, 1853 at Fort Laramie, Wyoming while the wagon train was enroute to Utah. He was the second son of Benjamin T. and Agnes Gillespie Stewart. He married Ellen Speirs who was born June 7, 1867 in Tooele, the daughter of George Thompson Speirs and Janet Lyon. She died May 19, 1948. They were parents of 11 children, 8 of whom grew to maturity. Shortly after her marriage Ellen was taken ill with a very acute attack of red measles which left an impairment of her hearing and eyesight which grew steadily worse as she lived. She never lost faith or strength of character up to the time of her death.

William was a farmer, but also worked at sheepherding, mining, and timbering through the winter months. He was county road supervisor from 1910 to 1912. He died January 30, 1916. Agnes lived as a widow for 32 years. Agnes, then teaching school in Tooele, willingly assumed the responsibility of wage earner for mother and five younger brothers and sisters.

—*Nell Paulick.*

ENOS STOOKEY was born March 25, 1829 at the Moss Stookey farmstead near Belleville, Illinois, the son of Moses Stookey and Elizabeth Anderson. He married Jemima Child on May 24, 1852, and they decided to make the trip to Utah in 1855. She was born in 1827 in London, England. His parents tried to persuade him to remain in Illinois, but, as Jemima Stookey tells it: "When Enos's father found we were going, he gave us a yoke of large oxen and a wagon. With our gifts, our earnings, and our savings, and the blessing of the Lord, we fitted up a large wagon with cooking stove, provisions, and supplies of different kinds. With four yoke of oxen, a smaller light wagon with a span of little mules, fiery little things, we moved down to East St. Louis, where we camped for four weeks out among the cottonwoods." They arrived in Salt Lake City September 3, 1855. They had two little girls when they came, Corrine and Isabel. Seven sons were born to them in Utah: Samuel Shambip, Enos Lionel, Alonzo Jerome, Stonewall Jackson, George Lyman, Walter Monroe, Mahonri M., William Daniel (an adopted Indian boy, born November 1870 and died August 20, 1871). In May, 1889 Enos died in Salt Lake City. He was buried in the Stookey cemetery on his ranch. Jemima Stookey died July 14, 1914.

—*History of Clover.*

C. A. "GUS" STOTENBURGH or (STOUTENBURGH) was born at Brooklyn, New York, February 2, 1847. He came to Stockton in 1864 where he engaged in the stage line business which ran from Salt Lake to Ophir. He died October 12, 1928. Cemetery records also show, Alice, wife of Gus Stoutenburg, born November 18, 1847 at Broomfield, New Jersey, died December 12, 1890. Both are buried in Tooele City cemetery.

LOUIS STRASBURG (Ludwig Stursberg) was born August 19, 1835 at Lennep Rhineland, Germany, the son of Johannes Anton Stursberg and Lisette Ephlichs. His mother died when he was small. He was educated in German schools and left home when he was seventeen years old, coming to America. He lived in New York for two years, then on May 1, 1855 he

enlisted in the United States Army. He was placed in the Tenth Infantry as Chief Bugler. In May 1857 they camped at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, where they suffered many hardships. In May 1858 the army marched into Salt Lake Valley, settled first at Lehi, then moved to Camp Floyd. While in Camp Floyd he met Mary Armstrong whom he married on August 21, 1859 at this camp.

He was released from the army in 1860, so he and Mary took up a farm in Little Cottonwood Canyon. From there they went to Weber County, then to Rush Valley where he became a successful sheep and cattle producer. He acted as school teacher, chairman of the board of school trustees, justice of the peace, and county commissioner. Also took part in church activities. On November 4, 1901 he became Mayor of Tooele City. He was the father of fourteen children, several dying while young. Two died in one week of diphtheria. Late in life he went to Salt Lake, and while crossing the street was struck and run over by a street car. His left leg was severed above the knee and also two toes from his right foot. He died several years later at Tooele on December 6, 1909.

—*Mary Anderson Bonelli.*

MARY ARMSTRONG STRASBURG was born November 6, 1840 at Spenshire, England, the daughter of William and Katherine Craddock Armstrong. She came to America with her parents, then traveled with a handcart company and arrived in Utah in 1848. They settled in American Fork. When about eighteen years old she was making her own living by ironing and pressing clothing for the soldiers of Johnston's Army who were stationed at Camp Floyd. It was here she met Louis Strasburg whom she married August 21, 1859. After several moves they settled at Rush Valley where her home became a stop-over point for all travelers. It was common practice for her to serve meals to as many as twenty people at a time. She was not a public worker but spent most of her time with her garden and keeping her home nice. She died April 13, 1912 and was buried in Tooele cemetery. Her children were: (1) Louis Henry, (2) Robert, (3) Mary Jane, (4) Elizabeth, (5) George, (6) Katherine, (7) Lenard Wines, (8) David Cook, (9) John Adam, (10) William A. P., (11) Joseph, (12) Jane Margaret, (13) Ellen, (14) Alice Louise.

—*Mary Anderson Bonelli.*

ANNA DOROTHY ERICKSON STROMBERG was born at Hemsjo, Sweden, February 6, 1857. She was the child of Swen and Maria Christina Bengston Erickson. In 1863 the family joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and immigrated to America in 1864 on the ship "Monarch of the Sea." They arrived in Zion November 24, 1864 and settled in Grantsville. They lived in a little lean-to with a dirt floor until spring when her father built a house. They were very poor and Anna had very little schooling. She and her sister took turns wearing the one pair of shoes that they had and they had but one book.

On January 10, 1876 she married Charles John Stromberg in the Endowment House. They were parents of six children. One girl died of whooping cough in 1881 and one girl lived a few days and died in 1884. In 1884 her husband went on a mission and left her with four children. She had a hard time and had to sell her wedding ring to buy food. The following March, her children all died of diphtheria. They sent for her husband and he came in May. Her sorrow was so great that her mind was despaired of. John Smith, the Presiding Patriarch of the Church gave her a blessing and promised her another family. She bore seven more children, Murray, Seymore,

Stanley, Golden, Rulon, Noel and Emma. She died November 25, 1941 and was buried in Grantsville cemetery.  
—*Rulon Stromberg.*

CHARLES J. STROMBERG was born in Sweden, April 8, 1847 the youngest of six children born to John Fredrick Stromberg and Ulrica Julena Johnson. His father died when he was three years old and his mother when he was eleven years old. The family was converted to Mormonism and set sail for America on April 2, 1862 on the vessel "Artenia." They arrived in Salt Lake City on October 8, 1862. They were sent to Grantsville with Dan Jacobs who found a place for each one to work. Charles went to Bear Lake for three summers, then returned to Grantsville and worked for Mr. Judd.

Charles married Annie Dorothy Erickson, who was nineteen years old and had long black curls. They had six children: Anna Matilda, Charles Sidney, Mary Alice, John Henry, Etta and George Albert. All of these children died, four of them while he was on a mission to Sweden. Seven more children were born to them. Charles ran a store, did farming and at the time the Western Pacific was built, he took a contract to haul freight, owned a good feed and livery station. He was city councilman, assessor, County Road Supervisor, President of North Willow Irrigation Company, and Treasurer for the People's Trading Company. He died November 11, 1932 and was buried in Grantsville.  
—*Rulon Stromberg.*

DAVID SUDWORTH, a son of David and Ann Dickinson Sudworth, was born December 1, 1847 in Standish, England. David had one brother, John Abraham, born in 1844. Two sisters, Elizabeth, born in 1845 and Mary born in 1850, both sisters died in England, Mary dying just before they left, when she was only two or three months old. The family sailed from Liverpool in 1850 on the ship "North Atlantic," arriving at New Orleans November 1, 1850. His parents died of cholera the latter part of December, leaving their two small sons in the care of friends. Thomas Seddon and his wife took David and raised him as their own son, but Mr. Seddon died when David was about 11 years old. His brother John went into another family, so the boys seldom saw each other. John lost interest in the church and moved from one place to another.

John Cooley brought David to Grantsville and he worked for Mr. Cooley for a number of years. Then he lived at the home of Harrison Severe and worked around at odd jobs until he bought a team and a few extra head of horses, farm implements and a small piece of land. In January 1900 he was called on a mission to the Southern States, so he sold all his possessions to pay for his maintenance. His health broke and he was released in 1901. In 1894 he was marshal of Grantsville, and in 1918 appointed Registry Agent for Burmester. In 1919 he married Alvira Erving from Stockton. She was ill most of the time after their marriage. She died in 1932. David lived with the Richard Jefferies family until he died in April 1934. He was buried in Tooele cemetery beside his wife.  
—*Sarah A. Jefferies.*

HYRUM SUTTON was born December 24, 1851 at Dephford, Kent, England, the son of Henry Sutton, Sr. and Elizabeth Ford. The family consisted of parents and three sons: Henry, James and Hyrum. They joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in England and immigrated to America on the sailing ship "Hudson." They arrived in Utah October 26, 1864 and settled in Grantsville.

He married Marie Wrathall, daughter of James Wrathall, on December 12, 1878 in the Logan Temple. Three children were born to them: (1)



LeRoy, (2) Claude, and (3) Mary Alice. Marie died Sept. 12, 1885. He married Margaret Pierce September 14, 1890. She died January 15, 1892. His third wife was Martha Ann Mozley whom he married May 26, 1893, and she died April 15, 1894. Hyrum then married Clara Scarborough, January 16, 1902. To them were born Irma, David Theron, Rodney and Florence. He was a sheepman until 1913, then kept a small flock at home and did a little farming. He died September 27, 1941 and was buried in the Grantsville cemetery.  
—Alice S. Knowlton.

JAMES T. SUTTON was born October 2, 1848 in Stratford, England, the son of William Henry Sutton and Elizabeth Ford. When James was sixteen years old the family sailed for America on the sailing vessel "Hudson." James drove six head of oxen across the plains. They arrived in October 1864 and settled first in Sugar House, then out near the Jordan River. Later he went to Grantsville where his brother Hyrum had gone to herd sheep. He married Malinda Burch and they were parents of three children: Ann Elizabeth, James Harland and Linsey Nephi. Malinda died in 1884, and later James married Annie Maria Cooke in the Logan Temple. They were parents of eleven children: (1) Ann Elizabeth, (2) Esther Jane, (3) Flossie, (4) Martha Blanch, (5) Cora Ethel, (6) Verdi Grant, (7) Linda Gladys, (8) Arthur Reuben, (9) Rachel Arvilla, (10) Melvin Thomas, and (12) George LeMar.

Annie died leaving a small baby George. The older daughters cared for the home and other children. James was a prosperous sheepman, owned much real estate, operated a store but when the price of wool dropped they were forced to close the store. He was a faithful Latter-day Saint all his life. He died January 6, 1940 at 91 years of age.  
—Ethel E. Sutton.

LENA MARIA (LANAMIA) BROCK SWENSON was born December 14, 1806 in Sweden. Her husband was Nils Swenson whom she married in Sweden. Seven children were born to her, three sons and four daughters. Mathias, Swen and Peter were her sons; Hannah, Christina, Annie and Johanna the daughters. Hannah remained in Sweden. She immigrated to America in 1864 on the ship "Monarch of the Sea," and started for Utah in the Capt. Isaac Canfield Company. Her eighteen-year-old daughter Christina died on the plains and was buried beside the trail.

After arriving in Utah they came to Tooele where their son Mathias had settled. Her first home was a dugout. In 1865 they took up farming in the Vernon valley for a while, but soon returned to Tooele. She died in Tooele on September 14, 1867 about three years after her arrival.

—Jean N. Nelson.

NILS SWENSON was born in Gustave, Sweden on April 4, 1806. He married Lena Marie or (Lanamia) Brock in Sweden and seven children were born to them. They joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and prepared to immigrate to Utah. Their son Mathias B. Nelson came first and settled in Tooele. He worked and saved to help pay passage for his parents. Their daughter Mrs. Hannah Matson never came to Utah. They sailed in 1864 on the "Monarch of the Sea," leaving their sons Swen and Peter to come in 1865. They arrived in Utah October 5, 1864 and came directly to Tooele. He was a carpenter and helped his son build the original two front rooms of the "Nelson House," later known as "Colonial Hotel," an important stopping place for the Overland Stages. Nils took a second wife named Mary. There were no children to this union, but all his grandchildren called Mary "Grandma." Nils died July 15, 1872 in Tooele and was buried in Tooele cemetery.  
—Jean N. Randall.

ISABEL STOOKEY TANNER, was born June 26, 1854, near Belleville, Illinois. She came to Utah with her parents, Enos and Jemima Elizabeth Child Stookey, arriving in September, 1855. They settled in Clover, Utah. When my father, Joseph Tanner, was about eleven or twelve, a gentleman stopped him and asked him if he knew a boy who could help drive some cattle, and he said that he could. This gentleman was my grandfather Enos Stookey. My father worked for him for many years, and on September 16, 1872, was married to my mother, Isabel Stookey in the Endowment House.

They had five children: (1) Joseph Junius, born December 23, 1874; (2) Isabel Maud, born May 3, 1877; (3) Rowena Jemima, born February 21, 1880; (4) Alfonzo Z., born November 30, 1881; and (5) Vard Laren, born April 9, 1886. My mother died March 18, 1889 of pneumonia, leaving five of us children, the youngest not yet three.

—*Isabel Maud Tanner Somsen.*

JOSEPH TANNER was born at Newbury, Berkshire, England July 21, 1844, the sixth son of Thomas Tanner and Mary Cruse. With his parents and five brothers he arrived in America in April 1851. On October 11th, his mother died in St. Louis, several days after giving birth to a baby boy. His father married again and the family left for Utah by ox train in the summer of 1853 and settled in Tooele.

In 1872, he married Isabel Stookey. They were parents of five children. She died in 1889 and he married Mary Jane Jordan, by whom he had two boys. He ran the mail for eight years in the 1880's, from Stockton to Vernon and back. In the early 1890's he hauled freight and men for Angus M. Cannon to his mine out at Dugway over very bad roads. He homesteaded a place at Clover, Utah where he built a large reservoir for storing water. He died in Layton in April 1923. Buried at Clover.

—*Isabel Maud Tanner Somsen.*

MARTHA CRANER TANNER was born May 16, 1844 in Maxstake, Warwickshire, England, the daughter of George Benjamin Craner and Elizabeth West. She immigrated to America in 1854 with her parents. Her father died in Kansas en route to Utah. She married George Tanner in May, 1860. She died September 19, 1916.

MARY JANE JORDAN TANNER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Jordan, early pioneers of Rush Valley, was born in England in 1855 and came to Utah as a small child. She married Joseph Tanner on December 11, 1889 in the Logan Temple. She was a fine looking woman, whom we had known all our lives and we loved and respected her. She had two boys, (1) Asael Cato, born October 31, 1890; and (2) Clio Clement, born November 15, 1892. Mary Jane Tanner died February 2, 1921 at Clover and was buried there.

—*Isabel Maud Tanner Somsen.*

THOMAS TANNER and his wife Mary Cruse Tanner came to America in March 1851 on the ship "Olympus," Captain Wilson in charge. They brought their six sons with them. They arrived in St. Louis, Missouri in May, and on September 30th, Mary gave birth to another son. She died October 11th and was buried in the St. Louis cemetery. One year later, Thomas remarried and in the summer of 1853 left for Utah in the Claudious Spencer ox train. Upon entering the Salt Lake Valley they camped a few miles out of the city and that night, September 17, 1853, a baby boy was born whom they named Vallison after the valley.

The family settled in Tooele and had such a hard time to get enough to eat. Thomas was a shoemaker by trade. He died in 1879. His son,

Joseph had great respect for his father's teachings, one of which was "to honestly devote one tenth of his yearly income to the Lord, practice economy and temperance in all things, and to strictly do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

—*Isabel Maud Tanner Somsen.*

CELIA AUGUSTA HISKEY TATE was born in Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania February 24, 1859, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann Dankel Hiskey. With her parents and five brothers and sisters, she crossed the plains by ox team from Pennsylvania, arriving in Utah October 17, 1862 in the Henry W. Miller Company. She married George Henry Tate, son of John and Ann Seetree Tate November 28, 1878 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. They lived in Tooele until 1889 when they purchased a farm and moved to Erda. She was president of the Batesville Relief Society for a number of years.

In 1914, they moved back to Tooele where she died July 30, 1932. She was the mother of eight children, all of whom survived her. They are as follows: (1) Mary, (2) Clara, (3) Lenora, (4) Ella, (5) Mabel, (6) Emma, (7) George M., and (8) Alice.

—*Lenora Horrocks.*

JOHN TATE, son of George Tate was born March 5, 1827 at Blacktoft, Yorkshire, England. Ann Seetree was born October 4, 1827 at Norwood, Yorkshire, England. They were married in the Parish of Leeds, Yorkshire, England on the 31st of October 1847. They joined the L.D.S. Church in 1849 or 1851, and immigrated from Liverpool on January 10, 1852 on the sailing vessel "Kennebeck," arriving at New Orleans in March. During the ocean voyage a daughter was born to them and Ann nearly died from "milkleg." While living at St. Louis, Missouri, two of their daughters died of malaria fever. Their first two daughters had died in England. They stayed at St. Louis until they could get funds to cross the plains and when they got as far as Fort Laramie, Wyoming, a son, John Williams was born on August 8, 1853 in the wagon box. They arrived in Utah on September 15th and stayed in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1854 when they came to E. T. City where they farmed and raised stock until 1864, then they moved to Tooele. Both were active in religious and business life of the community.

John and Ann were parents of fourteen children: (1) Jane, (2) Elizabeth, (3) Sarah Ann, (4) Alice (born on Kennebeck), (5) John William, (6) George Henry, (7) Charles Heber, (8) Thomas Matthew, (9) Joseph Seetree, (10) Hyrum Seetree, (11) Mary Ellen, (12) Annie, (13) Louisa Rebecca, (14) Clara Maria. John Tate died July 4, 1898 and Ann died October 11, 1899. Both are buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Lewella Hanks.*

JOHN WILLIAM TATE was born at Fort Laramie, Wyoming on August 8, 1853, as his parents neared the Salt Lake Valley. His parents were John Tate and Ann Seetree who had joined the church in Yorkshire. The family stayed in Salt Lake City until 1854, when they moved to E. T. City, Tooele county, Utah. They stayed there for ten years, then moved to Tooele City. On February 22, 1875 John W. married Elizabeth DeLaMare, daughter of Phillip and Marie Chevalier DeLaMare. They were parents of fourteen children.

He was prominent in church, civic, and political affairs in the city and county; served as city and county clerk from 1883 to 1887, and as county treasurer and city alderman. He was active in YMMIA and Sunday Schools, then Tooele stake clerk for 27 years. He was a successful merchant for



many years, as well as a good farmer and orchardist. During his later years he and his wife were ordinance workers in the Salt Lake Temple. He died July 16, 1927 in Salt Lake City. He was brought to Tooele for burial. Their children were: (1) John Phillip, (2) William Francis, (3) Joseph Hyrum, (4) George Lawrence, (5) Mary Alice, (6) Ethel Sophia, (7) Clara Elizabeth, (8) Annie Maude, (9) Della Mar, (10) Lewella Estes, (11) Leland Stanford, (12) Edith Viola, (13) Charles Delmar, (14) Thomas Theodore.

—*Lewella Tate Hanks.*

ELIZA MATTHEWS TAYLOR was born in Bedford, England on February 9, 1844, and with her parents, sisters and uncle arrived in Salt Lake Valley in October 1853. Soon after arriving her mother and uncle died. Two sisters died while crossing the plains. Being left alone her father let her and her sister, Mary go to Heber City, Utah to live. Eliza lived with a family by the name of Standish for a year, then moved with her father to Lehi. While in England and only a child in school, she was taught to weave straw. As much as 10 yards of straw could be woven in one morning. This straw was made into hats. With this knowledge, the girls, Mary and Eliza, treated the straw and wove it into material for hats and sold these hats to people, in exchange for anything they had. Many times Eliza wove straw in water that was so cold it froze the straw. She thawed the straw strands in her mouth.

In 1859, she was married to John Taylor. They moved to Cache Valley, then to Tooele where they spent the remainder of their lives. She died October 1, 1930. Buried in Tooele city cemetery. Her children were: (1) Emma (Adams), (2) John, (3) Dan, (4) Charles, (5) Joseph, (6) Hannah (Gillespie), (7) Hattie (St. Clair), (8) Sarah, (9) Mary (Strasburg).

—*Hattie T. St. Clair and Hannah T. Gillespie.*

HARRIET LIDDEL TAYLOR was born November 28, 1804 in Chadsley, Worcestershire, England, the daughter of Samuel Liddel and Emma Small. She married John Taylor on the ship "Ellen Maria." On the ship were three hundred and thirty-two other Saints, under the direction of Moses Clawson. She came to Tooele with her husband where they settled at the mouth of Settlement Canyon. During the "move" they went to Wellsville, Utah where they lived for some time.

One of the interesting facts was that she brought a quantity of silk dresses with her from England. One of the dresses she traded to John Gillespie for a cow. She also used to lend the dresses to girls who were going to get married. She had no children of her own, but helped to raise the children of the second wife's family. She died June 15, 1885 at the age of 81. Buried in the Tooele cemetery.

—*D.U.P. Files.*

ALICE BRACKEN TOLMAN was born January 29, 1834 in England, the daughter of Joshua Bracken and Hannah Bell. She was the second wife of Cyrus Hewett Tolman, and the mother of thirteen children: She also mothered Julia, the daughter of her husband's first wife. Her children were: (1) Cyrus Ammon, (2) William Augustus, (3) Alice Ann, (4) Sarah Bell, (5) John Albert, (6) Joshua Alvin, (7) Alfretha Jane, (8) Hannah Lavina, (9) Mary Eliza, (10) Joseph A., (11) Aaron Alexander, (12) Judson Isaac, (13) Minnie Elizabeth.

—*Barrus Family History.*

BENJAMIN HEWETT TOLMAN was born in Kennebeck, Maine, May 3, 1829, a son of Nathan Tolman and Sarah Hewett. Little is known of his early life except that he moved with his parents to Iowa in 1837. He probably came to Utah with his brother, Judson. He came to Tooele soon after

October Conference 1849. He married Sarah Jane Angell, oldest daughter of Truman O. Angell, on January 2, 1851. Sometime later they moved to Brigham City, Utah where their three children were born. He died in 1857. Their three children were Benjamin Hewett, Emma Mariah and Polly Jane.

—*Tolman Family History.*

CYRUS HEWETT TOLMAN was born in Windsor, Waldo County, Maine on April 6, 1820. In 1837, he moved with his parents to Iowa where he was converted to the Church. He married Lydia Tallhelm about 1842 or 1843. She was born November 30, 1827, a daughter Julia was born to them in 1844, and in 1845 Lydia was killed as she fell from the wagon in a runaway.

He came to Utah with one of the first companies, and in 1849 he and his brother, Judson and their families settled in Tooele. Alice Bracken, his second wife, was the mother of thirteen children. In 1853, he married Margaret Eliza Utley, who had nine children. Cyrus had a strong testimony of the gospel. He was very industrious and provided for his families to the best of his ability. He bought a farm in Rush Valley for Margaret and her family. His wife, Alice and her family moved to the Goose Creek Country in Idaho. He wanted Margaret and her family to move to Idaho, but the boys had good jobs and did not wish to leave so Margaret stayed. The later years of Cyrus were spent in Marion, Idaho. When Margaret and her family decided to move to Star Valley he came to Rush Valley to help them move. On his last visit to Star Valley, just before his death, he said that he had a dream that he knew he would die soon, that Alice would follow shortly after and then Margaret. He died September 18, 1901; Alice several months after, and Margaret May 30, 1902.

—*Tolman Family History.*

JUDSON TOLMAN, son of Nathan and Sarah Hewitt Tolman, was born July 14, 1826 in Augusta, Kennebeck County, Maine. On January 12, 1846, he married Sarah Lucretia Holbrook; then nearly fourteen years of age, by whom he had fourteen children. She was the daughter of Joseph and Nancy Lampson Holbrook. They arrived in Utah in September 1848, their first child having died and been buried on the plains. He came with the first three families into Tooele Valley, and while here in 1852 the Indians took his last yoke of oxen and last cow. He was a woodsman, and it was said that no man knew the trade of felling, logging or sawing timber better than he. In 1854, he moved to Bountiful where he was instrumental in building some of the early buildings. He established several sawmills. He died July 9, 1916.

He married a second wife, Sofia Merrill, by whom he had the following children: (1) Samuel, (2) Esther J., (3) Nathan C., and (4) Sarah Elvira. His third wife was Jane Z. Stoker. She was the mother of (1) Martha, (2) Mary J., (3) Julia, (4) Ella A., (5) Malinda, (6) David R., (7) Alma Ray, (8) Myra Maud, (9) John H. and (10) Justin.

—*Barrus Family History.*

MARGARET ELIZA UTLEY TOLMAN was born April 25, 1835 in Perry Co., Alabama, the daughter of Littlejohn and Elizabeth Rutledge Utley. Her mother came of the Rutledge line who helped form the Declaration of Independence. She became the third wife of Cyrus Hewett Tolman on June 30, 1853. She was the mother of nine children. She lived in Knowlenville, Tooele County for a number of years before moving to Star Valley, Wyoming. She died September 18, 1902. Her children were: (1) Margaret Elizabeth, (2) James Milton, (3) George Calvin, (4) Little John, (5) Wilford Richard, (6) Martha Ann, (7) Franklin Gray, (8) Orson Utley, (9) Maggie Belle.

—*Barrus Family History.*

**SARAH LUCRETIA HOLBROOK TOLMAN** was born at North Weatherfield, Genesee County, New York, January 21, 1832, the daughter of Joseph and Nancy Lampson Holbrook. She was their first child and was named in honor of her two grandmothers. When Sarah was ten years old her mother died, leaving four children which she helped her Aunt Phoebe Harding care for. She married Judson Tolman in January 1846 in Nauvoo, Illinois, and in May they started to Utah, in company with her father's family. She was the mother of six sons and eight daughters, ten of whom were at her bedside when she died February 4, 1869, of jaundice and protracted labor. The baby lived but three hours and was buried by her side. Her children were: (1) Sarah M., (2) Nancy Jane, (3) Judson Adonirum (first child born in Tooele), (4) Joseph Holbrook, (5) Jaren, (6) Sarah Lucretia, (7) Hannah A., (8) Lamoni, (9) Charlotte, (10) Catherine, (11) Alice, (12) Cyrus, (13) Wallace, (14) Lucretia.

**HELEN ELIZABETH UTLEY TUTTLE** married Norton Ray Tuttle on August 14, 1851. She had trekked with her family from Marion, Perry Co., Alabama to Nauvoo in 1845 and driven out with the Saints the following year. She was the mother of nine children: (1) Sarah Elizabeth, (2) Martha Jane, (3) Matilda Ann, (4) Mary Emma, (5) Gertrude Isabelle, (6) Norton Edward, (7) Franklin Ray, (8) Clara Josephine, (9) Ornus Henry.

**NORTON RAY TUTTLE** was born May 1, 1830 in North Haven County, Conn., the son of Edward Tuttle and Sarah Maria Clinton. His parents joined the L.D.S. Church in 1842, and in 1845 his father died. In 1847, with his mother and two of his three sisters, he started for Utah. They went to St. Louis, then to Harris Grove, Iowa where he built a log cabin and raised corn.

At Harris Grove he met and married Helen Elizabeth Utley. They crossed the plains in the Allen Weeks Company, but by September they reached the last crossing of the Sweetwater in a heavy snowstorm, and the company practically out of provisions. He and William B. Adams were selected to proceed on foot, 170 miles to Salt Lake for supplies and help. They arrived four days later through snow and frost with moccasins worn out and feet bleeding freely. He settled in Tooele where he built a log house and had the first shingle roof house in town. In June 1877, he was set apart as the first bishop of the Tooele Ward. He built a sawmill in Middle Canyon, later pioneered in St. Johns, Arizona and Oakley, Idaho where in 1883 he built a sawmill and flourmill which he operated until his death March 19, 1903.

—*Edward R. Tuttle.*

**DEBORAH WHITE UTLEY**, wife of Littlejohn Utley, Jr. was born March 11, 1837. She had a son William born January 10, 1864 in St. George, Iron Co., Utah. Died May 1, 1928. Buried in Tooele. She also had a son Edward born August 1867 in Tooele, and died September 1867. Buried in Tooele. Deborah died August 21, 1902 in Stockton, Utah and is buried in Stockton.

—*Tooele Cemetery Records.*

**GABRIEL MARION UTLEY** was born in 1844 in Perry County, Alabama, the son of Samuel Walton Utley and Mariah Berry. Both of his parents died on the plains, as did four of his brothers and sisters. He and his sister, Harriet Temperance came with their uncle, Littlejohn Utley and his family. After their arrival in the valley they were cared for by friends until Harriet married William Carter in 1853. This gave her brother a permanent home.



He played in the band in Tooele. (No other information available). He left his sister's home in July 1871 and went to Pine Valley to work. Here he met Sophia Burgess whom he married January 1, 1872 at Pine Valley. They had a large family of nine sons and six daughters.

—*Jean Randall.*

LITTLEJOHN UTLEY, JR. was born February 1, 1806 near Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina. Before 1839, he emigrated with his older brother, Samuel Walton Utley, to Marion, Perry County, Alabama. They were two of the sons of Littlejohn and Sarah (Walton) Utley of Wake County, North Carolina. In Perry County, Alabama, he met and married Elizabeth Rutledge, daughter of Richard Rutledge who had previously emigrated to Alabama with his family from Lancaster District, South Carolina. She was born 31 January 1809. They were married 24 December 1829, and were the parents of 11 children: William Foster, Martha Ann, Helen Elizabeth, Margaret Eliza, Littlejohn Rutledge (or Richard), Sarah Matilda, James Milton, Abraham Gray, Sophronia Jane, Mary Agnes, Mildred Caroline.

In 1854, with his son-in-law, Norton Ray Tuttle, he made the first shingles made in Tooele, and helped Norton to build his small two room adobe house, which was the first shingle roof house in Tooele. In 1861, he was called to settle in St. George, Utah, where he was a close friend of Jacob Hamblin. He came back to Tooele before August 1867. He was a member of the first martial band in Tooele. He died at Tooele 21 December 1872. Littlejohn Utley's wife, Deborah (White) Utley, was born 11 March, 1837 and died 21 August 1902. She is buried at Stockton, Tooele, Utah.

—*Edward R. Tuttle.*

MARY AGNES UTLEY, was born June 20, 1848 in Harris Grove, Harrison, Iowa, the daughter of Littlejohn Utley, Jr. and Elizabeth Rutledge. She died October 6, 1853, age five years, of accidental shot, in Tooele. Buried in Tooele. Came to Utah in 1849 with her parents and brothers and sisters.

—*Tooele City Cemetery Records.*

JACOB and MARY VOLENVIDER arrived in Utah in September 1861. They had come from Switzerland, their native land, in the spring of the same year. They stayed a short time in Salt Lake, then came to Tooele where they lived in one room of the William Gollaher home. Jacob was a carpenter and had a bench in the corner of Mr. Gollaher's blacksmith shop.

Their first home was a dirt cellar, no floor and a dirt roof. After a few years they built one log room. Mary received a little money from her father's estate, so she bought a four-hole cook stove, a sack of sugar, three flatirons, and a brass kettle. Later she bought a Victor sewing machine. Mary was a good alto singer and both were well educated. They spoke English fluently and wrote it fairly well. She was a good hand sewer and knitter, and Jacob was an expert embroidery designer. Their children were Lizetta, Freda, and Mary Lily. Jacob died April 29, 1880 and Mary died December 31, 1909.

—*Lizetta Volenvider Warburton.*

JAMES WADSWORTH, the son of Benjamin Wadsworth and Mary Fryer, was born at Manchester, England on March 22, 1810. About 1829 he married Agnes Rylance (or Roylance). They had three children. By profession he was a meat merchant. About 1840, he heard the Gospel preached by Elder Parley P. Pratt. The same year or the year following he was baptized. In November 1841 he sailed from Liverpool on board the ship "Tyrean"; stayed for a short time in Warsaw, Illinois, then proceeded to Nauvoo. He subsequently returned again to England and resided there for

a short time. In 1846, he returned to the United States and located in St. Louis, Missouri. He remained there until 1850, when he came to Utah, settling first in the Salt Lake Thirteenth Ward.

From there he went to E. T. City, Tooele County, where he lived about 20 years. He conducted the first Sunday School in the community for about five years before it was formally organized. He then moved to Ogden where he lived for 22 years. Some time before his death he went to Draper where he resided with relatives until his death on the 28th of December, 1897. He was buried in Ogden. He was a very spiritual man and a deep thinker. He read much and wrote many excellent articles in prose and in verse.

—*Deseret News Obituary.*

JOHN B. WALKER was the son of Ephraim Walker and Mary Buchanan Walker. He married Elizabeth Brown. Their daughter Sarah Elizabeth was born June 14, 1837 at Tishominge, Miss. and died May 21, 1861 at Grantsville, Utah. She married Alma Helaman Hale April 14, 1856 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City.

John B. Walker was a religious man and very active in the Church. He was ordained a seventy in the Church and served as a counselor to Presiding Elder Thomas H. Clark. He died in April 1856. Being a captain in the Home Militia and having been in the Civil War, he was given a military funeral. Emanuel Bagley and James McBride played the funeral march. The funeral procession marched through the east gate of the Fort and on west and out the west gate. John B. Walker was the first man to be buried in the Grantsville cemetery. The cemetery at that time had not been laid out in lots so the early dead settlers were buried side by side without regard to family unit.

ALVIN ASA WALTERS was born in St. Heliers on the Isle of Jersey, October 23, 1852, a son of Asa and Sarah Jane Wescott Walters. He was baptized in 1861 by Philip DeLaMare. He immigrated to America in 1868 on the packet ship "Constitution," and came to Utah the same year in the John Gillespie company; settled in Tooele where he became a farmer and sheep owner; married Primrose Bevan October 2, 1879. They were parents of three children: James, Alvin J., and Mary Pearl. Primrose died July 24, 1884. On May 27, 1891 he married Selma Nelson Bates. Seven children were born to them: (1) Zella Maria, (2) Blanche, (3) Ruth, (4) Selma Helena, (5) Peter Lorenzo, (6) Malcolm Asa, and (7) Iva. He served as Tooele City treasurer, councilman and mayor. He was a staunch member of the L.D.S. Church, served two missions, and was ordained patriarch July 19, 1925 by Apostle David O. McKay. He died February 4, 1934 in Tooele.

—*Pearl Walters St. Clair.*

ASA WALTERS was born November 20, 1805 in Birchshire, England. He moved to the Isle of Jersey where he worked and met Jane Wescott. She was an only child and was born April 30, 1816 in Devonshire, England. She died in Tooele February 11, 1900. They left Liverpool, England in 1868 on the ship "Colorado." They brought their family of five sons and one daughter, leaving two sons who were married in England, but they came over a little later in the year 1878. They settled in Tooele where he engaged in stock and sheep raising. He was a good business manager and his sons all learned from him, and they all made good. He died February 7, 1890 and his wife Jane died February 11, 1900. Children of Asa and Sarah Jane were: Alvin Asa, Charles John, Lorenzo, Samuel James, William, Frank, George Frederick, and Mary.

—*Olla Hiss.*

CHARLES JOHN WALTERS was born September 16, 1842 at St. Helier's, Isle of Jersey, son of Asa Walters and Sarah Jane Wescott who came to Utah September 15, 1868. Charles came to Tooele to join his parents in 1869. He married Esther Jane DeLaMare, daughter of Philip DeLaMare and Mary Ann Parkins. She was born in Tooele on March 11, 1855 and died March 24, 1920 in Tooele. They were parents of nine children among whom were: Charles J., Clara Isabel and Philip Francis. Charles John Walters died December 18, 1919.  
—*Tooele Cemetery Records.*

LORENZO F. WALTERS was born on the Isle of Jersey March 6, 1859 and came to Tooele with his parents, Asa Walters and Sarah Jane Wescott. He married Elizabeth Herron in December 1887, the daughter of Alexander and Mary White Herron. She was born January 24, 1862 at Fairfield, but came to Tooele when she was two years old. They were parents of four children: Alex, Genevieve, Frank and Lillian. Lorenzo Walters died February 13, 1925, and his wife Elizabeth died September 15, 1936. Both are buried in Tooele.  
—*Genevieve Orton.*

SELMA HELENA NELSON BATES WALTERS was born February 8, 1866 in Mount Pleasant, Nebraska. Her parents, Peter Nelson and Annie Sophia Netterstrom had stopped in Nebraska to work to replenish their funds before continuing on to Utah. They arrived in the Valley in the fall of 1866, and settled in Tooele. She married Cyrus Bates on September 7, 1882. He died shortly after in June 1883. Her son, Elmer Nelson Bates was born after his father's death on August 14, 1883. Selma went to Salt Lake where she learned to cut and fit by chart, and subsequently made her living by sewing for people. On May 27, 1891, she married Alvin A. Walters. Seven children were born to them, and she also raised her husband's daughter, Pearl, who was then seven years old. She was active in the Church and assisted her husband in his duties as leader in the Church and community. She died February 17, 1946 at Tooele. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.  
—*Zella Walters Shields.*

EMILY ATKIN WARBURTON was born October 14, 1830 at Louth, Lincolnshire, England, and in 1843 was baptized into the Mormon Church. In 1849, she and her two brothers Thomas and George Atkin with their parents, Thomas Atkin, Sr. and Mary Morley Atkin came to America. She had a good English education along with two trades, dressmaking and millinery. In her later years she carried on a successful millinery business. She married Richard Warburton on May 25, 1851 and became the mother of nine children: (1) Richard (married Laura Amanda DeWitt); (2) Mary (married Frank Hammerlin); (3) Emily (married Dr. William Bovee Dodds); (4) Annabelle (married John Adams); (5) Thomas (never married); (6) James (married Lizetta Vollenweider); (7) William (married also Lizetta Vollenweider); (8) Sophia (married Mr. Hamilin); (9) Georgia (married Louis L. Baker). She died in Tooele February 12, 1888. Buried in Tooele cemetery.  
—*Georgia Warburton Baker.*

RICHARD WARBURTON, son of Edward Warburton and Sophia Bywater, was born at Louth, Lincolnshire, England October 6, 1829; immigrated to Utah in 1849, came to Tooele the same year and endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneering the wilderness. He was a lieutenant in the Nauvoo Legion, and served in many campaigns against the Indians, for which service he received a pension from the government. He was county clerk and recorder for many years; was also tithing clerk



and secretary of the board of water commissioners for many years, and had few, if any, equals in penmanship anywhere. He served a mission to England in 1875. He died in Tooele October 31, 1907.

He married Emily Atkin on May 25, 1851. They were parents of nine children. He married Martha Stewart April 24, 1871. She was born in Tooele March 6, 1855, the daughter of Benjamin T. Stewart and Agnes Gillespie. She died October 6, 1932 in Tooele. She was the mother of seven children: Arthur, Harold, Katherine, Leslie, Agnes, Ernest, Leo. Martha was active in Relief Society, also Daughter of Utah Pioneers and had a Camp named for her. —*Emily Warburton and Edith Clegg Warburton.*

SOPHIA BYWATER Warburton was born at South Lincolnshire, England September 27, 1805. Her father was Thomas Bywater. She married Edward Warburton on March 30, 1828. He was the son of James Warburton and Elizabeth Peel, and was born January 16, 1806 at Offett, Yorkshire, England. He died May 16, 1849 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Edward and Sophia were parents of four children: (1) Richard born October 6, 1829 (married Emily Atkin); (2) James, born April 18, 1833, died March 9, 1840; (3) Elizabeth, born May 21, 1837, died February 19, 1840; (4) Mary Ann, born May 29, 1839 (married Francis X. Lougy). Sophia Warburton died in Tooele on May 13, 1868 and was buried in Tooele.

—*Emily Warburton.*

ALFRED E. WARR, the son of Moses Warr and Eliza Padfield, was born December 26, 1839 in Solo, Somersetshire, England. In England he was a member of Queen Victoria's guard, but had an accident which necessitated the amputation of his right leg above the knee, and from which he received a pension from England for the rest of his life. He joined the Church in England and came to Utah in 1862. He was about six feet tall and rode a horse very skillfully in spite of his "peg leg." He lived in a little house close to his brother, Charles Ernest Warr, in Erda. He never married. He died November 23, 1903 in Erda. Buried in Tooele city cemetery.

—*Mildred A. Mercer.*

CHARLES ERNEST WARR was born October 18, 1849 in Soho, Leigh, Somersetshire, England, the son of Moses Warr and Eliza Padfield. He came to America with his parents and sister Emma, on the ship "The Underwriter," arriving in New York on May 22, 1861. They came to Utah September 11, 1861 in the Milo Andrus Company. Most of his life was spent in Erda where he was a stockraiser and farmer, specializing in "row crops." He homesteaded two pieces of land of 160 acres each in Pine Canyon, then traded the property to his sister, Emma W. Whitehouse for her share of their father's property in Erda. He also homesteaded a piece of land, mostly salt grass, in Erda. When his mother died he moved into the family home which his father had built of rocks from the nearby mountains.

He married Clarissa Jane Hiskey of Erda. He fought in the Black Hawk War and was a fifer in the Militia in Tooele in 1868. He played for dances in the Gollaher Orchestra, and also with Ormus Bates, who played the fiddle and called the dances, while Charles played the fife. He and Clara loved to dance and took the children along with them, as was the custom in those days. He was fond of baseball and also of hunting rabbits with his boys. He died December 9, 1911 at Erda. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Allen B. Warr.*

CLARISSA JANE HISKEY WARR was born January 9, 1856 in Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Allen Benjamin Hiskey and Mary Ann Dankel. Benjamin Hiskey and family of eight left Omaha, Nebraska June 15, 1862 and traveled by ox team in the Henry W. Miller company. They arrived in Utah October 17, 1862. "Clara" walked barefoot all the way across the plains. She had been converted to the gospel in Pennsylvania, but was baptized in the Jordan River after she arrived here. The family lived in a dugout for a while in Salt Lake City; then moved to Brighton for three years; finally to Erda where she lived the rest of her life.

She married Charles Ernest Warr, and was the mother of thirteen children: (1) Eliza Ann, (2) Tediue, (3) John Seaman, (4) Frederick William, (5) Charles Ernest, (6) Nellie May, (7) Mary Elizabeth, (8) Camillia (Millie), (9) Allen Benjamin, (10) Gertrude Isabel, (11) Thomas Garfield, (12) Arthur B., (13) Milton Ray. She died March 31, 1937 at Erda. Buried in Tooele city cemetery.

—Mildred Mercer.

ELIZA PADFIELD WARR, the daughter of William Padfield and Martha Bainton, was born in Asher, Somersetshire, England August 10, 1817. She married Moses Warr about 1835 and they were parents of five children. She immigrated with her husband and two children, Emma and Charles in 1861, traveling across the plains in the Milo Andrus company. After living in Grantsville, Pine Canyon and Tooele City, they settled in Erda where she lived the rest of her life. She died the 14th of June 1890. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

Her children were: (1) Emma Martha (married Jeremiah Law Whitehouse); (2) Farnham (married Sarah Pierce—Keziah Woodman); (3) Alfred, (4) William, (5) Charles Ernest (married Clarissa Jane Hiskey).

—Mildred Mercer.

MOSES WARR, son of George Warr and Ann Gray, was born June 1, 1814 at Mells, Somerset, England. He had ten brothers and sisters. He married Eliza Ann Padfield about 1835. They were parents of five children, all born in England. They embraced the gospel in 1861, and immigrated from Liverpool, England the 23rd of April, 1861 on the Clipper Ship "Underwriter," arriving at New York the 22nd of May 1861. They started for Utah September 11, 1861 with ox-teams, traveling in the Milo Andrus company. The journey took four months and twenty days.

Moses lived in the following places: Grantsville, Pine Canyon, and Tooele City, after which he homesteaded a section of land and built himself a comfortable two-story rock home at Batesville (Erda). This house was also the home of Charles Ernest Warr and Clarissa Jane Hiskey. In October 1870, three children of his son Farnham came from England to live with them. Farnham's wife had died leaving Ellen, William and Rosina. They came to Utah with some returning missionaries and lived with their grandparents until they were old enough to be on their own. William settled in Oakley, Idaho, and Ellen and Rosina married and lived in Kamas, Utah. Moses died the 18th of January 1880 in Erda. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—Lola Mercer Midgley.

MARIA LISHMAN BICKLEY MANDER WATSON was born in Lancaster, Lancashire, England October 21, 1832, the daughter of William and Sarah Lishman. On January 11, 1850 she married Thomas Bickley. They were baptized into the Church and came to America in 1851. A son, Edward Heber, was born in St. Louis. One day when Thomas was walking home

from work past a tavern, a shot was fired inside during a brawl and Thomas was the innocent victim. He died September 9, 1851. Maria's baby died April 9, 1853. In 1854, she married Thomas Mander who was a widower. Three children were born to them: John Thomas, Robert Alfred, and Sarah Ann. Maria was widowed again August 22, 1862 when her husband died. She crossed the plains in 1862 or 1863. Her son, Johnny went to work in Grantsville and she took her other children to live there also. She married Thomas Watson whose wife had died leaving four small children. Maria and Thomas had three children: Brigham Lishman, Mary Alice and William Henry. She died February 27, 1914. Buried in Grantsville.

—*Lowell Watson.*

THOMAS PLOWRIGHT WATSON was born in Keisby, Lincolnshire, England June 21, 1825, the son of Isaac Watson and Susan Plowright. He married Ann Glenn in 1846. She was born June 23, 1826 in Creton, England. Her parents were John Glenn and Ruth Bluddoth Watson. Ann joined the Mormon Church in 1846 and Thomas joined a year later. They came to America in 1851 and to Utah that fall. They were parents of six children. John, Mary, Adeline, Rhoda Ann, Thailia Ann, Isaac Abraham. His wife, Ann died in 1866 in Grantsville. Thomas worked as a herder and did threshing for years, and was a good farmer. He was an active member of the church; married Maria Lishman Bickley Mander who was a widow with three children. Thomas and Maria had three children. He died in Grantsville June 20, 1903.

—*Lowell Watson.*

BERNARD "BARNEY" WEYLAND was born in Paris, France July 5, 1848, a son of Michael and Susan Weyland. Tooele cemetery records show "Susan, daughter of John Weyland and Mary Weyland, born August 30, 1813 in Germany. Died April 6, 1897." The family first settled in Grantsville, then moved to Erda. The Weyland place was north of Droubay's. They had a cemetery on their place, according to Joseph Eckman, and Barney came to church with his father. We have no history of these people.

He married Lydia Jane Rands who was one of nine children born to Joseph Rands and Sarah Anderson. She was born December 21, 1856 or 1864 in Capetown, South Africa. The King of England had sent a colony of people to colonize in South Africa and the Rands family was among those chosen. The Mormon missionaries converted them and they joined the Church and moved to Utah when Lydia was six years old. Later Lydia went to Erda to work in the Dykes home. Mrs. Dykes was Jane Harris who had been converted in South Africa also. Barney and Lydia were married in 1872 and were parents of twelve children: (1) Michael, (2) Ernest, (3) Nellie, (4) George, (5) Adelaide, (6) Edward, (7) Earl and (8) Pearl who were twins, (9) Fred, (10) Albert, (11) Ray, (12) Alice. Lydia Rands Weyland died November 14, 1920. Buried in Tooele City cemetery.

—*Olive Weyland Jones.*

THOMAS WHALE was born July 10, 1785 in Berkshire, England and died in Tooele October 31, 1855. Buried in Tooele.

HARRIET COOK WHALE was born September 10, 1789 in Berkshire, England. Died December 14, 1857 in Tooele. —*Cemetery Records.*

JOSEPH WHITE was born December 26, 1840 in Yorkshire, England, the son of Johnathan and Elizabeth Dodd White. The family home was in Tealby, Lincolnshire, but at the time of Joseph's birth his father was work-



ing in Yorkshire. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1850. His parents and two sisters were baptized earlier. They immigrated in 1849 on the ship "Zeiland," and landed at New Orleans. At Winter Quarters his father died and was buried there. The rest of the family came to Utah with Ezra T. Benson's company, arriving October 28, 1849. His mother married Benjamin Clegg and came to Tooele in 1851 where Joseph was reared to manhood. In 1861, he went back east to help bring emigrants to Utah. He hauled bullion from Montana to Salt Lake and took supplies back to Montana.

He married Samantha Gollaher May 7, 1865, born in January 1847, the daughter of William Gollaher and Elizabeth Orton. Two children were born to them, Johnathan, born April 6, 1866, and Joseph born August 1869 who married Elizabeth Tanner. Joseph was industrious and hard working. He died from pneumonia May 26, 1872 at the age of 32.

—*D.U.P. History.*

ELIZABETH HAYNES WHITEHEAD, daughter of John Haynes and Ann Francis, was born December 9, 1846 in South Witham, Lincolnshire, England. She came to America on the "Cynosure" which left Liverpool April 29, 1863. Her sister, Sarah Ann, and brother, John, came with her. Her parents and brother, Thomas, came later. She arrived in Utah October 14, 1863, went to Tooele where she and the others lived with the Atkin family for two years. On March 24, 1866, she married Charley Whitehead. She died October 8, 1905.

EMMA MARTHA WARR WHITEHOUSE, daughter of Moses Warr and Eliza Padfield, was born February 10, 1836 at Somersetshire, England. She came to Utah with her parents in 1861 in the Milo Andrus company. She married Jeremiah Law Whitehouse on her 26th birthday February 10, 1862 in the Endowment House. Their first home was a one-room log cabin in Pine Canyon, but she made it beautiful with linens, china and a featherbed she had brought from England. Later they built a nine room brick home which was a meeting place for young and old. She was the mother of six children, and also raised two adopted boys. She was a gifted musician, played the accordion and organ; was active in church organizations and loved to entertain her friends. She died September 24, 1911. Buried in Tooele cemetery.

—*Pearl Whitehouse Bowen.*

JEREMIAH LAW WHITEHOUSE was born October 4, 1835 at Staffordshire, England. He crossed the plains in 1859 with the Robert Neslin Company; was the only member of his family to join the L.D.S. Church. His parents had both died when he was very young. After arriving in Utah, he settled in Erda and worked for George Bryan at farming. While working there, he met Moses Warr who told him of his beautiful daughter, Emma, and invited him to Grantsville to visit. On February 10, 1862 he and Emma Warr were married in the old Endowment House in Salt Lake City. They were among the first settlers in Pine Canyon. From a humble cabin he gradually improved his circumstances until he was able to build a fine brick home on land he had purchased in the eastern part of town in 1873. At one time he owned 500 acres of land on which he grew fruit and berries of all varieties. He peddled his produce to Stockton, Ophir, Mercur, Slagtown and Bingham; also hauled freight to the mines for years. He was a great lover of music and sang every day of his life. His favorite songs were "Home Sweet Home," "Come, Come, Ye Saints," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," and "Old Dog Tray."

Jeremiah and Emma had six children of their own and adopted two more. They are as follows: (1) Jeremiah Warr (known as Bob), (2) Pamela Letitia, (3) Emma Elizabeth, (4) Ellen Mary, (5) William Law, (6) Franklin, (7) Willard Warr, and (8) Will Kearn. He died July 27, 1909 at Tooele City. Buried in the Tooele city cemetery.

—*Pearl Whitehouse Bowen.*

GEORGE WHITTLE was born June 10, 1840 at Nauvoo, Illinois, son of Thomas Whittle and Mary Fullmer. He came with his parents to Utah in 1848 and later moved to Grantsville. He married Ann Jannette Severe. She was born December 6, 1844 at Nauvoo, Illinois, the daughter of Harrison Herman Severe and Dorcas McBride. She came to Grantsville with her parents on October 10, 1850. Some time after 1880, the family moved to Oakley, Idaho. George Whittle married a second wife Mary Jane Lee. He died Aug. 14, 1905 and was buried in Oakley. Ann Jannette died February 7, 1910 and was also buried in Oakley, Idaho.

Children of George and Ann Jannette were: (1) Dorcas Jannette (married William R. Lee); (2) Mary Frances (married George M. Clark); (3) George Eldorus; (4) Thomas Harrison; (5) William Franco (married Irene Brim); (6) Florence Geneve (married George A. Day); (7) Arletta; (8) Edna Louisa (married Robert Smith); (9) Zera Calvin (married Alice Hanson).

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

THOMAS L. WHITTLE was born May 21, 1812 in Upper Canada, son of Thomas Whittle. He married Mary Fulmer in 1833 in Montreal, Canada. They came to Utah in 1848 in the Zera Publishing Company. They resided in Salt Lake City, Fort Harrison, Grantsville and Richmond. He was a missionary to the Sandwich Islands from 1849 to 1851. He was first counselor to Bishop M. W. Merrill. He was a farmer. Died July 3, 1868 at Richmond, Utah.

Children of Thomas L. and Mary Whittle were: (1) Olive (married Aroet Hale); (2) Casper (married Mary Ann Harris); (3) Mary (married Ezra Eastman); (4) George (married Ann Jannette Severe); (5) Zera (married Casan Pope); (6) Emeline (married William Harris); (7) Thomas William (married Adelia Hendricks); (8) Aroetta (married Brigham Pond). Thomas L. Whittle married second Mary Jane Butterfield. They had four children: (1) Manerva (married Andrew Allen); (2) Edwin (married Adaline Doty); (3) Almond; (4) Mary (married Mr. Jensen).

—*Olive Lita Severe.*

MARY BITHELL WILLARD was the wife of Hamilton Willard. They lived in Ophir. She was born about 1850 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, the daughter of Thomas Bithell and Eleanor Williams. She was the sixth child in a family of seven. She came to Utah in 1860 with her father and five brothers and sisters. Her mother died in England in 1855. Mary died in 1906.

—*Emma Bithell Bryan.*

NANCY JANE TOLMAN WILLEY, daughter of Judson Tolman and Sarah L. Holbrook, was born February 4, 1848 at Mosquite Creek, Pottowattamie, Iowa, while her parents were on their way to Utah. They came in the Anson Call Company. After arriving in Utah her parents settled in Tooele in 1849. They stayed here three or four years, then moved to Bountiful, Davis County. Being the oldest child she had to do the spinning for clothing for a large family. Her schooling was limited. She had no shoes to wear until she was married. In summer she went barefoot, and in winter rawhide was used for shoes and burlap wrapped around her feet. On

December 23, 1862 she married W. W. Willey. They became the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew up and were married. Her husband farmed at Bountiful, also hauled wood from the mountains and freighted fruits and vegetables to the mines. He had a four horse team and freighted from Bountiful to Park City, Coalville, Ophir, Stockton, and Bingham. Nancy Jane Tolman Willey died July 13, 1925, age 77 years.

—*Catherine Willey Pearson.*

ALMON OBADIAH WILLIAMS was born March 10, 1820 at Seneca, New York, a son of Daniel and Mary Hitchcock Williams. He was baptized into the Mormon Church February 1, 1868; married Hannah Ellis December 21, 1868. One son and one daughter were born to them; Almon John Williams of Lake Point, and the daughter died in infancy. He was sent on a mission to Arizona January 21, 1873, from which he did not return. His death and other statistics are unknown. He left Camp Floyd August 17, 1864 and went to Stockton and worked there as a carpenter, then moved to Grantsville where he built many homes, gristmill and woolen factory near the mill pond. He built the tithing barn and granary. Also built the church in Lake Point and the First Ward Church in Grantsville. He made coffins and his wife finished them by lining them with white silk inside and black velvet on the outside.

—*Mary Williams Brande.*

HANNAH ELLIS BRIGHTON WILLIAMS was born April 24, 1838 at Honley, Yorkshire, England, the daughter of John and Sarah Ellis. She was married in England and had a baby girl. Her husband would not be baptized and would not come to Utah with her, so she left him and came alone. Just as she was nearing her journey's end, her baby died and was buried along the trail. She worked in Salt Lake City for Daniel H. Wells and later went to Grantsville. Here she worked and saved money and went back to England and tried to get her husband to move to Utah, but he refused so they separated. She brought her mother, father and sister back with her. Her father, John Ellis died and was buried in Grantsville, the mother and father returned to England.

She married Obadiah Almon Williams by whom she had two children. The girl died shortly after birth. Her husband was a carpenter and she was talented in sewing. She was left alone when her son, Almon John was quite young, when her husband died while on a mission. He had left his legal papers with a trusted and eminent leader in Grantsville who failed to carry out his obligations to her and her boy, and she was without funds and became quite embittered. She kept a boardinghouse in Stockton, and later kept one in Salt Lake City. On December 5, 1917 she died during a fire that consumed her house. Buried in Grantsville.

—*Mary Williams Brande.*

HARRIET PARRY WILLIAMS was born in South Wales April 7, 1845, the daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Winn Parry. She died March 1, 1926 in Tooele. She was a resident of this county for 55 years. She had two daughters, Mrs. Ella Fields and Rhoda Lichter, and one brother Dan Parry.

—*Obituary and Cemetery Records.*

JOHN GRIFFITH WILLIAMS was born to John Williams and Ann Griffith in Pembro, Carmarthan, Wales, March 12, 1805. (Cemetery records say: Nov. 1806 in Penally, Pembroke, South Wales). He had a good home in Wales and when he received the Gospel, he sold his home and came to Utah in June 1854. He first married Mary Thomas, born 1810 in Llanganny,



South Wales, and she came with him. They built a comfortable adobe home in Tooele. She gave birth to 7 or 8 children who died shortly after birth. Only one boy lived to the age of 14 years and he passed away with red measles. John G. Williams had the first grocery store in Tooele.

After the death of Mary on April 7, 1864, he married Margaret James. She was 17 years old at the time (born October 22, 1846, according to cemetery records). They were blessed with three children: John, Mary Ann and Daniel. At the time of little Daniel's birth she had measles and the older children had them also. She was up at night taking care of them and took a cold which resulted in quick consumption and she died six weeks after, when she was old 22 years old. (Cemetery records: September 22, 1869). John kept the children as best he could and became very ill with asthma and died September 22, 1872.

—*Nellie Ann Cassity Gordon.*

LUCINDA MUNJAR WILLIAMS was born in 1835 in Missouri. Her parents were William Munjar and Mary LaFlesh. They came to Utah in 1851 or 1852.

—*Mary G. H. Lee.*

THOMAS WILLIAMS was born November 12, 1837 in Bedfordshire, England, the son of Thomas Williams and Sarah Pearson, who were from Wales. The mother died in 1840 in Coventry, England. After her death the father went back to Wales where he died in 1849. Thomas, Jr. was baptized on April 30, 1859; and on June 27th the same year he married Jane Fawson who was born in Coventry June 30, 1839. They immigrated in 1861 with their baby daughter, and came to Utah in the Ira Eldredg Company and arrived in Grantsville October 17, 1861. He was very religious, was ward clerk for 41 years and secretary of Sunday School from 1865 to July 1888; made deeds and records and wrote letters for people; was assessor and tax collector for county, and was a gifted actor.

Thomas and Jane had seven children: (1) Priscella Jane, (2) Sarah Ann, (3) Thomas A., (4) George, (5) James, (6) Esther Helen, (7) Louisa Hannah. After severe illness Jane died on June 21, 1882. Thomas married Emma Fairless Brown and they had the following children: (1) John Leslie, (2) Alexander, (3) Charles Guy, (4) Clyde, (5) Ruth. After Emma left, Thomas married a widow, Josephine Fogelberg who had two daughters, Hilda and Viola. Josephine died May 6, 1915. Thomas died August 1, 1922.

—*D.U.P. History.*

JOHN WILLIS was born at Stebbing, Essex, England January 22, 1828, the son of John Willis and Bridget Ann Chittock. He was baptized into the Church in England and immigrated to America in 1864 on the sailing vessel "The Hudson." He arrived in the Salt Lake Valley November 2, 1864 and later settled in Grantsville. He was a truck gardener, planted the first cherry trees and experimented with new plants. He was a candymaker by trade. Mary Ann Bloomfield, first wife of John Willis, was born August 14, 1814 at West Walton, England. Died May 18, 1894 at Grantsville. She had two sons, George and Joseph.

Anna Lena Jacobson, second wife of John, was born December 14, 1842 in Oster Plana, Sweden. She was a hard worker, both at home and in Church. She came to Utah in 1872, leaving a family of five children, bringing a five-month-old baby. She worked hard and sent for her children, by weaving carpets to get the money. Gave 25 yards of home-made carpet to the Salt Lake Temple. Died December 27, 1919 at Grantsville. She had one child, a son, Harry Gordon Willis. John Willis died March 6, 1915 at age 87 and was buried in Grantsville.

—*Adolphine S. Willis.*

ELIJAH NICHOLAS WILSON was born in Adams County, Illinois, and emigrated to Utah with his parents, Elijah and Martha Kelley Wilson in 1850, settling in Grantsville. In August 1856, he was enticed by a band of Shoshone Indians to leave his home and live among them, which he did for two years. He became very attached to the redmen and in later years published a book entitled, "Uncle Nick Among the Shoshones." After the death of his father in 1860, he became a Pony Express rider in Tooele County.

Matilda Patten became his wife in 1865 and they lived in Oxford, Idaho, then to Bloomington, Idaho where he operated a mercantile store, blacksmith shop, sawmill and owned a ranch. In 1888, they moved to Jackson Hole where six of their ten children died with diphtheria. In 1893, he was made bishop of that community and also operated the first store, hotel and post office. Chief Washakie visited him many times as it was in the wigwam of this great chieftain's mother that Elijah lived during his sojourn among the Indians. In later years he married Ina Jensen and Lottie Nethercroft. He died December 26, 1915. Buried in Jackson Hole cemetery.

—*D.U.P. History.*

MARY SMITH WOMBLE, daughter of John A. Smith and Annie Anderson, was born March 2, 1842 in Kent County, Canada. She came to Utah with her parents in 1848 and settled in Tooele. She married William Womble who came to Utah with Johnston's Army. They lived in Stockton, Utah until 1882 then moved to Sacramento, California. They had six children.

—*Sarah M. Smith.*

CHARLOTTE HOWELL WOODS was born in Orsette, Essex, England April 24, 1853, the daughter of James Howell and Sarah Marshall. She came to America at the age of two, and the family resided in Delaware for seven years where her father engaged in farming. At the age of nine she crossed the plains to Utah, arriving in 1862. She worked as a servant in other people's homes, receiving her clothing and food as wages, later she earned a dollar a week. Charlotte married James Woods July 18, 1870 and became the mother of eight children: (1) Sarah Howell, (2) Annie Charlotte, (3) Vernon Howell, (4) George Marshall, (5) Infant daughter, (6) Dora Emily, (7) Hazel Ella, (8) Roy Owen.

Charlotte and the first wife, Harriet, were like sisters in love and affection. Their children never heard a cross word between them. In 1884, her husband built a home for her and her family in Erda. She was president of the Primary for eleven years in the Erda Ward. On June 4, 1940, following a lengthy handicap of a broken leg, she passed away at the age of 87.

—*Emma S. B. Bryan.*

HARRIET FANNY CROSWELLER WOODS was born in Hennington Surey Side of London, England January 6, 1842. Her father died when she was one year old, leaving the family in fair financial circumstances. They were baptized into the Latter-day Saints Church in 1851 and immigrated to America in 1863, then crossed the plains in the Norton D. Haight Company, arriving in Salt Lake City October 4, 1863. They were met by James Woods and his sister whom they had known in England. Her mother took very sick and died October 27, 1863. Harriet and James Woods were married May 5, 1864 and they built an eight room home in Salt Lake. Here her seven children were born. In 1893, she sold most of the home property and bought a farm in Batesville (Erda) where another home was built. After moving to Erda she was Relief Society Secretary in the branch and ward for 20 years, and active in other church duties, as well as caring for the sick and

afflicted. She died in Batesville March 17, 1927 at age 85. Five of her seven children were: Harriet, James Crossweller, Arthur, Emma, and William.

—*Emma F. Bryan.*

JAMES A. WOODS was born September 13, 1839 at Surrey Chertsey, England, son of James Woods and Harriet Hart. He had three sisters and one brother. His father was a horticulturist and a man of means, and James went to school to learn the trade. He and his sister, Caroline joined the Mormon Church and came to America without the approval of their father whom they never saw again after waving goodbye to him from the boat. They crossed the plains with the Robert Nelson Handcart Company arriving in Utah September 15, 1859. Caroline was a milliner so each of them found work around Salt Lake.

On May 5, 1864 he married Harriet Fanny Crossweller whom he had known in England. They were parents of seven children. In 1870, he married Charlotte Woods who had been a housekeeper in the Woods home for four years. They were parents of eight children. He was active in church and civic affairs, owned stock in business concerns in Salt Lake. Bought a farm in Erda where he set up a nursery business, and built two homes exactly alike for his two families. He suffered a heart attack and died May 4, 1897 in Erda. Buried in Tooele.

—*Hazel Woods Shields.*

MARIA ANGELL WOOLLEY was born March 23, 1841 at Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, the daughter of Truman O. Angell and Poly Johnson. She lived in Winter Quarters two years, then crossed the plains at the age of seven years, with her parents, arriving in Salt Lake in September 1848, her father being one of the original pioneers of 1847. At the age of 17, in April, she married Samuel W. Woolley, son of Bishop Edwin D. Woolley. She was the mother of 12 children. About two years after her marriage, an orphan girl, Jane Brice, came to the home and remained until her marriage. About eight years after her marriage a Dutch girl, Lottie Vandam, came into the home remaining until her marriage.

She left Salt Lake City in April, 1862 with her two small children and Jane Brice, and moved to Grantsville, remaining until 1910, when she returned to Salt Lake City, living at 833 Fourth Avenue until her death. She died in November 1930, and was buried in the Grantsville City cemetery. Her children were: (1) Rachel E., (2) Samuel E., (3) Eugene T., (4) George C., (5) Horace W., (6) Mary L., (7) Alice M., (8) Viola, (9) Nellie V.; others died young. Also surviving her were Jane Brice and Lottie Vandam, her adopted children.

—*Deseret News Obituary.*

SAMUEL WICKERSHAM WOOLLEY was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, April 2, 1840, the son of Edwin D. Woolley and Mary Wickersham, both of Chester County, Pennsylvania. The family left Nauvoo in 1846 and located at Winter Quarters. In 1848, they crossed the plains and arrived in Salt Lake City the same year. He married Maria Angell on April 17, 1858. They lived in Salt Lake, Provo, then came to Grantsville in 1861 where he went into the cattle and horse raising business. He traded a race pony to James Kearl for a log cabin and five acres of grassland. Eventually he built a comfortable home for his family. In 1868, Samuel married Rachel Cahoon, daughter of Andrew Cahoon and Janet Carruth and a few years later he married Polly Tolman. He was a very hospitable man, had good judgment and executive ability. He was justice of peace, trustee of school district, and county commissioner for three terms, and an active church



member. He was the father of twenty children, six sons and daughters of his wife Rachel and two daughters and two sons by his wife Polly. The children who grew to maturity were: Samuel E., Eugene T., Leo C., Horace W., Rachel E., Alice M., Nellie W., Sarah Viola, Nettie M., Maggie E., Phebe A., Andrew Dilworth, Alonzo H., Lucy and Elnora. Samuel died January 28, 1908. His wife Maria moved to Salt Lake after his death. His other two wives died before him.

JAMES WORTHINGTON was born January 9, 1803 at Greencastle, Franklin, Pennsylvania, the son of Isaac and Lucinda Mitchell Worthington. He married Rachel Staley May 15, 1827. They were parents of eight children. They were baptized into the Mormon Church September 20, 1836. Was a member of the Nauvoo Legion. Came to Utah in 1853 with his family. Settled first at Garfield where he had a small salt business, then moved to Grantsville. In 1858, he and his family served a mission to Iapah where they taught the white men's ways to the Indians. After their mission they returned to Grantsville where he engaged in the freighting business and stockraising. James died in Grantsville July 29, 1885 and is buried there.

—Nona Shibley.

JOHANNA ELIASON WORTHINGTON was born December 13, 1843 at Alingsas, Elfsborg, Sweden, the daughter of Erick and Anna Nielson Eliason. The family came to Utah in 1863 in the John R. Young company and settled in Grantsville. Johanna married Stephen Staley Worthington on December 30, 1867. She was the mother of eleven children: (1) Johanna Cecelia, (2) Sarah Ann, (3) Rachel, (4) Birdie, (5) Julia, (6) Phoebe, (7) Hampton, (8) Fred, (9) James, (10) Charles, and (11) Samuel. Johanna died March 15, 1931.

—Ivan Worthington.

RACHEL STALEY WORTHINGTON, a daughter of Jacob and Mary McMurray Staley, was born October 4, 1803 at Greencastle, Franklin, Pennsylvania. She married James Worthington and came to Utah in 1853. She was the mother of eight children, all born before she came to Grantsville: (1) Anna Maria, born February 21, 1828; (2) James Mitchell, born January 3, 1831; (3) Samuel Ross, born Dec. 18, 1832; (4) Martha Jane, born May 4, 1835; (5) Stephen Staley, born April 3, 1836; (6) Mary Lucinda, born May 25, 1840; (7) Don Carlos Smith, born May 19, 1842; (8) Alpheus Cutler, born December 13, 1844. Rachel died February 24, 1882 and was buried in Grantsville.

—Ivan Worthington.

STEPHEN STALEY WORTHINGTON was born April 3, 1836 at Greencastle, Franklin, Pennsylvania, the fifth son of James and Rachel Staley Worthington. The family was living at Nauvoo at the time of the death of the Prophet Joseph. He came to Utah in 1853 with his parents. Went to California during the gold rush, and remained there for ten years, acquiring rich farm land in Sacramento Valley. About 1860, he returned to Utah and lived with his parents at Iapah. He married Johanna Eliason December 30, 1867 and moved to Grantsville. They were parents of eleven children.

Stephen and Riley Judd had a contract to build a section of the railroad near Camp Floyd and Fairview, Utah. He also helped in the survey of the right of way for Western Pacific between Salt Lake and Knolls. He was very adventurous and interested in seeing new places. He died August 18, 1911 in Grantsville. The Indians came from far and near to attend his funeral.

—Ivan Worthington.

GEORGE WRIGHT was born April 27, 1838 in Yorkshire, England. He came to Rush Valley by 1860 where he broke horses and was an extra rider for the Pony Express. He bought a ranch from John Williams (now the Davis Ranch at Faust Creek). He married Mary Mittie Larsen who was born February 24, 1846 in Knudstrop, Denmark. Her mother's name was Karren Christine Petersson. He built a home by the Overland Trail which ran through his land. Here they cooked for the travelers, sold hay and grain, and broke horses for the Overland Stages. They accumulated considerable wealth in cattle, sheep and fine horses. He died April 6, 1893 and is buried in the Vernon cemetery. His wife died December 21, 1913 in Lehi, and is buried there.

Mary and George Wright were parents of eleven children: (1) Mary Emily (Mumford); (2) Clara Gletta (Anderson); (3) George Washington (married Jane Jones); (4) Malila Christine (unmarried), (5) William Henry (never married), (6) Peter Louis (never married), (7) Minnie Sophia (Nielson, Oborn), (8) Fanny Jane (Thomas); (9) Sarah Ann Elizabeth (Proctor); (10) Charles Mathew (married Elizabeth Hillman), (11) Alvin Ernest (never married). Besides their own children they raised two nephews, sons of Sophia Larsen Merritt who died in childbirth and is buried in the old cemetery on the Faust Ranch. When their second daughter, Clara Anderson, died leaving two small boys, Clarence and Edwin, they assumed most of the care and support of these grandsons. Mary Wright, her younger children and grandsons moved to Lehi in 1900. —*Cosette Castagno.*

MARY ANN BROOKS LOUGY WRIGHT was the wife of Peter Lougy and the mother of Francis Xeveres Lougy. Their home was Kingston, Waldo, Upper Canada. Her husband died when Francis was a small boy, so she took her son to New York to join the main body of Saints. Later she married Pheneas R. Wright and came to Tooele with the first settlers in 1849. We do not know just when they left Tooele, or where they went, but they must have stayed here long enough to educate their son.

—*Vera Lougy England.*

SUSANNAH BITHELL WRIGHT was born November 26, 1851 in Kirkenhead, Cheshire, England, daughter of Thomas Bithell and Eleanor Williams. Her mother died in England but the father brought his six children to Utah in 1860. Agnes Hislop came with them also. She was the fiancée of Samuel Bithell, Susannah's older brother who had come to Utah in 1856. She married John Rudy Wright and they lived in Ophir, Utah. She died in 1891.

—*Emma Bithell Bryan.*

ABSOLOM YATES was born December 18, 1817, in Eckington, Derbyshire, England. He first married Elizabeth Butterly, a daughter of John Butterly and Amelia or Millicent Charlesworth. Their children were (1) Jonathan, b. March 23, 1848, at Yorkshire, England, d. April 12, 1850; (2) Joseph, b. February 23, 1851, at Alton, Illinois, d. September 23, 1929 at Lake Point, Tooele County, Utah; (3) Hyrum, b. August 12, 1853, d. March 20, 1922; (4) Absolom, b. October 17, 1855; (5) George, b. August 17, 1859, d. August 23, 1923. They came to America in 1849 and settled first in Alton, Illinois. In 1852 they came to Utah and moved to E. T. City, where Absolom was a farmer. Their eldest son Jonathan, twenty months old when they left England, became ill during the long and rough sea voyage and died and was buried at sea.

Absolom married a second time to Rebecca Harris, August 15, 1876, at Salt Lake City. Their children were (1) Abraham Harris, (2) John Harris, (3) Edward Harris, and (4) Charles Harris Yates, each being given their mother's maiden name as a middle name. Absolom donated the land where the present cemetery is located at Lake Point. He was killed in an accident in Big Canyon while he was getting logs out of the canyon, June 18, 1884.

—*Genevieve Yates Shields.*

ELIZABETH BUTTERLY YATES was born April 30, 1817, in Eckington, Derbyshire, England, a daughter of John Butterly and Amelia or Millicent Charlesworth. Her sister married Joshua Hague Gillette. Her brothers and sisters were: Mary, Julia, Maria, George, Mark, and Fanny. Elizabeth married Absolom Yates.

—*Genevieve Yates Shields.*

ELIZABETH MAXWELL YATES was born August 7, 1850 at Thornley Banks, Scotland. She came to Utah in 1867 for the sake of the Gospel. She and her brother James Maxwell came from Scotland alone. She came direct to Lake Point and lived with her cousin until 1870, when she married Joseph Yates in the old Endowment House. Her husband and brother helped her save enough money to send for her parents to come from Scotland to Utah. One sister came with the parents but died soon after arriving at Lake Point.

Elizabeth and her husband were very active in the church. She served as counselor in the YWMA and was secretary and treasurer in the Relief Society for a number of years. Eight children were born to them. The six living at the time this was written are: (1) Martha (Garrard), (2) James, (3) Joseph, (4) Hyrum, (5) William, (6) Lavina (Paget). Elizabeth Yates died May 27, 1931, at Lake Point and was buried in the cemetery there.

—*Lavina Paget.*

JOSEPH YATES was born February 23, 1851, a son of Absolom Yates and Elizabeth Butterly Yates, both natives of England, but living at Alton, Illinois, when Joseph was born. He lived in Tooele County from 1852. When he was fourteen he drove four yoke of oxen back to Illinois to bring emigrants across the plains.

Joseph shared with the family in the hardships and privations of pioneer life and became active helping his father in farm work. In 1870, he married Elizabeth Maxwell, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who arrived in Utah in 1869. They had eight children: (1) Gavin and (2) Absolom (twins who died at birth), (3) Joseph (married Mary J. Shandrew), (4) James M. (married Nellie Garrard), (5) Martha (married David Garrard, brother of Nellie), (6) William (married Elizabeth Tracy), (7) Lavina (married Samuel Paget), and (8) Hyrum (married Zina Oborn). Mr. Yates was very active in the church. For twenty years he was a counselor to the bishop and held office of High Priest. (Died Sept. 23, 1929.)

—*Taken from a book published in 1919 by Church Historian Jensen.*

MARGARET FORSYTH YATES was born May 18, 1853, in Manayunk, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Her parents, John Irwin Forsyth and Sarah Freeland Barker, joined the L.D.S. Church in England in 1841 and emigrated to America in 1845. Margaret had four sisters and one brother. She arrived in Utah September 12, 1861 in the Milo Andrews Company.

In 1867, when her father was called to help install the machinery in the Grantsville Woolen factory, the family moved to E. T. City, Tooele County. Here she met Hyrum B. Yates, son of Absolom Yates and Elizabeth Butterly, whom she married January 26, 1874 in the Endowment House. They lived in



E. T. City where the two oldest children were born, then sold their farm and moved to Yost, Boxelder County, where five children were born. She was a Relief Society President and postmistress for sixteen years at Yost, where she was affectionately known as "Aunt Maggie." During her last years she lived in Logan where she was a Temple worker. She died there in 1934. She was the mother of seven children: (1) Sarah Elizabeth, (2) Hyrum, (3) John Irwin, (4) Margaret Jane, (5) Archie Andrew, (6) George Frank, (7) Carl Hazel.

—Mildred Mercer.

REBECCA HARRIS YATES was born December 24, 1846, at Nauvoo County, Illinois, daughter of Emer Harris (a brother of Martin Harris) and Polly Chamberlain. When she was three years old her mother died, leaving her to be raised by an aunt. When she was about eight years old she crossed the plains with a handcart, settling in Provo. When she was eleven she went to work for twenty-five cents a week and worked out until she married Joseph Taylor, November 24, 1860. They had two children: (1) Emer Harris, and (2) Rebecca Harriet. Her husband died May 18, 1869.

In 1870, she married Hans Peterson, and her second boy was born in November 1870. When this boy was about a year old, Mr. Peterson took another wife. They separated and he kept the baby. She married Frank Adams in Evanston, Wyoming, with a promise of coming back for the children who stayed with their father's first wife. About nine months afterward, she learned Mr. Adams had another wife and children. Her son, Wilbert died when three and a half years old. Abraham Hulladay introduced her to Absolom Yates, a widower with grown boys. He persuaded her to marry him and this marriage proved successful. To this union four sons were born: (1) Abraham H., (2) John H., (3) Edward H., and (4) Charles H. She was a secretary to the Lake Point Relief Society, and then president for 25 years. She died January 21, 1928, at age 82.

—Genevieve Shields.

HARRIET EMMELINE BARNEY YOUNG was born October 13, 1830, the daughter of Royal Barney and Sarah Estabrook. About March 1846, she was married to William Henry Harrison Sagers and came with him to Utah as his third wife. They settled in Tooele about 1850 and became the parents of four children. About February 1856 she divorced him.

On March 14, 1856 she became the 47th wife of Brigham Young. He adopted her children, so since then they and their descendants have used the Young name. Her children by Harrison Sagers were (1) Mary Young, (2) Royal Barney Young, (3) Joseph Ormal Young, (4) Sarah Emeline Young.

—Wayne D. Stout.

*Pedigree Pictures*



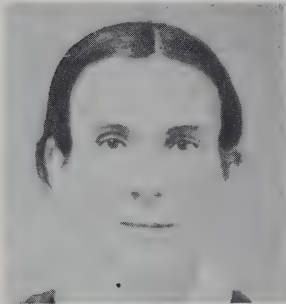
Jacob Farnum Abbott



Martha Jane Abbott



John Adams



Mary Price Adams



Walter G. Adamson



Emma Jemima Hughes Ajax



William Ajax



Andrew Frederick Anderson



Annie Oakleberry Anderson



Claus Anderson



Charles L. Anderson



Charles P. Anderson





Ellen Caravan House Anderson



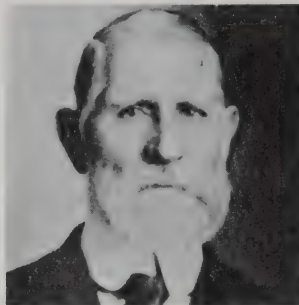
Emily Hunter Anderson



Gustave Anderson



John (Blacksmith) Anderson



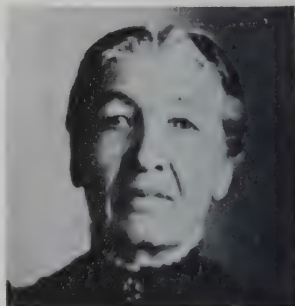
John C. Anderson



Kajsa Anderson



Maja Stina Olson Anderson

Maria Kathrina Larson  
Anderson

Mary Ann Clark Anderson

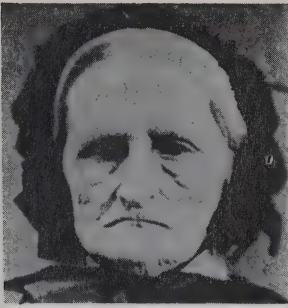


Peter Anderson



George Atkin

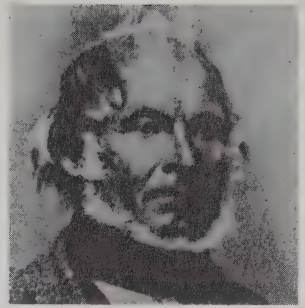
Mary Ann Harrison Maughan  
Atkin



Mary Morley Atkin



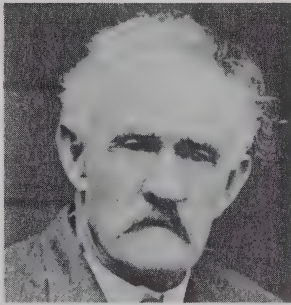
Thomas Atkin, Jr.



Thomas Atkin, Sr.



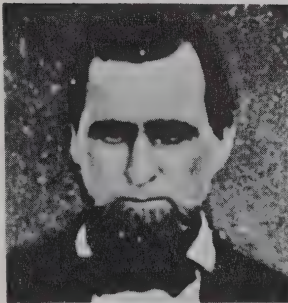
Emanuel Bagley



Charles Westlake Bailey



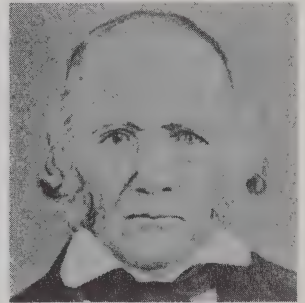
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Jesse Barber



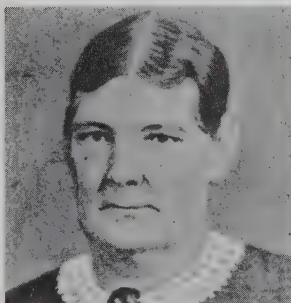
Ellen Martin Barrus



Emery Barrus



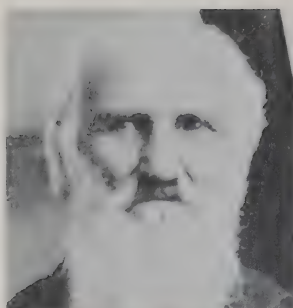
Jane Baker Barrus



Hulda Abigail Nickerson  
Barrus



Lovina Steele Barrus



Ruel Barrus



Cyrus W. Bates



Ormus Ephraim Bates



Orson Parley Bates



Jane Brown Bell



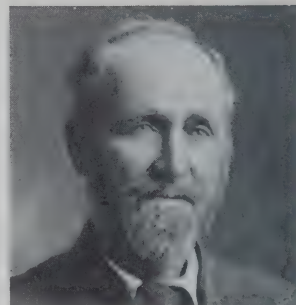
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Isabell McPherson Bevan



James Bevan



John Alexander Bevan



Mary Shields Bevan

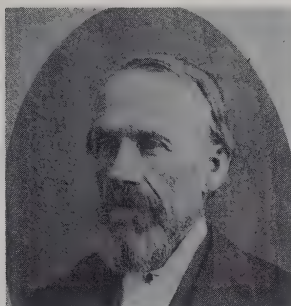


Agnes Hislop Bithell



Samuel Bithell





Johann George Bonelli



Hyrum Ebenezer Boothe



Sarah Ann Hunter Boothe



Barbara Gowans Bowen



Benjamin Lewis Bowen



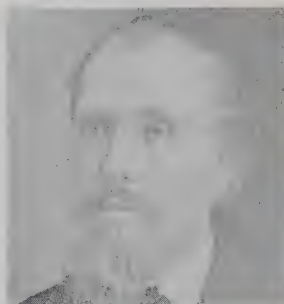
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Jane Gillette Crosland  
(Dew) (Bowen)



John Bowen



Lewis Bowen



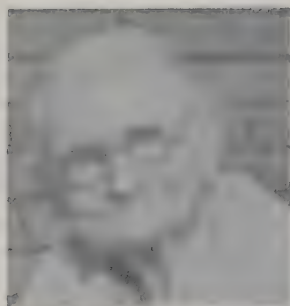
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Edwin Broad



Robert T. Brown



Rosenna Brown



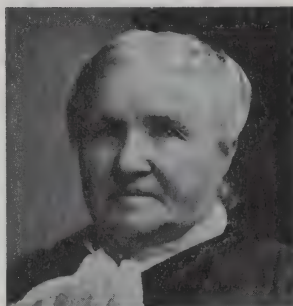
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Margaret Simpson Bryan



Jane Dridge Burton



Hannah Shaw Burridge



Hanna Maria Green Bush



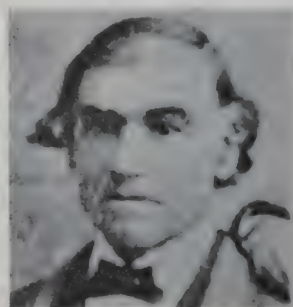
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Fanny Catherine Johnson  
Caldwell

Edward Penale Cassity



William Henry Cassity



David Charles



Elizabeth Thomas Charles



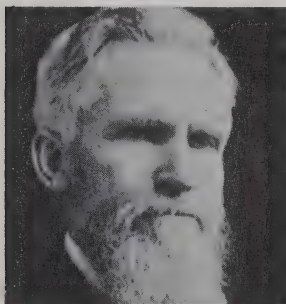
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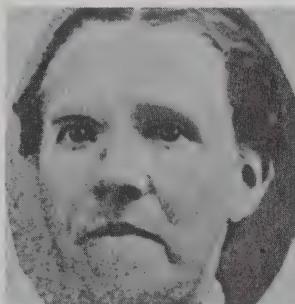
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John William Clark



Joshua Reuben Clark



Margaret Quirk Clark



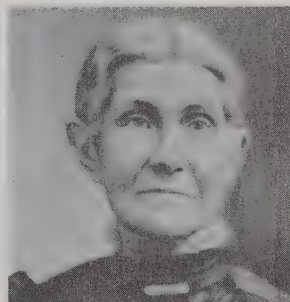
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Thomas Henry Clark, Jr.



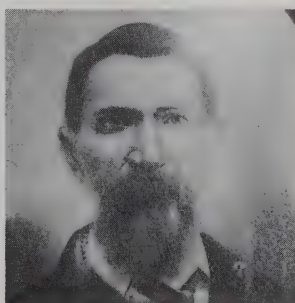
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Elizabeth Dodd White Clegg



Grace McIntyre Clegg



David Patterson Cook



Elizabeth Hunter Cook





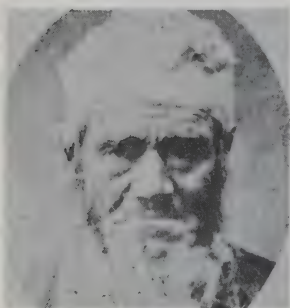
Ann Marie Fawson Cooke



Benjamin Fredrick Cooke



Charles Morse Cooke



Henry Cooke



John William Cooley



Nancy Joanna Hunt Cooley



Mary D. Horman Coonin



Abraham Frederick Craner



Emma Jenkins Craner



George Craner



John Benjamin Craner



Agnes Rosena Moss Crockett



Caroline Elvira Hardy Dayley



James Dayley



Nancy LeMarchant DeLaHaye



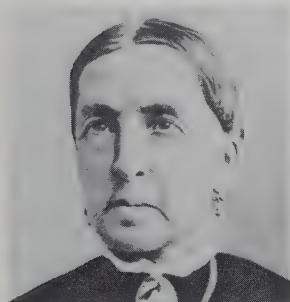
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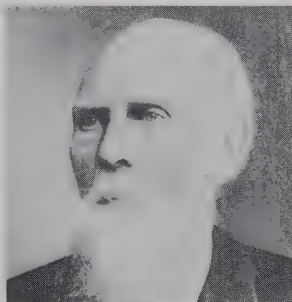
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DeLaMare



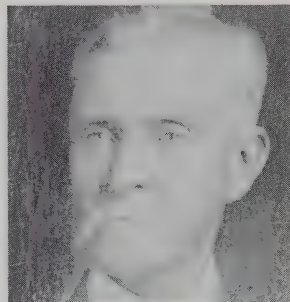
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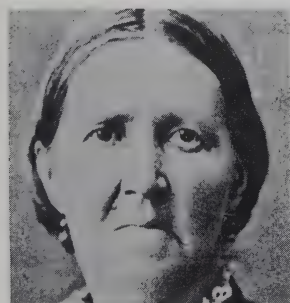
Mary Ann Parkins  
De La Mare



Philip DeLaMare, Sr.



Philip DeLaMare, Jr.



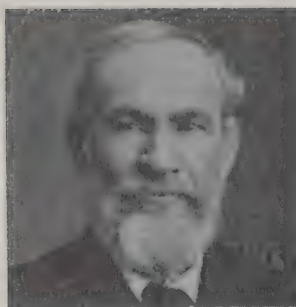
Elizabeth De St. Jeor



Francis De St. Jeor



Georgina Sumners Dolling



Henry Dolling



Josephine Blondiaux Droubay



Peter Appollinaire Droubay



David Duncan



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Jean Fraser Dunn



Jean Stirling Dunn



Jessie Young Dunn



John Stirling Dunn



Joseph Moroni Dunn



Susanna White Dunn

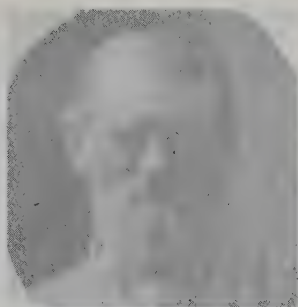


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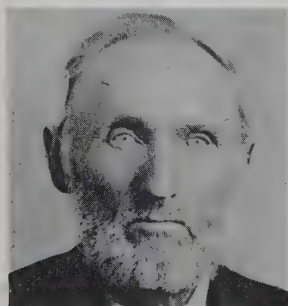
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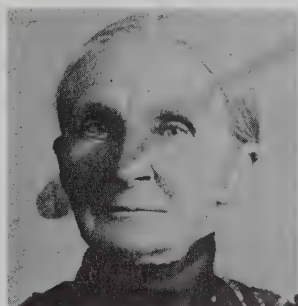
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Johanna Wilhelmina Johanson  
Elfors



Johan Elquist



Maria Stina Johnson Elquist



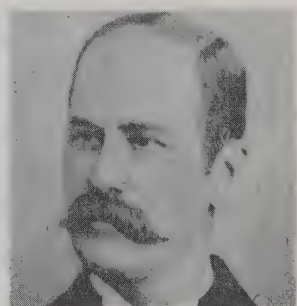
Eliza Kennington England



Hannah Larson England



John England



Moroni England



Elof Erickson



Hilda Anderson Erickson



John August Erickson



Matilda Olson Erickson



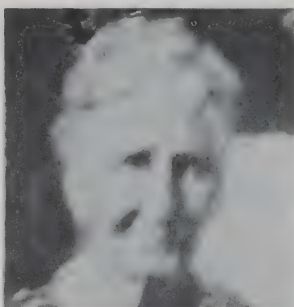
Moroni Fenner Fairchild



Prudence Fenner Fairchild



Abraham Fawson



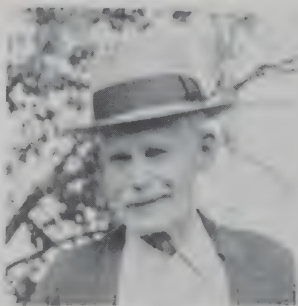
Louisa Kilpack Fawson



Emil Feller



Mother of Emil Feller



Charles Felt



John Felt



Andrew Barker Forsyth



Emily Elizabeth Moss Forsyth



John Irwin Forsyth



Sarah Freeland Barker Forsyth



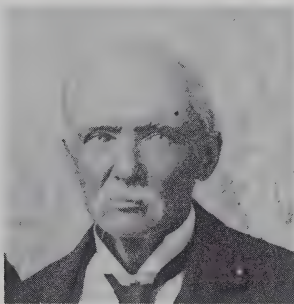
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Alexander McDougal Fraser



Julia Ann Tolman Fraser



Andrew Gallaway



Jane Croft Gallaway



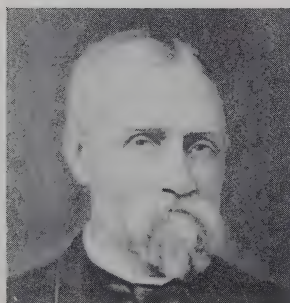
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George Garner



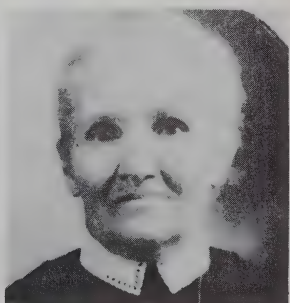
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John Gillespie



Mary Butterley Gillette

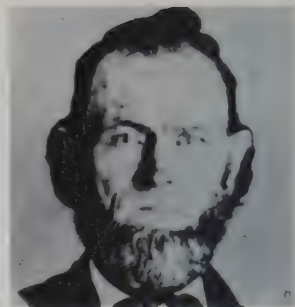


Naomi Chappell Gillette





Samuel Gillette

Betsy Granston McCustion  
(Gollaher)William Culbertson Gollaher  
Sr.

William Culbertson Gollaher



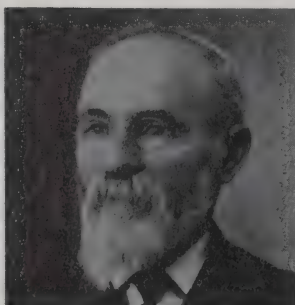
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Andrew Gowans



Elizabeth Broomhead Gowans



Hugh Sidley Gowans



Annie Horman Green



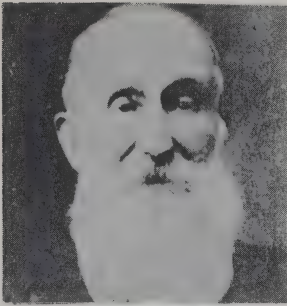
Emma Broomhead Green



Henry T. Green



Sarah Ann Mander Green



Aroet Hale



Charlotte Cooke Hale



Elizabeth Walker Hale



Lousia Cooke Hale



Olive Whittle Hale



Solomon H. Hale



George Hammond



Jane Bell Hammond



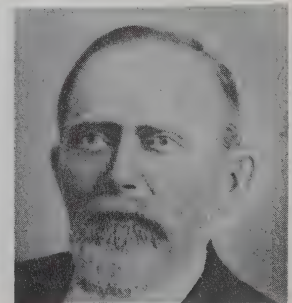
John Hammond



Rose Clarke Hammond



William Hammond



Fredrick Peter Hansen



Mary Elizabeth Forsyth  
Harrison



Harry Haynes



Julia Maria Barber Lee Haynes



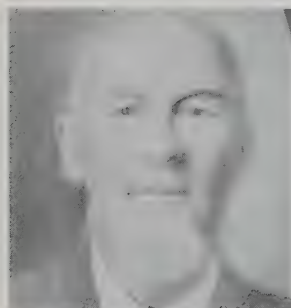
John Grant Heggie



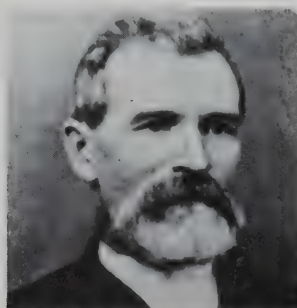
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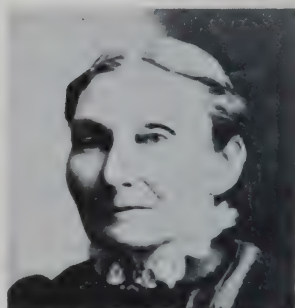
Ann Kirk Henwood



Richard Henwood



Alexander Herron



Mary White Herron



Jane Hetherington Hickman



Amanda Baker Higley



Clark Higley





Allen Benjamin Hiskey



Mary Ann Dankel Hiskey



Charles Horman



Charles Horman ( son)



Francis D. Horman



George D. Horman



Margaret DeLaHaye Horman



Margaret Ann Powell Horman



Thecla Lindholm Horman



Mary Ann Farnes House



Samuel House



Wilford Hudson



Edward Hunter



Martha Ann Hyde Hunter



Mary Ann Whitesides Hunter



Andrew Jens Isgreen



Anna Isgreen



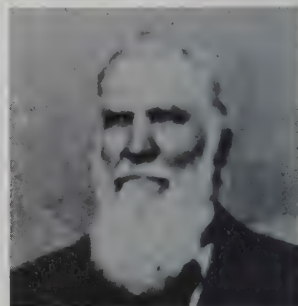
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Walter Richard James



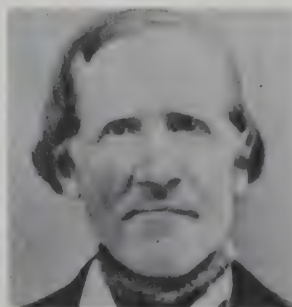
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William Jefferies



America Clark Johnson



Andrew J. Johnson

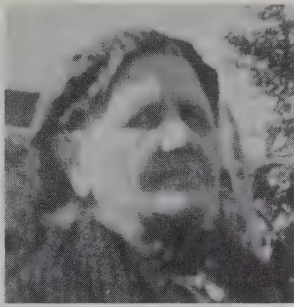


Andre Gustave Johnson





Andrew Gustave Johnson  
(Nygren)



Anna Christina Johnson



Anna Sophia Bjork Johnson



Annie Johnson



Elna P. Pherson Johnson



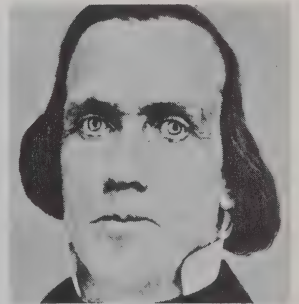
Charles Johnson



Charlotte Erickson Johnson



John Johnson



Dr. Luke S. Johnson



Sarah C. Anderson Johnson  
(Nygren)



Selma Erickson Johnson  
(Nygren)



Ann Reid Judd

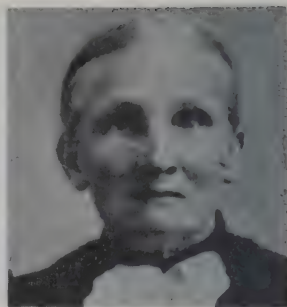




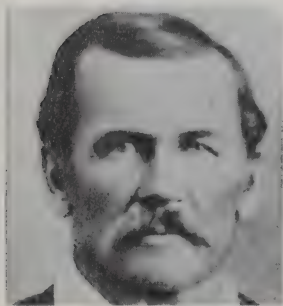
Isabell Norton Judd



William Riley Judd



Ann Burton Kearl



James Kearl



Merlin Eastham Kearl



Mary Peasnell Kirk



Philip Kirk and Family

Front row L to R: Elizabeth Kirk (Dew), Philip Kirk, Mary Ann Tay'or Kirk, Joseph Hyrum Kirk.  
Back row L to R: John Kirk, Ann Kirk (Henwood), James Kirk, Charlotte Kirk (Martin).



Elijah Larkin



Ruth Coe Larkin



Elsie Larson



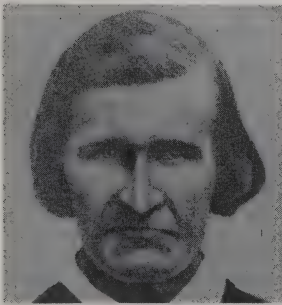
Hans Larson



Mother of Hans Larson



Abigail Lucina Bunker Lee



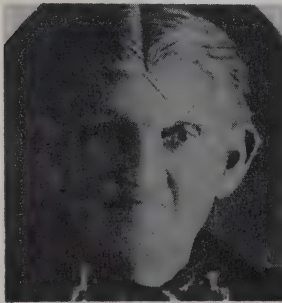
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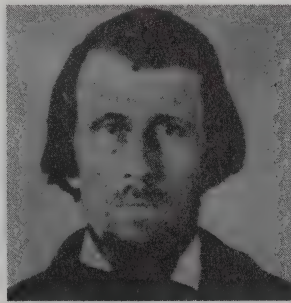
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Cynthia Celestia Bunker Lee



Electa Jane Edwards Lee



Eli Lee



Eli Munjar Lee



Lucretia Jane Higley Lee



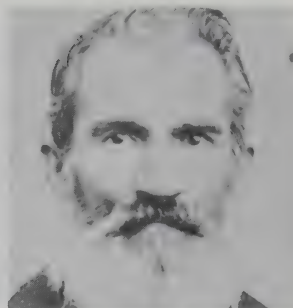
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Elizabeth LaFlesh Lee



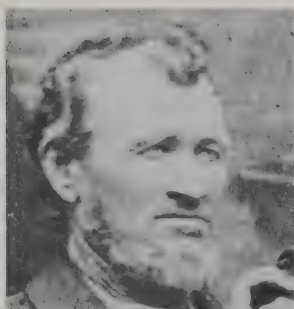
Francis Columbus Lee



George Washington Lee



Harriet Wolkitt Lee



Isaac Lee



John Nelson Lee



Larona Bates Lee



LaVerna Emmerta Bates Lee



Margaret McMurrin Lee



Mary McMurrin Lee





Mary Ann Bracken Lee



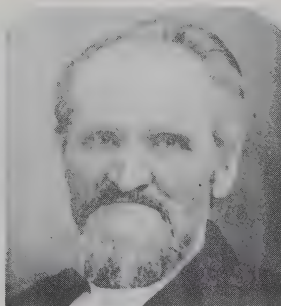
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Melissa Rollins Lee



Primrose Shields Lee



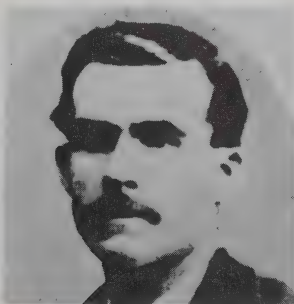
Thomas LaFlesh Lee



Samuel Lee



Samuel Francis Lee



Samuel Marion Lee



William Lee  
(born 9 Aug. 1836)



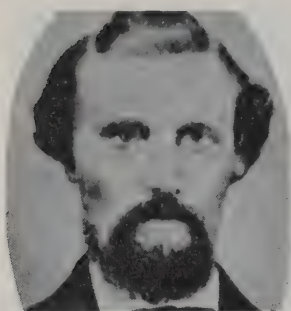
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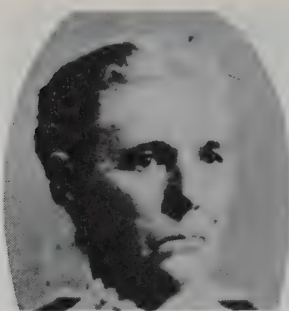
Jonas Eliason Lindberg



Mary Jacobson Lindberg



Carl Eric Lindholm



Johanna Nilsson Lindholm



Francis Xeveres Lougy



Mary Ann Warburton Lougy



Rhoda Taylor Lyman



George Philip Mallet



Jane Lucas Mallet



Robert Alfred Mander



Elizabeth Bray Marsden



John Marsden



John Marsden, Sr.



Henry Marshall





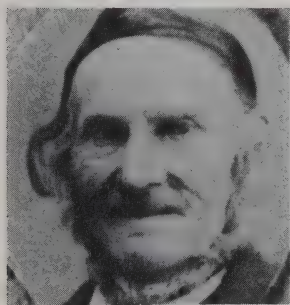
Charlotte Kirk Martin



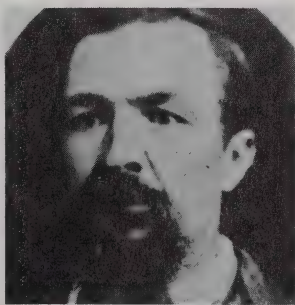
James Martin



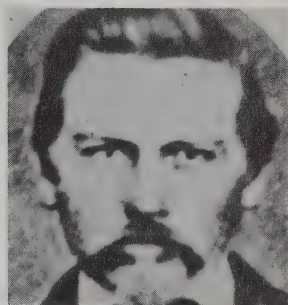
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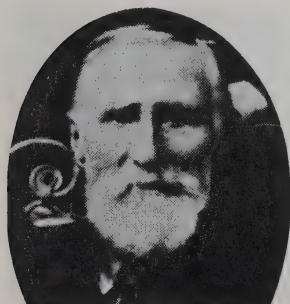
Samuel Martin



William Clinton Martindale



Charles Weston Maughan



John Harrison Maughan



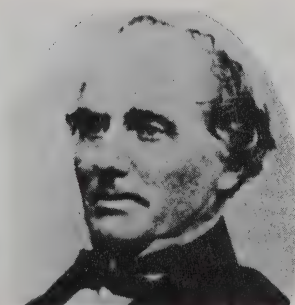
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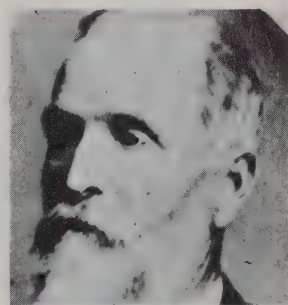
Mary Ann Harrison Maughan



Mary Ann Weston Maughan



Peter Maughan



William Harrison Maughan





Jessie Lavina Rands Maxwell



Martha McMillan Maxwell



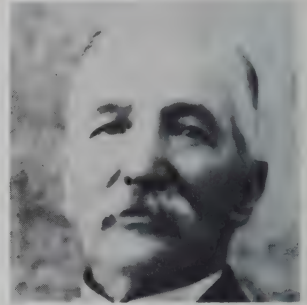
Mary Bates Murray, Kelley,  
Maxfield



Mary McLachlan Meiklejohn



Robert Meiklejohn



Andrew Vickers Millward



Catherine Eastham Millward



George Vickers Millward



Louisa Eastham Millward



Mary Micklewright Millward



Sarah Jane Monroe, Wrathall,  
Millward



Eliza Crich Mess



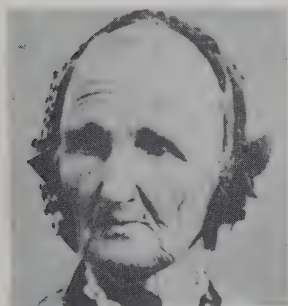
Rachel Kidger Crich Moss



William Edward Moss



William Francis Moss



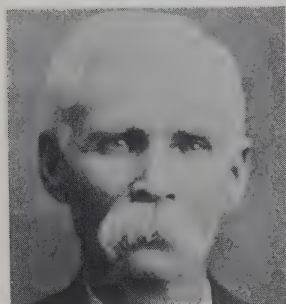
Mary LaFlesh Munjar



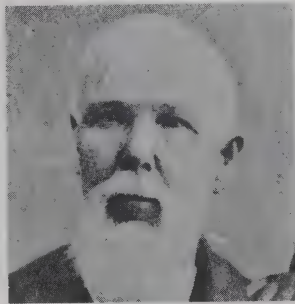
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Shields, Muirbrook



Jessie White Murray



Amos Orin McBride



James McBride



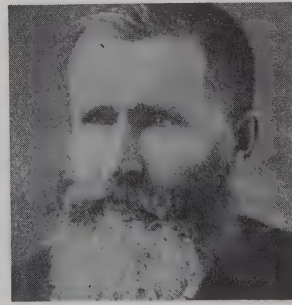
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Olive Cheney McBride



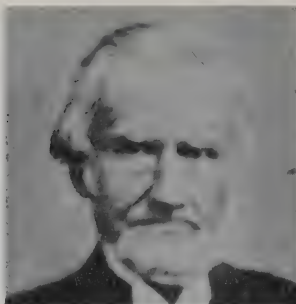
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John McKellar



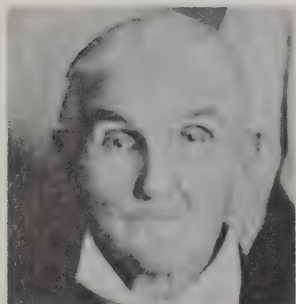
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John McLaws



Joanna Ross McLaws



Hannah Huggins Nay

Annie Sophia Netterstrom  
Nelson

Fredricka Joranson Nelson



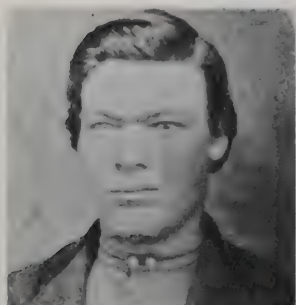
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Swen Nelson



Eleazer Freeman Nickerson, Sr.



Levi Stillman Nickerson



Sarah Abigail Barrus Nickerson



Thomas Nix





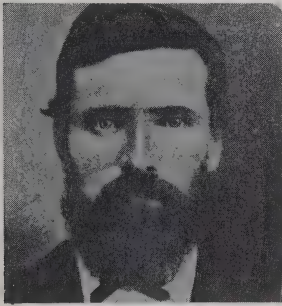
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Elizabeth McQueen Orr



Robert Orr



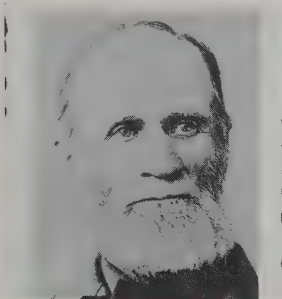
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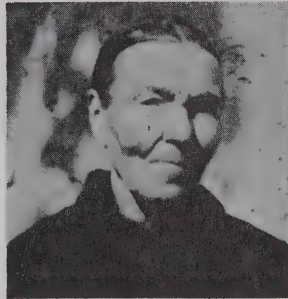
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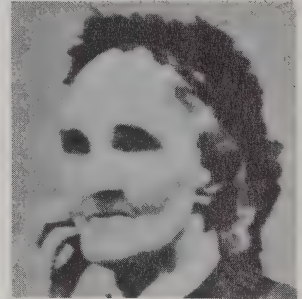
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James Palmer, Sr.



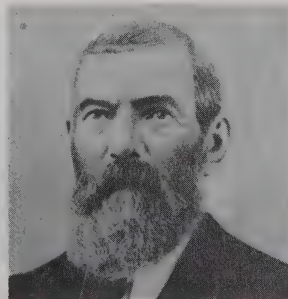
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Jean Harvey Park



Samuel Park



Abel Parker



Gertrude Isabelle Howe  
(Gollaher) Parker



Isabel Marshall Elliott Parker



William Parker



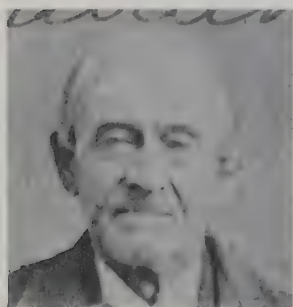
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Hannah Clark Parkinson



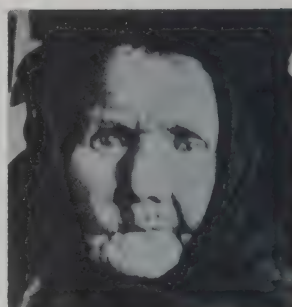
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Rufus Patrick



Hans M. Peterson



Elna Petronella Pehrson



Harriet Pocock Pickett



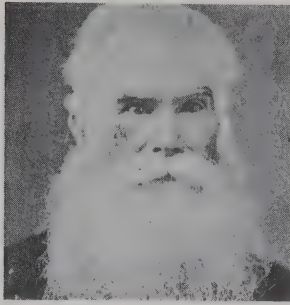
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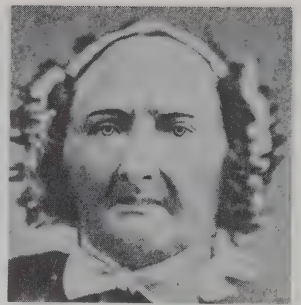
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Anna Wilhelmina (Minnie)  
Isgreen Pocock



Orson Pratt



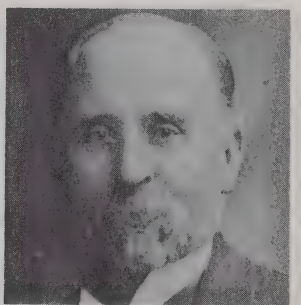
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Thomas Quirk



Emma Jane Eastham Ratcliffe



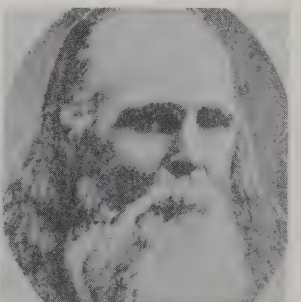
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Hugh Rogers



Jennie Rogers



Porter Rockwell



Charlotte Clark Rowberry



John Rowberry



Mrs. Rowberry





Mrs. Rowberry



Andrew Adam Russell



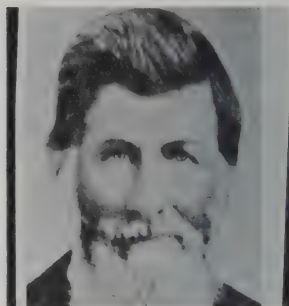
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Elizabeth Vickery Russell



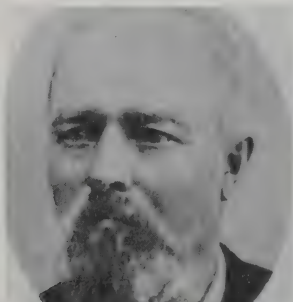
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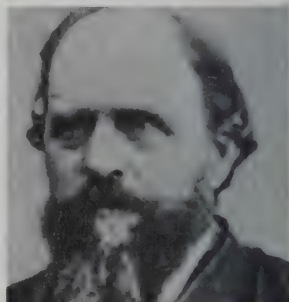
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Jane Mitten Rydalch



William C. Rydalch



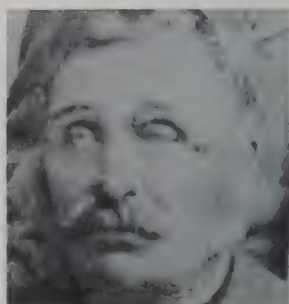
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Nancy Ann Hanes Sabin



Louisa Johnson Sandberg



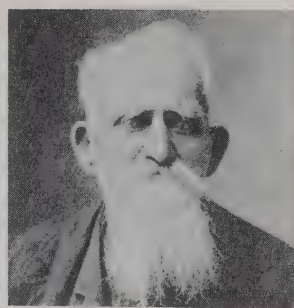
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Dorcas McBride Severe



Elizabeth Orr Severe



Harrison Severe



Lenora Eastham Severe



Adam Sharp



Janet Cook Sharp



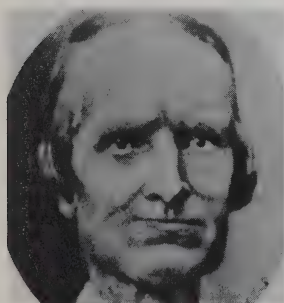
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Ellen Gillespie Shields



Jane Meiklejohn Shields



John Shields



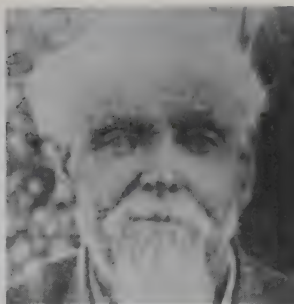
John Cunningham Shields



Mary Ann Jenkins Shields



Primrose Cunningham Shields



Robert Cunningham Shields

Violet S. Paxton McIntyre  
Scribner

Jane Heath Silcock



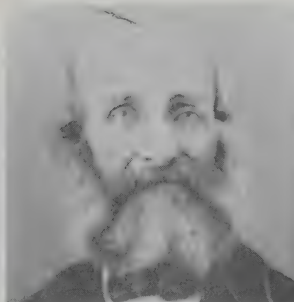
Nicholas Thomas Silcock



Robert Skelton



Mary Meiklejohn Smith



George Speirs



Janet Lyon Speirs



Enos Stookey



Jemima E. Child Stookey

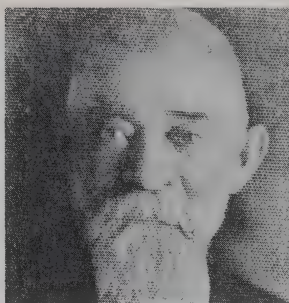


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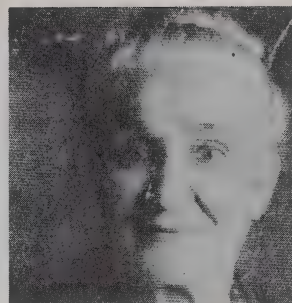




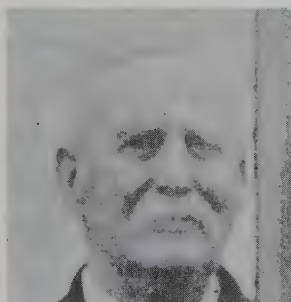
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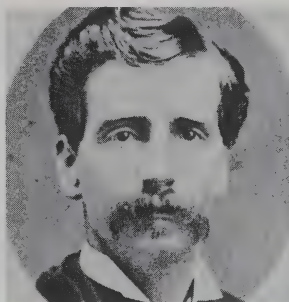
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Hyrum Sutton



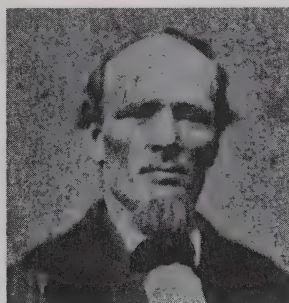
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Isabel Stookey Tanner



Joseph Tanner



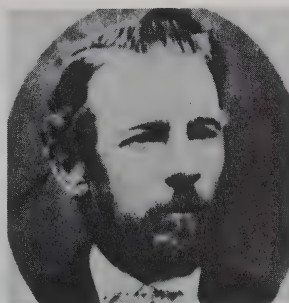
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Mrs. Thomas Tanner



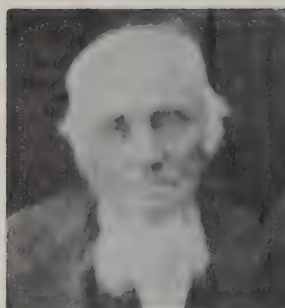
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John Tate



John William Tate



Cyrus Hewett Tolman



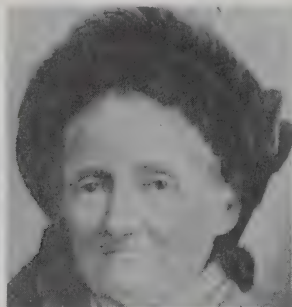
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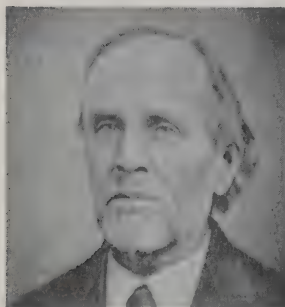
Elizabeth Brown Walker



Asa Walters



Jane Wescott Walters

Maria Lishman Marsden  
Watson

Thomas Plowright Watson



Emily Atkin Warburton



Richard Warburton



Charles Ernest Warr



Clarissa Jane Hiskey Warr



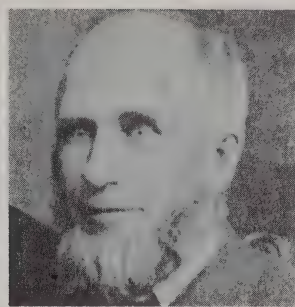
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Moses Warr



Flora Ann Sabin Wrathall



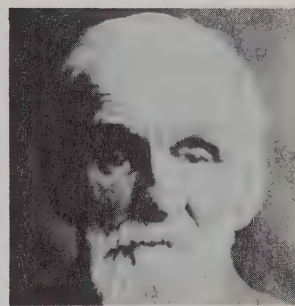
James Wrathall



Josephine Fogelberg Williams



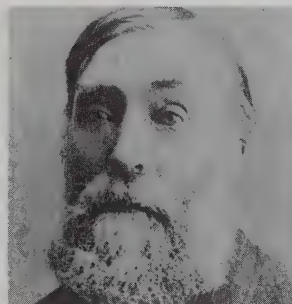
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Thomas Williams



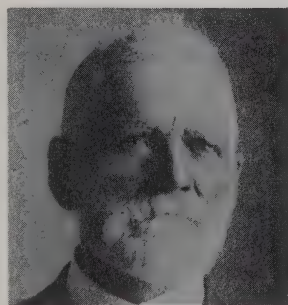
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John Willis



Emma Martha Warr  
Whitehouse



Jeremiah Law Whitehouse



Joseph White



James Woods

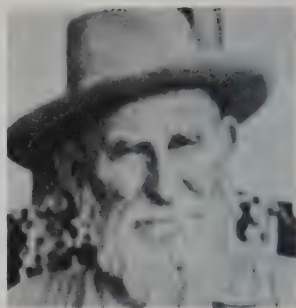




Samuel F. Wooley



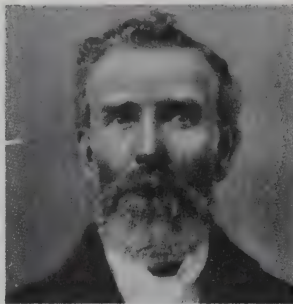
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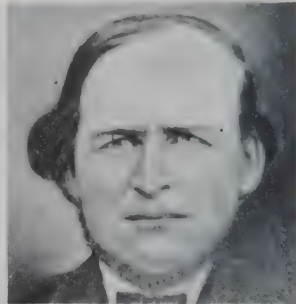
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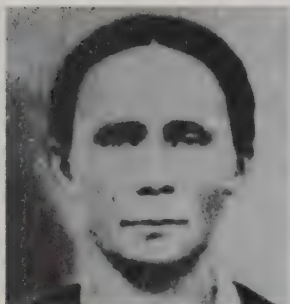
Elizabeth Maxwell Yates



Joseph Yates



Samuel Washington Orme



Harriett Craner Harris



Nellie Alexander Hiskey



Unidentified



Unidentified



Mary Ann Martin Adamson



Unidentified

## LIST OF CREDITS

We wish to thank the following business and professional people for their contributions to the publication of our Tooele County History:

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Grimm of Ajax, Incorporated; Mr. and Mrs. E. LaVar Tate of Tate Mortuary and Tate Furniture Company; Alvin H., Elmer H., Floyd and Farrell L. Gordon of Gordon Furniture Company; O. T. Barrus and Dale M. James of Vista Liner Coach and Trailer, Inc.; O. T. Barrus of Tooele Workman's Bus Company.

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Werner Fernau of Fernau Poster and Advertising Co.; T. Dee Tranter, general manager KDYL Radio Station; Dr. Philip H. Spencer, D.D.S.

"Let the record be made of the things of today, lest they pass out of memory tomorrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them, not upon wood or stone that crumbles to dust, but upon paper, chronicled in picture and word that endure forever."

—Kirkland.





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